

**SCREENING
FOR
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

**FOR THE
DRAFT COUNTY LONGFORD TOURISM STRATEGY
2023-2027**

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

for: Longford County Council

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) Report has been prepared, in support of the Appropriate Assessment Screening for the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 (the Draft Strategy), to assist the competent authority in assessing whether or not Stage Two AA is required. AA is a procedure carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

1.3 Approach

This Screening for AA report of the Draft Strategy is based on best scientific knowledge, has utilised ecological expertise, and is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre¹, the NPWS², and EPA³ mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

The ecological desktop study completed for the Screening for AA report of the Draft Strategy comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15 km of the Draft Strategy boundary;
- Examination of European sites hydrologically linked (via direct surface water connection or shared groundwater body) or other ecological link beyond 15 km of the Draft Strategy boundary;
- Examination of the NPWS Qualifying Interests (for SACs), Special Conservation Interests (for SPAs), and Conservation Objectives of the above identified sites with potential pathways to the Draft Strategy area;
- Examination of available additional information on protected and or designated species as relevant / necessary.

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

Stage One: Screening

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

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

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

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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

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

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the Draft Strategy provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Draft Strategy.

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

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

⁴ Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off from Draft Strategy area; Pathway(s) – e.g., groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European sites.

Section 2 Description of the Draft Strategy

The County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 represents a tourism roadmap aligned with a five-year vision for Longford and a county-wide commitment to sustainable tourism. The overarching ambition is to develop and promote County Longford as a high-quality, desirable destination within Ireland's Hidden Heartlands that offers memorable visitor experiences. To achieve this, the Strategy will continue to take a collaborative approach to tourism that enables County Longford to harness the potential of its built and natural heritage to become a year-round tourism destination focused on slow tourism based around culture, heritage, and landscape and on outdoor recreation and adventure that is both water and land-based. A Vision for the Longford Tourism Strategy is for Longford to become: *"[...] a year-round sustainable tourism destination providing authentic community and eco-tourism experiences encouraging visitors to embrace slow tourism and grounded in respect for its natural and heritage assets that are protected for future generations."* For more detail on the content of the Strategy please refer to the Strategy document.

The Vision will be achieved through the following strategic objectives, subject to compliance with the policies and objectives contained within the Failte Ireland Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Strategy, and all relevant environmental legislation, including the Habitats Directive:

- Support the development of new and existing tourism products to increase County Longford's attractiveness as a visitor location through its focus on sustainable tourism.
- Collaborate locally and regionally with key partners who can support improvement in tourism infrastructure, products and experiences.
- Identify and maximise all possible funding opportunities that can facilitate product and service development linked to sustainable and regenerative tourism.
- Raise awareness of the County as a tourism hub within Ireland's Hidden Heartlands through effective marketing and promotional campaigns.
- Grow the number of visitor experiences linked to strategic projects.
- Grow the accommodation stock across the county to increase visitor spending and dwell time.
- Disperse visitors across the county with particular emphasis on visitors already attracted to major attractions e.g. Centre Parcs, Greenways.
- Create excellence in all customer service offering working with providers to enhance their capacity and capability to meet market demands.
- Work with the County Longford Tourism committee on the implementation of this new Strategy (2023 – 2027).
- Communicate effectively with our key target audiences through the tourism office, and media, both online and offline with particular emphasis on the website www.longford.ie
- Be a champion for sustainability and sustainable tourism especially all forms of tourism that involve exploration or enjoyment of our natural environment.

The Strategy sits within a hierarchy of strategic actions such as plans and programmes and is subject to a number of high-level environmental protection policies and objectives with which it must comply. The Strategy will be implemented within areas that have existing plans and programmes for a range of sectors at a range of levels (e.g. National, River Basin District, Regional, County and Local) that are already subject to more specific higher and lower tier SEA and AA. Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Strategy (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework, of which the Strategy is not part and does not contribute towards.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to screening

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

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

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

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁵ or species⁶ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. A review of the characteristics of the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy has identified that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy would not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. Beyond this distance potential effects are diminished due to landscape scale ecological interactions. All European sites within a 15km radius of the Draft Strategy area were examined to assess potential connectivity corridors on a landscape scale and assess potential interactions between the Draft Strategy and the conservation objectives of each of the sites, and European sites with direct hydrological links, via surface water courses or groundwater, with the Draft Strategy boundary.

Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of the Draft Strategy are listed in Table 3.1. European Sites with connectivity via EPA identified rivers are mapped on Figure 3.2 below. In addition, European sites which occur in shared groundwater bodies with the Draft Strategy boundary are showing in Figure 3.3 below. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 and Article 12 Reports to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has been considered. Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following NPWS/ Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht documents:

- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE0000440] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Fortwilliam Turlough SAC [IE0000448] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Forbes Complex SAC [IE0001818] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Derragh Bog SAC [IE0002201] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Mount Jessop Bog SAC [IE0002202] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ardagullion Bog SAC [IE0002341] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Brown Bog SAC [IE0002346] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Clooneen Bog SAC [IE0002348] Version 1.

⁵ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

⁶ The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Glen Lough SPA [IE0004045] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA [IE0004061] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE0004064] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA [IE0004101] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Sheelin SPA [IE0004065] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Corbo Bog SAC [IE0002349] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SAC [IE0000679] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Iron SPA [IE0004046] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SPA [IE0004102] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballymore Fen SAC [IE0002313] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Derravaragh SPA [IE0004043] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC [IE0000007] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Funshinagh SAC [IE0000611] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Owel SAC [IE0000688] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Owel SPA [IE0004047] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Lene SAC [IE0002121] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Carn Park Bog SAC [IE0002336] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC [IE0002339] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballinturly Turlough SAC [IE0000588] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Crosswood Bog SAC [IE0002337] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Scragh Bog SAC [IE0000692] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC [IE0002120] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SPA [IE0004139] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SAC [IE0000610] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [IE0001626] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Castlesampson Esker SAC [IE0001625] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Suck Callows SPA [IE0004097] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lisduff Turlough SAC [IE0000609] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Mullygollan Turlough SAC [IE0000612] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Errit Lough SAC [IE0000607] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) First Order Site-specific Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE0004151] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Balla Turlough SAC [IE0000463] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Draft Strategy against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

3.3.1 Is the Draft Strategy Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future tourism activities and developments of the area to which the Strategy relates. Therefore, the Draft Strategy is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Draft Strategy with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Draft Strategy aims to guide tourism development countywide, taking account of the range of challenges and opportunities available for the county. The Strategy's overarching objective is to support the ongoing tourism development of the County Longford area, including continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area.

This Draft Strategy was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites, and their Conservation Objectives. There are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the existing AA processes.

3.4 Screening of Sites

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

1. Where it can be shown that there are no significant pathways such as hydrological links (Figure 3.2 and 3.3 below) to Draft Strategy proposals and the site to be screened;
2. Where the site is located at such a distance from that area to which the Draft Strategy relates those effects are not foreseen (Figure 3.1 below); and
3. Where it is that known threats or vulnerabilities at a site cannot be linked to potential impacts that may arise from the Draft Strategy.

3.4.1 Types of Potential Effects and Changes

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

These include effects from the following activities:

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

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

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

This report conducts an analysis of the likelihood for potential significant effects to European Sites, which is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Section 1 and Section 3), considering the above potential effects, and the Draft Strategy itself – and considered in Table 3.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites identified.

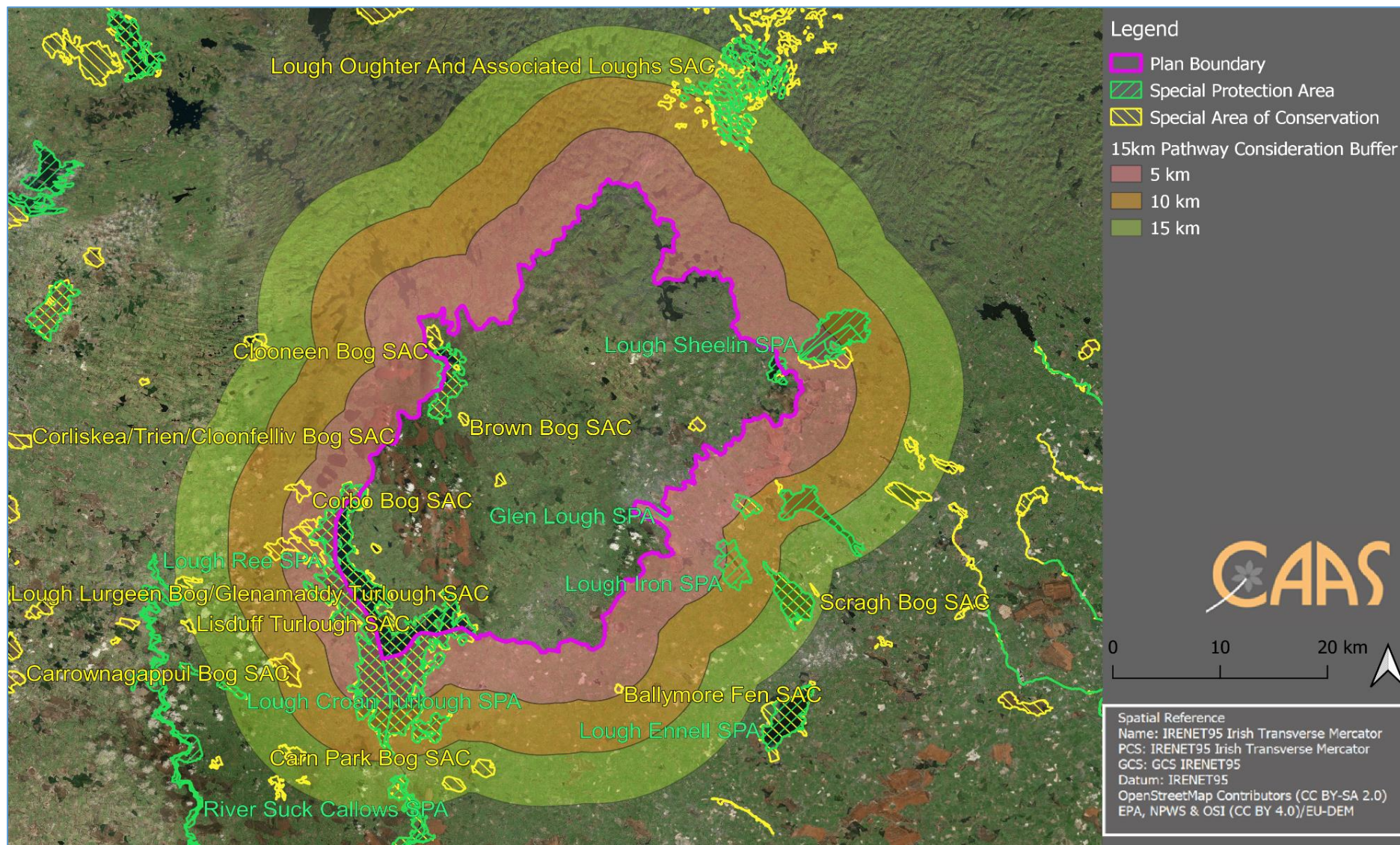


Figure 3.1 European sites with pathways for potential effects from the Draft Strategy boundary⁷

⁷ Source: Google Maps and NPWS datasets (<https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data/designated-site-data/download-boundary-data>). Accessed August 2023

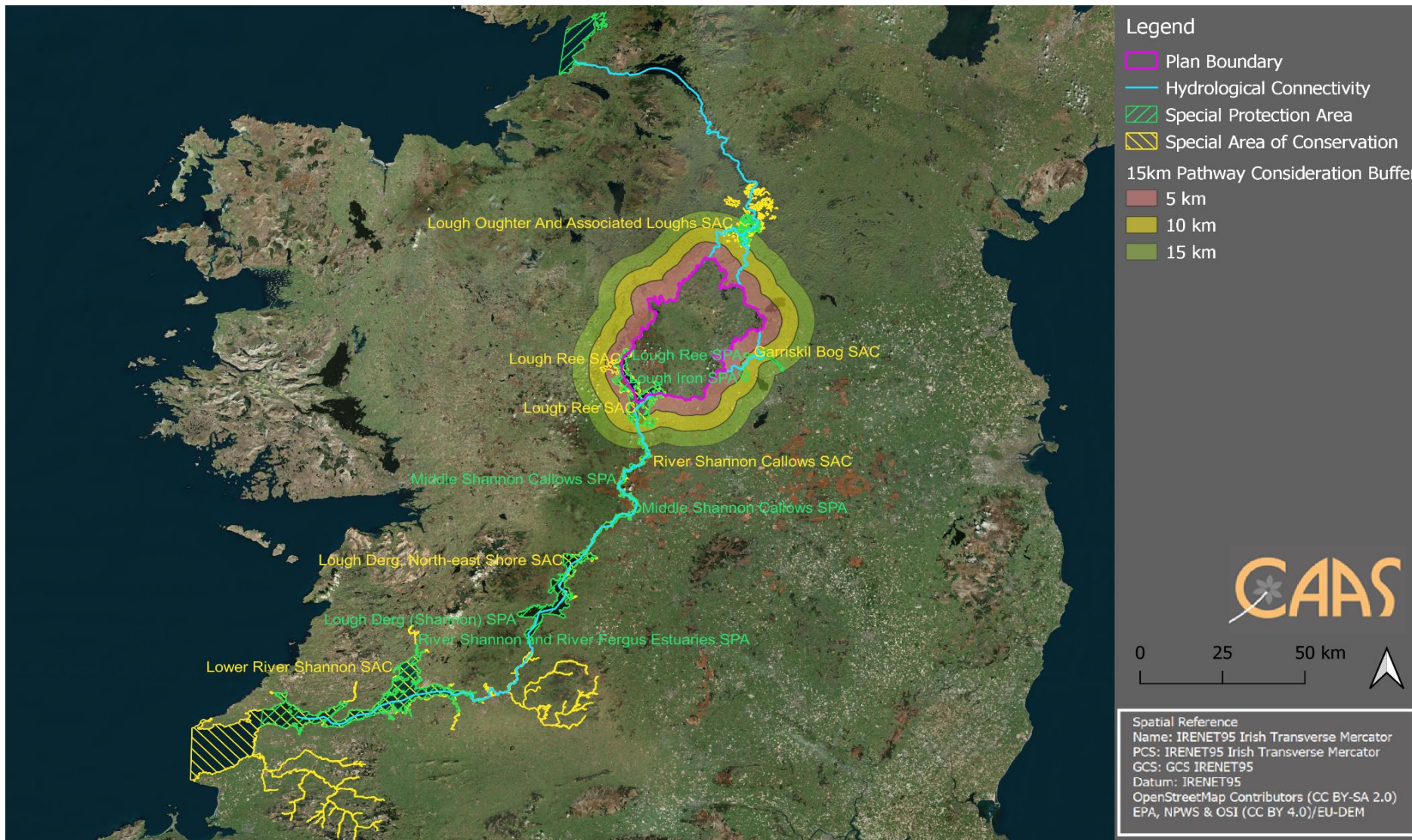


Figure 3.2 European sites with hydrological connectivity⁸ to the Draft Strategy area

⁸ Source: Google Maps and EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: August 2023

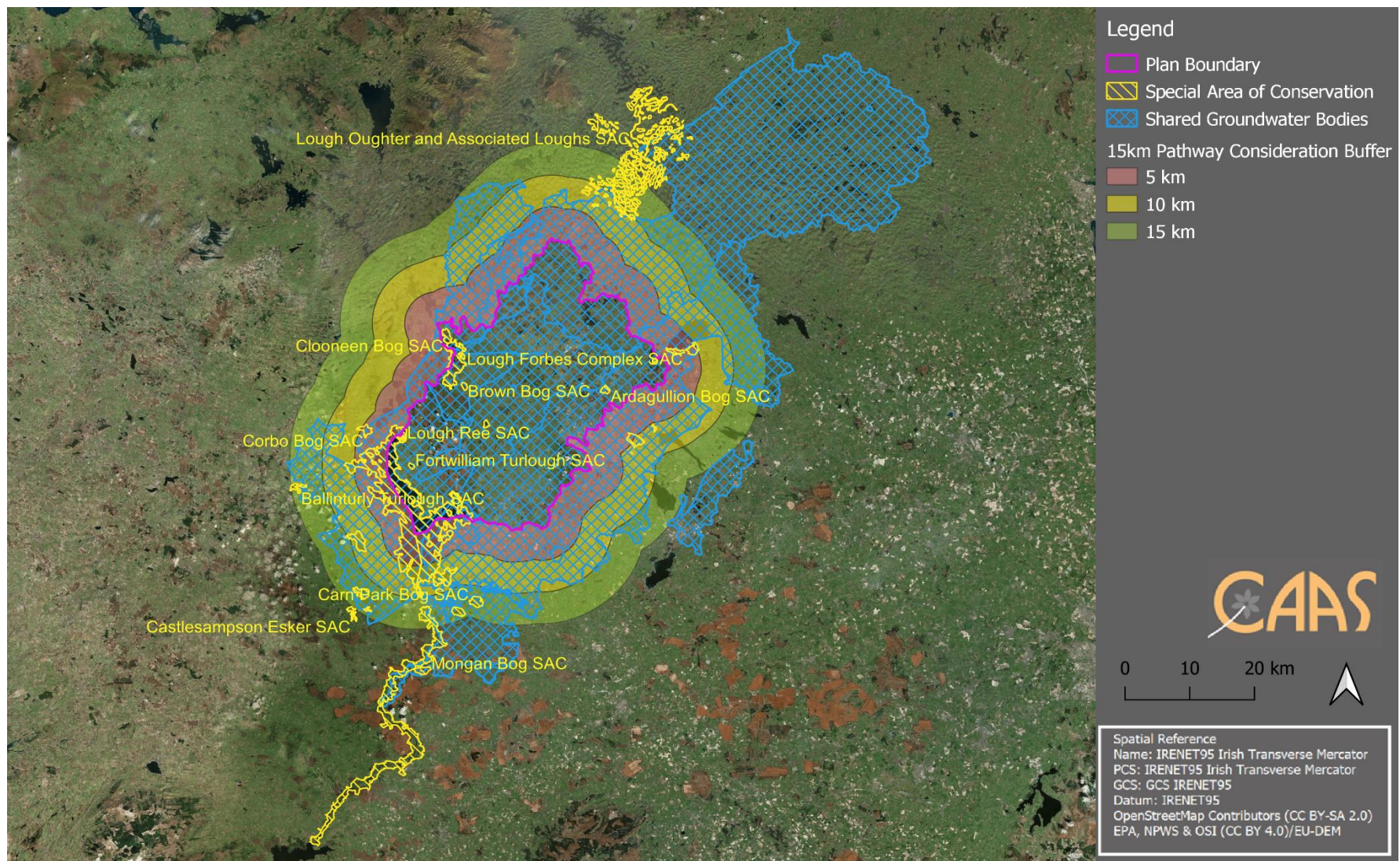


Figure 3.3 European sites⁹ within the same groundwater bodies⁹ as the Draft Strategy area

⁹ Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests. Source: Google Maps and EPA datasets (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>). Accessed: August 2023

Table 3.1 Screening of European sites with ecological pathways to the Strategy’s boundary

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Within	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Active raised bogs [7110], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Limestone pavements [8240], Bog woodland [91D0], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Forest and plantation management & use [B02], Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities [H02.06], Thermal heating of water bodies [H06.03], Invasive non-native species [I01], Flooding modifications [J02.04], Other siltation rate changes [J02.11.02], Antagonism arising from introduction of species [K03.05], Inundation (natural processes) [L08]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	Intensive cattle grazing [A04.01.01], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities [H02.06], Groundwater abstractions for agriculture [J02.07.01], Groundwater abstractions for public water supply [J02.07.02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.		
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Within	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	Non intensive mowing [A03.02], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Wildlife watching [G02.09], Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities [H02.06], Invasive non-native species [I01], Groundwater abstractions for public water supply [J02.07.02], Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Within	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Forestry clearance [B02.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Problematic native species [I02], Burning down [J01.01], Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p>	No	No

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Within	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Forestry clearance [B02.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Problematic native species [I02], Burning down [J01.01], Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002346	Brown Bog SAC	Within	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15], Drying out [K01.03], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Bog woodland [91D0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Irrigation [A09], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004045	Glen Lough SPA	Within	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	Fertilisation [A08], Forest planting on open ground [B01], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Within	Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059]	Animal breeding [A05.01], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Within	Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis) [A004]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02], Invasive non-native species [I01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Within	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395]	Grazing [A04], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County</p>	No	No

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					<p>Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	1.44	Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059]	Animal breeding [A05.01], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Leisure fishing [F02.03]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002349	Corbo Bog SAC	3.25	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p>	No	No

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					<p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	3.89	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Invasive non-native species [I01], Problematic native species [I02], Burning down [J01.01], Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02.15]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004046	Lough Iron SPA	3.91	Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Wigeon (Anas	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p>	No	No

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			penelope) [A050], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]		<p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	3.96	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395]	Grazing [A04], Restructuring agricultural land holding [A10], Forest planting on open ground [B01], Railway lines, TGV [D01.04], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	4.01	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	Non intensive mowing [A03.02], Non intensive mixed animal grazing [A04.02.05], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Fertilisation [A08], Other point source pollution to surface water [H01.03], Problematic native species [I02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various</p>	No	No

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					<p>legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	6.24	Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Animal breeding [A05.01], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	6.56	Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Bog woodland [91D0]	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Forest planting on open ground (native trees) [B01.01], Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) [B01.02], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being</p>	No	No

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				activities [G01], Other point source pollution to surface water [H01.03], Diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban runoff [H01.04], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Invasive non-native species [I01], Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [J02.01.03], Flooding and rising precipitations [M01.03]	undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate). The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan). This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.		
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	7.75	Turloughs [3180], Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270]	Stock feeding [A05.02], Fertilisation [A08], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Predator control [F03.02.04]	The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027. The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate). The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan). This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000688	Lough Owel SAC	8.42	White-clawed crayfish (Austroptamobius pallipes) [1092], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Airports, flightpaths [D04], Hunting [F03.01], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Other sport or leisure complexes [G02.10], Diffuse	The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027. The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for	No	No

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			spp. [3140], Alkaline fens [7230]	pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities [H01.05], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Surface water abstractions for public water supply [J02.06.02], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004047	Lough Owel SPA	8.42	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Coot (Fulca atra) [A125]	Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002121	Lough Lene SAC	11.05	White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Fertilisation [A08], Agriculture activities not referred to above [A11], Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02],	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p>	No	No

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				Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	11.47	Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Corncrake (Crex crex) [A122], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142]	Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Grazing [A04], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Fertilisation [A08], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Bridge, viaduct [D01.05], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	11.48	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Limestone	Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Abandonment or lack of mowing [A03.03], Intensive grazing [A04.01], Non intensive mixed animal grazing	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]	[A04.02.05], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals [A07], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Forestry clearance [B02.02], Grazing in forests or woodland [B06], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Hunting [F03.01], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01], Trampling, overuse [G05.01], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Flooding [J02.04.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05], Modifying structures of inland water courses [J02.05.02], Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits [J02.11], Predation [K03.04]	<p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	11.57	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Forestry clearance [B02.02], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Introduced genetic material, GMO [I03], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for</p>	No	No

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					potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.		
002339	Ballynamon a Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	11.57	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland [91D0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Turloughs [3180], Active raised bogs [7110]	Grazing [A04], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	12.54	Turloughs [3180]	Fertilisation [A08], Hunting [F03.01], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting</p>	No	No

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002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	12.75	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	Stock feeding [A05.02], Forestry clearance [B02.02], Mechanical removal of peat [C01.03.02], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Disposal of household or recreational facility waste [E03.01], Invasive non-native species [I01], Introduced genetic material, GMO [I03], Fire and fire suppression [J01], Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general [J02.01], Modification of hydrographic functioning, general [J02.05]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000692	Scragh Bog SAC	13.09	Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Alkaline fens [7230]	Fertilisation [A08], Agriculture activities not referred to above [A11], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Invasive non-native species [I01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In</p>	No	No

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002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	13.15	White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Surface water abstractions for public water supply [J02.06.02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	13.16	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p>	No	No

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000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	13.18	Turloughs [3180]	Grazing [A04], Stock feeding [A05.02], Predator control [F03.02.04]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	13.27	Geyer's whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	Modification of cultivation practices [A02], Non intensive cattle grazing [A04.02.01], Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing [A04.03], Fire and fire suppression [J01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p>	No	No

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001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	13.47	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210], Turloughs [3180]	Grazing [A04], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Sand and gravel extraction [C01.01], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	14.63	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Mowing or cutting of grassland [A03], Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Dispersed habitation [E01.03], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura</p>	No	No

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000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	14.66	Turloughs [3180]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Other human intrusions and disturbances [G05]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
Hydrologically Connected European Sites beyond 15 km							
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	21.78	Turloughs [3180]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Hunting [F03.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					<p>Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000607	Errit Lough SAC	46.74	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Other human intrusions and disturbances [G05], No threats or pressures [X]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	50.54	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alkaline fens [7230], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion	Intensive grazing [A04.01], Non intensive mixed animal grazing [A04.02.05], Fertilisation [A08], Removal of hedges and copses or scrub [A10.01], Forest replanting (native trees) [B02.01.01], Mining and quarrying [C01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers [D03.01.02], Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities [G01],	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240]	Wildlife watching [G02.09], Pollution to surface waters [Limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish] [H01], Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters [H01.08], Invasive non-native species [I01], Problematic native species [I02], Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions [J02], Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits [J02.01.03], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Species composition change (succession) [K02.01], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03], Temperature changes [E.g., rise of temperature & extremes) [M01.01], Droughts and less precipitations [M01.02], Flooding and rising precipitations [M01.03]	<p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	50.80	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017]	Fertilisation [A08], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.		
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	71.70	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Roads, motorways [D01.02], Continuous urbanisation [E01.01], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles [G01.02]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000463	Balla Turlough SAC	73.11	Turloughs [3180]	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Hunting [F03.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
					from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.		
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	85.28	Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) [1096], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Reefs [1170], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinia caerulea) [6410], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) [1330], Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) [1349], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion alba) [91E0], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Estuaries [1130], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera) [1029], Coastal lagoons [1150],	Grazing [A04], Fertilisation [A08], Sylviculture, forestry [B], Removal of beach materials [C01.01.02], Hand cutting of peat [C01.03.01], Paths, tracks, cycling tracks [D01.01], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Discharges [E03], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Leisure fishing [F02.03], Hunting [F03.01], Nautical sports [G01.01], Air pollution, air-borne pollutants [H04], Invasive non-native species [I01], Polderisation [J02.01.01], Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh [J02.01.02], Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes [J02.10], Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages [J02.12.01], Eutrophication (natural) [K02.03]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Known Threats and Pressures	Analysis of Likelihood of Potential Effects	Likelihood of Potential Significant Effects	Likelihood of Potential In-Combination Effects
			Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]				
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	102.55	Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	Fertilisation [A08], Shipping lanes [D03.02], Urbanised areas, human habitation [E01], Industrial or commercial areas [E02], Discharges [E03], Marine and freshwater aquaculture [F01], Nautical sports [G01.01]	<p>The Draft Strategy provides for a strategy to guide and plan the tourism development of the County Longford area (such as continuing the development and usage of recreational infrastructure such as greenways and blueways, visitor amenities, and accommodation throughout the Draft Strategy area), and falls under the wider implementation of the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both). As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate).</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Longford County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the Draft Strategy that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Longford County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>This Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated, the Conservation Objectives, and the known threats and pressures related to this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways with a likelihood for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways that have a likelihood for potential significant effects, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

3.5 In Combination Effects

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the likelihood for potential significant effects to European sites.

There are no provisions in the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that introduce any additional sources for effects on European sites, as the Draft Strategy falls under the policies and objectives set out in the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027, and the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (for which a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement was carried out for both).

As a result, all projects being undertaken under the County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 are required to comply with various legislation (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate). Therefore, there are no in combination effects identified resulting from the implementation of the Draft Strategy.

Section 4 Screening for AA Conclusion

This Screening for Appropriate Assessment report informs the competent authority carrying out the AA screening determination for the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027, and demonstrates that the implementation of the Draft Strategy does not have a likelihood to result in potential significant effects to any European site.

Following the source-pathway-receptor model, and considering the potential effects of the Draft Strategy, the Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests and Conservation Objectives of each European site were assessed. No potential sources for effects to any European site would arise from the implementation of the Draft Strategy, that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023-2027 (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the Strategy).

The risks to the safeguarding of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European sites have been addressed through existing, already in-force policies and objectives within the Ireland's Hidden Heartlands Regional Tourism Development 2023-2027 (that was subject to Stage 2 AA), with which all lower tier plans/projects must comply. In addition, any future projects, plans etc. that may arise will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

Therefore, it is concluded in this Screening for Appropriate Assessment to inform the competent authority carrying out the AA Screening, that the Draft County Longford Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 is not foreseen to have any likelihood for potential significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for significant effect to any European site as a result of the Draft Strategy can be ruled out.

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

Appendix I Supporting information on European sites

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

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Bog woodland [91D0]	B01.02, A10.01, B01.01, I01, H01.03, M01.03, H01.05, J02.01.03, G01, E01.03, H01.04	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), removal of hedges and copses or scrub, forest planting on open ground (native trees), invasive non-native species, other point source pollution to surface water, flooding and rising precipitations, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, dispersed habitation, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Limestone pavements [8240], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	C01.03.02, J02.04.01, A08, B02.02, A03, D01.01, A03.03, A07, A04.01, A04.03, A04.02.05, F03.01, J02.01, J02.05, K03.04, J02.11, G01, A10.01, J02.05.02, G05.01, B06	Mechanical removal of peat, flooding, fertilisation, forestry clearance, mowing or cutting of grassland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, abandonment or lack of mowing, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, intensive grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non intensive mixed animal grazing, hunting, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, predation, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, modifying structures of inland water courses, trampling, overuse, grazing in forests or woodland
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Active raised bogs [7110], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Bog woodland [91D0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	D03.01.02, G02.09, J02.04, H01.08, G01.01, F02.03, K03.05, H06.03, I01, H02.06, L08, G01.02, A03.03, E01.03, J02.11.02, A04, F03.01, B02, A08	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, wildlife watching, flooding modifications, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, nautical sports, leisure fishing, antagonism arising from introduction of species, thermal heating of water bodies, invasive non-native species, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, inundation (natural processes), walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment or lack of mowing, dispersed habitation, other siltation rate changes, grazing, hunting, forest and plantation management & use, fertilisation
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	G02.09, J02.07.02, J02.07.01, A04.01.01, H02.06	Wildlife watching, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, groundwater abstractions for agriculture, intensive cattle grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
000463	Balla Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A04, A08, F03.01	Grazing, fertilisation, hunting
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	X, A08, F03.01	No threats or pressures, fertilisation, hunting
000607	Errit Lough SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140]	X, G05	No threats or pressures, other human intrusions and disturbances
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	G05, A04, A08	Other human intrusions and disturbances, grazing, fertilisation
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	A05.02, A04, F03.02.04	Stock feeding, grazing, predator control
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation [3270], Turloughs [3180]	F03.02.04, D01.01, A05.02, A08	Predator control, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, stock feeding, fertilisation
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	F03.01, A08, A04	Hunting, fertilisation, grazing
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J02.15, I01, I02, A04.02.01, J01.01, C01.03.02	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, problematic native species, non intensive cattle grazing, burning down, mechanical removal of peat
000688	Lough Owel SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140], Alkaline fens [7230], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	F03.01, X, G02.10, J02.01, D03.01.02, G01, D04, J02.06.02, H01.05	Hunting, no threats or pressures, other sport or leisure complexes, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, airports, flightpaths, surface water abstractions for

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				public water supply, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
000692	Scragh Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Alkaline fens [7230], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216]	H01.08, A11, A08, I01, D01.01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, agriculture activities not referred to above, fertilisation, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	Turloughs [3180], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	C01.01, C01.03.01, A10.01, A04	Sand and gravel extraction , hand cutting of peat, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, grazing
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	Geyer`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	A02, J01, A04.03, A04.02.01	Modification of cultivation practices, fire and fire suppression, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non intensive cattle grazing
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	J02.15, J02.07.02, G02.09, I01, A03.03, H02.06, A04.03, A03.02, F02.03, F03.01	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, non intensive mowing, wildlife watching, invasive non-native species, leisure fishing, abandonment or lack of mowing , hunting, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	A10.01, J02.06.02	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, surface water abstractions for public water supply
002121	Lough Lene SAC	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	A11, D03.01.02, X, H01.08, A08, A04.03	Agriculture activities not referred to above, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, no threats or pressures, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Coastal lagoons [1150], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Reefs [1170], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	B, I01, D01.01, F01, K02.03, J02.12.01, F02.03, C01.03.01, E01, F03.01, J02.10, J02.01.02, G01.01, C01.01.02, A08, H04, E01, A04	Sylviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, hunting, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, discharges, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, marine and freshwater aquaculture, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, eutrophication (natural), nautical sports, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, polderisation, leisure fishing, hand cutting of peat, removal of beach materials, fertilisation, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing
002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I02, J01.01, J02.15, I01, B02.02	Problematic native species, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, burning down, forestry clearance
002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J01.01, I02, J02.15, I01, B02.02	Burning down, problematic native species, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, forestry clearance
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240]	J02.10, D01.01, B02.01.01, G02.09, M01.02, D03.01.02, C01, H01.08, J02, H01, J02.01.03, I02, M01.03, A04.01, M01.01, A10.01, A08, G01, K02.03, K02.01, A04.02.05, H01	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, problematic native species, flooding and rising precipitations, intensive grazing, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes), forest replanting (native trees), removal of hedges and copses or scrub, wildlife watching, fertilisation, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, droughts and less precipitations, eutrophication (natural), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, species composition change (succession), mining and quarrying, invasive non-native species, non intensive mixed animal grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A03.02, H01.03, A04.03, I02, A08, A04.02.05	Non intensive mowing, problematic native species, fertilisation, other point source pollution to surface water, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non intensive mixed animal grazing
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	C01.03.02, B02.02, I03, J02.01, D01.01, J02.05, I01	Mechanical removal of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, forestry clearance, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species, introduced genetic material, gmo, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	E03.01, B02.02, J01, A05.02, I03, I01, J02.01, J02.05, D01.01, C01.03.02	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, forestry clearance, fire and fire suppression, stock feeding, introduced genetic material, gmo, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mechanical removal of peat
002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Turloughs [3180], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	E03.01, A10.01, I01, A04, J02.05, J02.01	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, invasive non-native species, grazing, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110]	X, J02.15	No threats or pressures, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002346	Brown Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	K01.03, X, J02.15	Drying out, no threats or pressures, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0], Active raised bogs [7110]	A03, C01.03.02, A09, A04.02.01	Mowing or cutting of grassland, mechanical removal of peat, irrigation, non intensive cattle grazing
002349	Corbo Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	X, J02.15, C01.03.02	No threats or pressures, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, mechanical removal of peat
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059]	F03.01, F02.03, A08, B, A05.01	Hunting, leisure fishing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, animal breeding
004045	Glen Lough SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	A08, X, B01	Fertilisation, no threats or pressures, forest planting on open ground
004046	Lough Iron SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	A04, B, A08	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation
004047	Lough Owel SPA	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	B, F02.03, J02, A08, F03.01	Silviculture, forestry, leisure fishing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fertilisation, hunting
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F03.01, G01.01, F02.03, A08	Hunting, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	A05.01, X, F03.01, F02.03, B, A08	Animal breeding, no threats or pressures, hunting, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]	A04, G01.02, F03.01, I01, F02.03, B, G01.01, A08	Grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, invasive non-native species, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, nautical sports, fertilisation
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	F02.03, A08, B, A05.01	Leisure fishing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, animal breeding
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	E03, F01, A08, D03.02, E01, G01.01, E02	Discharges, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, industrial or commercial areas
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050],	A08, G01.02, F02.03, A04, D01.05, E01,	Fertilisation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, grazing, bridge, viaduct, urbanised areas, human habitation, mowing or cutting of grassland,

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Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]	A03, A04.03, F03.01, G01.01, D01.01	abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, hunting, nautical sports, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	A03, A08, G01.01, A04, E01.03, F03.01, F02.03, B	Mowing or cutting of grassland, fertilisation, nautical sports, grazing, dispersed habitation, hunting, leisure fishing, sylviculture, forestry
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	F02.03, A04, B, G01.01, F03.01	Leisure fishing, grazing, sylviculture, forestry, nautical sports, hunting
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	D01.04, A04, J02.05.02, J01, A10, B01	Railway lines, tgv, grazing, modifying structures of inland water courses, fire and fire suppression, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest planting on open ground
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	A04, A08	Grazing, fertilisation
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	A04, D01.02, G01.01, A08, E01.01, F01, G01.02	Grazing, roads, motorways, nautical sports, fertilisation, continuous urbanisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles

Appendix II Supporting information on the Qualifying Interests of SACs

Qualifying Interests of SACs including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g. pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	The main pressures facing this species is related to the non-indigenous crayfish species (NICS) and Crayfish Plaque, a waterborne disease specific to freshwater crayfish.	I01, I05	Invasive alien species of union concern, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, X0	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1106]	Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1110]	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	No significant pressures were identified acting on this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster (<i>Magalana gigas</i>) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (<i>Magallana gigas</i>).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-</i>	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	<i>Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>	invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).		protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1355]	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[3140]	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass (<i>Chara spp.</i>)	The hard-water lake habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, the primary sources of nutrient and organic pollution being agriculture and municipal and industrial wastewaters.	A25, A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12, F13, F33, I02	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3150]	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	Most of the pressures on this habitat are as a result of pollution from agriculture, forestry activities and wastewater.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3180]	Turloughs	The main pressures associated with this habitat are related to drainage, groundwater pollution and ecologically unsuitable grazing.	A09, A26, A31	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i>)	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
[3270]	Rivers with muddy banks with vegetation (<i>Chenopodion rubri p.p.</i> and <i>Bidention p.p.</i>)	The only significant pressure on this habitat is a result of intensive grazing resulting in poaching.	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[5130]	Juniperus communis formations on	The pressures associated with this habitat are associated with overgrazing, erosion and scrub removal.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base

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	heaths or calcareous grasslands				status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6510]	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	The main pressures associated with this habitat are due to agricultural intensification (fertiliser application) and changes in agricultural practices.	A02, A06, A14, A19, A20	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), livestock farming (without grazing), application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

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EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	<i>Caricion davalliana</i>)				
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[8240]	Limestone pavements	The main pressures facing this habitat are associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by under-grazing.	A01, A10, C01, F01, I02	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[91D0]	Bog woodland	Pressures facing this habitat are related to drainage, invasive species and burning.	A11, B09, C05, I02, K01	Burning for agriculture, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, peat extraction, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) and currant species (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> and <i>R. rubrum</i>) as well as some native species such as brambles (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.
[91J0]	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	Pressures facing this habitat are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and traveller's joy (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>), with overgrazing by deer also posing a pressure to the habitat.	A09, I02, I05	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

Appendix III Supporting information on the Special Conservation Interests of SPAs

Special Conservation Interests of SPAs including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A003	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	C03, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A048	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A050	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications
A054	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A056	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution
A059	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A062	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	C03, F01, F02, F03, G01, H01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution
A067	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A122	Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>	A03.01, A04.01, K03.04, M01.03	Intensive mowing or intensification, intensive grazing, predation, flooding and rising precipitations
A125	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>	C03, G01, H01	Renewable abiotic energy use, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
A137	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, forest planting on open ground, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, fire and fire suppression, interspecific faunal relations, changes in biotic conditions
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A143	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions

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Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A164	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A395	Greater White-Fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	A02, A04, A06, A11, B01, C03, D02, D05, F01, F03, G01, H03, H07, K03, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, annual and perennial non-timber crops, agriculture activities not referred to above, forest planting on open ground, 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, other forms of pollution, interspecific faunal relations, changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions
A674	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, agriculture activities not referred to above, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other human intrusions and disturbances, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, other ecosystem modifications

Appendix IV Relationship with Legislation and Other Plans and Programmes

This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of EU Directives, the transposing regulations or the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. The information is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Level			
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	<p>Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays 	<p>The IPPC Directive is based on several principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an integrated approach 	

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • best available techniques, • flexibility; and • public participation 	
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and • the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. • Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. • It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. • All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. • The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables. • EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans. • Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. • The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. • Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; • Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; • Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; • Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures • EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs • The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services • Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy • Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering • National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits • Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it • Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	<p>The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; • The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; • The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; • Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; • Safety of offshore oil and gas operations. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making. Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. Supporting EU-level GI projects. Improving access to finance for GI projects. Improving information and promoting innovation. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020. Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. 	<p>Four pieces of complimentary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU. Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020. Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. 	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). Sets new air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes,

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve "good status" for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, control and conserve groundwater. Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause. Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive	Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes,

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<p>2009/31/EC and 2013/30/EU Directive</p>		<p>of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs. 	<p>etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)</p>	<p>The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.</p>	<p>The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)</p>	<p>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention 2000</p>	<p>The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)</p>	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the Union's cities more sustainable. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	The convention has three main aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species 	The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The overall goals of the project are twofold: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. 	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation adaptation technology financing 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building 	Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Common Agricultural Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances. 	The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Stockholm Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ramsar Convention	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 	other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan	<p>The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between.</p> <p>The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.</p>	<p>National Strategic Outcomes as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compact Growth Enhanced Regional Accessibility Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities Sustainable Mobility A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills High-Quality International Connectivity Enhanced Amenities and Heritage Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040	<p>Planning Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 (PLUTO) is the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport's (DTTAS) response to the new NPF and NDP. The objective of PLUTO is to update the existing framework for transport investment published in 2015 to ensure alignment with Project Ireland 2040.</p>	<p>The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	<p>The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects. Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment – commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004). 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	<p>These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	<p>To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental</p>	<p>The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.</p>	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes,

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	Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.		etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I 296 of 2009)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	<p>The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland’s 3 rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources	<p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited Limits on the land application of fertilisers Storage requirements for livestock manure; and Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, as amended	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	<p>When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, The policy of the Government on climate change, Climate justice, Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Action Plan 2023	The National Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.	The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on Ireland’s climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated periodically to ensure alignment with Ireland’s legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process. Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications. Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels. <p>Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off. Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains. Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth. Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders. Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management. <p>The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on</p>	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.	
The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Plan provides a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets. 	<p>The Plan identifies four strategic priorities to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness: raise public awareness of the SDGs; Participation: provide stakeholders opportunities to engage and contribute to follow-up and review processes, and further develop national implementation of the Goals; Support: encourage and support efforts of communities and organisations to contribute towards meeting the SDGs, and foster public participation; and Policy alignment: develop alignment of national policy with the SDGs and identify opportunities for policy coherence. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)	These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in Natura 2000 sites, in accordance with the Habitats and Birds Directives as transposed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC.	The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost-efficient manner for consumers. Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy sector plays in job creation and economic activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs. 	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing on and offshore wind, Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal, Growing sustainable transport; and Building out robust and efficient networks. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	<p>The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Action Policy Framework Decarbonising Electricity Generation Decarbonising the Built Environment Decarbonising Transport An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Clean Air Strategy [in preparation]	The Clean Air Strategy will provide the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy will consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022	EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland; "Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

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	<i>over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."</i>	and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020.	other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid Transmission Development Plan 2021-2030	The primary objective of the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) is to describe the transmission network reinforcements planned for the next ten years. The TDP outlines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drivers of network development; The network investment needs; and The planned network developments required to address these needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDP 2021 is EirGrid's Plan to develop the network through specific projects over the next ten years. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Water Resources Plan [in preparation]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment. The preparation of the NWRP has been divided into two phases, the combination of which will become the final NWRP. The NWRP Framework Plan (Phase 1) has now been adopted. Phase 2 of the NWRP (four Regional Water Resources Plans), currently in preparation, will address the needs across the 535 individual water supplies and identify the solutions to address these needs. 	The key objectives of the plan are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014-2020)	Vision: <i>"Aquaculture in RC is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable, with a developed infrastructure, strong human potentials and an organized market. The consumption of aquaculture products is equal or above EU average, while the technological development of the sector is among the best in the EU."</i>	General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the social, business and administrative environment for aquaculture development Increase in the total production to 24,050 tonnes while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated. 	This Strategy therefore addresses issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.	The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>"Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</i> 	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management. 	<p>The revised Plan makes 27 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention Collection Self-sufficiency Regulation Legacy issues North-south cooperation Guidance and awareness Implementation 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i>	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce overall travel demand. To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. To reduce transport emissions. To improve accessibility to transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Others lower level aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades.	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts; Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA. 	
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of Supply Sustainability of Energy Competitiveness of Energy Supply 	The underpinning Strategic Goals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production Being prepared for energy supply disruptions 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.	Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland.	The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	The Plan sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband. Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 722 of 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

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<p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 350 of 2014)</p> <p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (S.I. 272 of 2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality. 	<p>other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010)</p>	<p>Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality. Sets groundwater quality standards. Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute for water pollution offences. Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Services Act 2007</p> <p>Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012</p> <p>Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Uisce Éireann Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020-2024)</p>	<p>This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term.</p>	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Customer Expectations. Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. Provide Effective Management of Waste water. Protect and Enhance the Environment. Support Social and Economic Growth. Invest in the Future. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Uisce Éireann's National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan</p>	<p>The National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan (NWSMP) outlines Irish Water's strategy to ensure a nationwide standardised approach for managing wastewater sludge over the next 25 years. This national and sustainable approach to wastewater sludge management will ensure efficiency and ongoing improvements to the benefit of the public and the environment we all live in.</p>	<p>As part of the development of the NWSMP, Irish Water has looked at how wastewater sludge is currently managed and has set out sustainable proposals for the investment in future treatment, transport and reuse or disposal of the sludge in keeping with the following objectives: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid endangering human health or harming the environment; To maximise the benefits of wastewater sludge as a soil conditioner and source of nutrients; To ensure that all regulatory and legislative controls are met, and due regard is given to non-statutory Codes of Practice and industry guidance; To establish long term, secure and sustainable reuse/disposal methods; To ensure cost-effective and efficient treatment and reuse/disposal techniques; To reduce potential for disruption from sludge transport and sludge facilities; To extract energy and other resources where economically feasible; and To drive operational efficiencies, e.g. through the use of Sludge Hub Centres. 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas	Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-Food Strategy 2030	This 10-year Strategy sets out four high-level “Missions” to be achieved in order to develop such a system in Ireland: 1. A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector 2. Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Wellbeing 3. Food that is Safe, Nutritious and Appealing, Trusted and Valued at Home and Abroad 4. An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Sector, driven by Technology and Talent	Each of the Missions has a set of Goals which are underpinned by a series of Actions.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment	not applicable	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Rural Development Programme	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	At a more detailed level, the programme also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as <u>non-agricultural activities</u> 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Rural Future – Rural Development Policy 2021 – 2025	This policy provides a framework for the development of rural Ireland over a five-year period. The role of tourism in local and regional economies is recognised as being of an importance that ‘cannot be understated’. The aim of growing the tourism offering and developing outdoor activity tourism are highlighted in the policy.	Relevant policy measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of the Failte Ireland Experience by strengthening Ireland’s image as an outdoor activity holiday destination for both domestic and international markets. Investment in greenways, blueways, walking trails and other outdoor recreation infrastructure to support the growth in outdoor recreation tourism. Explore the potential for the development of further tourist trails and expand the Walks Scheme to achieve a target of at least 80 trails. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	Represents Ireland’s proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.	Measures include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and Creation of Woodland NeighbourWood Scheme Forest Roads Reconstitution Scheme Woodland Improvement Scheme Native Woodland Conservation Scheme Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions Producer Groups Innovative Forest Technology Forest Genetic Reproductive Material Forest Management Plans 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027 3rd Cycle [in preparation]	This draft River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures that are necessary to protect and restore water quality in Ireland. The overall aim of the plan is to ensure that our natural waters are sustainably managed and that freshwater resources are protected so as to maintain and improve Ireland's water environment.	The River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of Ireland's waters. These plans are prepared in 6-year cycles, during which a programme of measures must be implemented so as to achieve water quality objectives. Good water quality contributes to protecting human health by improving the quality of drinking water sources and bathing waters.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	Objectives of the Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows: Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DITAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020 Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. 	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021	The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.	<p>The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Context Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination Enhancing the Visitor Experience Research in the Irish Tourism Sector Supporting Local Communities in Tourism Wider Government Policy International Context Co-ordination Structures 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025 and Tourism Recovery Plan 2020-2023	<p>The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.</p> <p>The Tourism Recovery Plan 2020-2023 necessitated by the impact of the global pandemic recognised that <i>'tourism is as integral to the national economic recovery now as it was in the jobs led recovery after the last recession. The sector is uniquely positioned to contribute strongly to job creation and reversing unemployment in communities and among the young throughout the country. This recovery provides an opportunity to strengthen the tourism industry and reaffirm the importance of the sector as an economic driver and an export led industry.'</i></p>	<p>The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; 250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE)	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Methodology: Development of the Policy and Development Framework is to be informed by the carrying out of an SEA, including widespread consultation with stakeholders and public, and with AA under the Habitats Directive.</p>	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DITAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025	<p>The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly; Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them; Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers; Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and Collecting evidence to track change and measure success. 	This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan II– A Framework for the Sustainable Development of Ireland's Offshore Renewable Energy Resource (OREDP II)	The key objectives for the OREDP II are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the resource potential for ORE in Ireland's maritime area. Provide an evidence base to facilitate the future identification of Broad Areas most suitable for the sustainable deployment of ORE in Ireland's maritime area. 	The OREDP II provides a framework and evidence base to facilitate the future identification of Broad Areas most suited for the development of fixed wind, floating wind, wave and tidal as part of the enduring plan-led regime.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Identify critical gaps in marine data or knowledge and recommend prioritised actions to close these gaps		regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's Long Term Renovation Strategy 2020	This document sets out Ireland's Long-Term Renovation Strategy as required by Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.	This Long-Term Renovation Strategy has been developed based on the guidance issued by the European Commission.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Policy on the Provision of Tourist and Leisure Signage on National Roads 2011	The purpose of this document is to outline the National Roads Authority's policy on the provision of tourist and leisure information signs on national primary and national secondary roads in Ireland.	The primary objectives of the Authority's Tourist and Leisure Signage Policy are to (a) provide a basis for a coherent system of tourist signage on national roads so as to effectively guide visitors to their intended destinations, and (b) avoid the unsightly proliferation of advertising and tourist signage, particularly for commercial related activities and tourist accommodation, on the national road network.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Town Centre First Policy 2022	The Town Centre First policy aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, while also functioning as the service, social, cultural and recreational hub for the local community.	The Town Centre First policy sets out a range of Actions which collectively will create the framework required to support towns to achieve the desired outcomes and deliver on their own unique vision. These Actions are centred around improving knowledge and understanding of towns and what they need, enhancing the capacity of delivery agents to implement this policy, building new structures at national and local level, and ensuring that new and existing funds are co-ordinated and targeted towards the implementation of Town Centre First in each town.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Heritage Ireland 2030 – A Framework for Heritage	The objectives of Heritage Ireland 2030 are set out under three themes: Communities and Heritage; Leadership and Heritage; and Heritage Partnerships.	Heritage Ireland 2030 is a framework for the protection, conservation, promotion and management of Ireland's heritage for the next decade and beyond.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Making Remote Work: National Remote Work Strategy	The vision for this Strategy is to ensure remote working is a permanent feature in the Irish workplace in a way that maximises economic, social and environmental benefits.	The Remote Work Strategy is built on three fundamental pillars which will be bolstered by underpinning conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar One is focussed on creating a conducive environment for the adoption of remote work. • Pillar Two highlights the importance of the development and leveraging of remote work infrastructure to facilitate increased remote work adoption • Pillar Three is centred on maximising the benefits of remote work to achieve public policy goals. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Embracing Ireland's Outdoors - National Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2023-2027	The strategy will enable inclusive, safe and accessible opportunities to get outdoors. It will focus on increased participation for underrepresented groups, better education on how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly while respecting the environment.	Embracing Ireland's Outdoors provides a strategic, collaborative framework to facilitate the consolidation and sustainable growth of the outdoor recreation sector. The strategy addresses the challenges facing the sector as well as embracing the many benefits of outdoor recreation for our communities, including the mental and physical health benefits, as well as economic and social benefits.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022 - 2025	This strategy is a pathway for delivery of electric vehicle (EV) charge point infrastructure. Such infrastructure will support the delivery of the Climate Action Plan ambition of almost a million EVs on Irish roads by 2030. The strategy will also help to ensure that EV charge point infrastructure provision remains ahead of demand.	This strategy reflects the urgent need for action to address climate change and the need for a strategic and just transition to sustainable ways of travelling.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
[Draft] Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019	These Guidelines offer advice to planning authorities on planning for wind energy through the development plan process and in determining applications for planning permission.	The guidelines are also intended to ensure a consistency of approach throughout the country in the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy developments.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Eastern and Midlands Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Eastern and Midlands Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Eastern and Midlands Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	The Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035, which established an overall framework for transport investment over the next two decades and was subject to full SEA and Stage 2 AA, is a key policy shaping the six-year Integrated Infrastructure Plan. The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Transport Strategy, focused on improving public and sustainable transport.	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus; • Light Rail; • Heavy Rai; • Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment; • Integrated Service Plan; and • Integration and Accessibility. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site • To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest • To describe the site and its management • To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. • These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Shannon, Mighty River of Ireland, A Tourism Masterplan for the Shannon 2020 – 2030	The objective of this plan is to reposition the River Shannon as a key destination in Ireland identifying visitor experiences based on the region's natural and cultural assets.	Longford is identified as part of 'Discovery Zone 2; Mid Shannon' in the Shannon Tourism Masterplan. This area stretches from Clondra in the north to Portumna in the south of the region. The area is described as an elemental zone where lakes, rivers and canals meander through wetlands, peatlands and lowland farms, creating the distinctive 'soft' landscapes of the region. Lough Ree is described as the beating heart of Mid Shannon, a wonderful mosaic of open waters, hidden bays, monastic islands and wooded shorelines, renowned for angling, cruising, sailing and kayaking. Specifically, for Longford and the Mid Shannon zone the Shannon Tourism Masterplan recommends Priority Project DZ2.3 Wet'n'Wild Peatlands of Mid Shannon. This involves developing an integrated Discovery Zone focused on peatlands, environmental and industrial heritage, recreational opportunities such as walking, hiking, cycling, guided tours and outdoor classrooms to demonstrate nature, biodiversity and the impact of climate change.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Midland's Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024	It aims to build on the strong progress achieved to date with a renewed emphasis on collaboration and delivery of measurable actions.	It has a range of objectives designed to 'strengthen the attractiveness of the Midlands as a destination to visit' emphasising the importance of the different local authorities working in collaboration with Waterways Ireland, National Parks & Wildlife Services, Fáilte Ireland and Bord na Móna. It sees opportunity to capitalise on the region's unique environmental assets, wetlands and habitats in respect of emerging blueways and greenways networks with the Shannon Corridor, Lough Ree and the islands at its core to establish a Shannon Wilderness Corridor".	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Longford Tourism Strategy 2017-2022	The Strategy sets out the overall Vision for tourism in County Longford over the relevant period. The primary goal of the Longford Tourism Strategy is to achieve positive outcomes in a set of identified actions over the year life of this strategy.	The Vision will be achieved through the fulfilment of the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing tourism infrastructure • Delivery of visitor centric experiences • Development of a Longford Tourism Brand • Generating greater awareness of Longford as a tourism destination 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Longford LECP 2016-2022 and new LECP 2023-2029 [in preparation]	The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 and other Land Use Plans in force within County Longford and in other adjoining planning authorities. This includes Development Plans, Local Area Plans and Planning Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline planning objectives for land use development. Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protect and enhances amenities and environment. Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aim to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
County Longford Heritage Plan 2019-2024 (Incorporating Longford Biodiversity Action Plan)	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	<p>Plan's objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement key Strategic Actions over the lifetime of the Heritage Plan to achieve greater awareness and protection of all aspects of the heritage of County Longford To develop knowledge, appreciation and access to Longford's heritage through research and innovation. Promote the protection and best practice in heritage management within the county Promote heritage education and awareness. Support organisations and communities in promoting sustainable enjoyment of Longford's countryside, waterways and heritage Implement the County Longford Biodiversity Action Plan. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
'The Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan' (by the National Transport Authority)	The plan aims to improve mobility in rural areas, and it will do this by providing better connections between villages and towns by linking these areas with an enhanced regional network connecting cities and regional centres nationwide.	<p>These principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing frequency on existing routes to attract more passengers; Design useful and integrated timetables; Schedule services to arrive at a centre before 09:00, particularly for work and education trips; Allow for trips in the middle of the day for those shopping, attending health appointments, or visiting friends and family; Schedule a return home at around 17:30 and potentially provide later services for socialising and evening retail where there is demand; Provide services seven days a week; Provide local routes that connect smaller settlements with the regional public transport network with integrated timetables that allow more interchange opportunities; and Serve key locations within towns, e.g. hospitals, train stations, educational institutes, etc. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
County Longford Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Character Assessments in adjoining local authorities	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.	
Longford County Council's Noise Action Plan 2018-2023	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to: Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Longford County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024	Respond to the impact that climate change is having, and will continue to have. Attempt to climate change adaptation and mitigation.	<p>The Plans' objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that climate action awareness and adaptation responses are embedded within governance and management structures in Longford County Council. Incorporate climate action awareness and responses throughout Council policy. Ensure that structures are in place to secure continuity of service and business operations as part of adaptation mechanisms. Ensure/increase the resilience of infrastructural assets and inform investment decisions. Maintain the integrity of public infrastructure against negative climate change impacts and increase the design resilience of planned developments into the future. Promote a combined climate action response to infrastructure provision. Integrate climate action considerations into land use planning policy and influence positive behaviour. Manage the risk of flooding through a variety of responses and to mitigate the risk and impact of flooding. Provide for enhancement of natural environment to work positively towards climate action, to promote effective bio-diversity management and enhance protection of natural habitats and landscapes and to protect heritage and cultural infrastructure. Support climate action initiatives in line with Local Economic and Community Plan 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Eastern and Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021	These plans give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	(LECP) actions. Build capacity and resilience within communities. To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating 'Ireland's Hidden Heartlands' Regional Tourism Development Strategy [and Ireland Ancient East, Dublin and Wild Atlantic Way Regional Tourism Development Strategies, various Destination Experience Development Plans and Fáilte Ireland's Corporate Plan]	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, the Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland's Ancient East and other brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.	Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes	These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.	These projects will contribute towards the development of the Plan area and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.