

Agrifood Strategy 2025

Policy Guidance Note For the Protection of Natura 2000 sites

Rev 3.0

10th April 2015

Introduction

This Note has been prepared at the commencement of the preparation of the Agrifood Strategy to help those preparing the Strategy in avoiding adverse impacts on the European sites within the Natura 2000 network. It will help to minimise the risk that the Strategy, as is it is reviewed by the Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Team, will require significant alterations.

It is an advisory note only and not exhaustive in its scope. This Note addresses all Sectors covered by the sub-groups as it is essential that all sub-groups are aware of impacts that are common to more than one sector.

It will be revised as the Plan is progressed further and more data is analysed.

Section 1 provides an overview of the AA process as it applies the Agrifood Strategy 2025.

Section 2 describes the generic relationship between the proposed Agrifood Strategy 2025 and the network of Natura 2000 sites.

Section 3 sets down advice for the assessment and highlights where key challenges will lie. It provides advice as to how the Strategy can be prepared to avoid specific impacts.

Appendix 1 describes the habitats and species that have the potential to be adversely affected by the Draft Strategy. It lists the types of activities that could affect each receptor. These are activities that will require more focused attention in the AA process.

1.0 Section 1: Overview of AA process

- 1.1 The relationship between agricultural activities and ecology is a complex one. Whilst many, but not all, agricultural activities require a healthy functioning natural ecosystem to maximise production efficiency, a fine balance is often struck to ensure that the impacts wastes from agriculture and the indirect consequences of food production do not damage the functions of these same ecosystems. This is the essence of sustainable development. The Agrifood Strategy has the opportunity of directing the agriculture sector down this road of sustainability.
- 1.2 The Appropriate Assessment process is a form of environmental assessment required under the EC Habitats and Birds Directives. It ensures the protection of the network of sites across Europe by placing a high level of scrutiny on proposed plans and projects. The Directive, which is implemented in Ireland through its own Regulations, requires all plans and project to be tested to see if they pose likely significant effects on these specific sites and if there is such a risk then it must undergo an “appropriate assessment”.
- 1.3 **The purpose of AA is to protect these sites** designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs; under the Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs; under the Birds Directive) – collectively known as sites in the Natura 2000 network or more correctly as “European sites”¹. Qualifying features of interest for SACs include European important habitats listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive (including priority habitats² which are in danger of disappearance), and European important species, as listed on Annex II. For SPAs, qualifying features are those bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive; “wetlands and waterbirds” is also a qualifying interest for many SPAs.
- 1.4 **AA is not always a prohibition on new activities** but involves a case-by-case examination of the implications (usually) for each Natura 2000 site, its qualifying features and its conservation objectives. By addressing impacts at this strategic/national stage it will influence subsequent decisions made in relation to plans and projects at subsequent stages, including decisions to provide funding or other support. Nevertheless, if the AA process concludes that the proposal poses adverse impacts on the “integrity” of the site then the proposal cannot go ahead unless a specific derogation is granted.
- 1.5 With such a strict level of assessment it is not surprising that it has been contested during application and as a result, the European Court of Justice has issued several clarifications as to how the AA process should be applied. It is not the purpose of this note to go into these judgements, but it is important to be aware that straying outside of the legal precedents leaves the process open to challenge from third parties. These legal precedents will be highlighted in this note where required.
- 1.6 It should be noted that many of the ecological issues pertaining to the European sites are also relevant to the assessment of impacts on non-European sites and all other areas. The **Strategic Environmental Assessment** process is designed to capture impacts on all these other areas. The **SEA Issues paper** which will form the framework for discussion at the Scoping workshop will address how the sectors interact with biodiversity as a whole.
- 1.7 The AA process is commencing with this Policy Guidance Note which sets out the linkages between the draft Strategy and the European sites to make you aware of how actions that

¹ This terms also covers candidate Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Special Protection Areas which receive the same level of protection.

² There are 58 habitats listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive that occur in Ireland, of which 17 are noted as being Priority habitats. There are no Priority Species in Ireland.

are proposed could result in tangible changes. The next stages of the AA process are as follows:

- April 9th 2015: SEA/AA Scoping workshop: this will help to tease out the interaction between the different sectors, to identify potential impacts that may not have been considered and to highlight where impacts have been addressed by existing safeguards. The output of the Scoping Workshop will be an awareness of what aspects may be assessed and how they will be assessed.
- April 9th - End April: Strategy team to draft targets with review of text as required by the SEA/AA team, cognisant of the issues raised in this Policy Guidance Note and at the Scoping Workshop.
- May: – review of the targets in the context of the European sites and iterative review of the Strategy culminating in the production of the Draft Natura Impact Report at the end of May.

1.8 It is important to note that the AA applies to the whole Strategy and that all elements of the Strategy are considered in the process. An early part of the process is determining which elements required detailed focus and which elements can be given less emphasis. For example proposals which cannot be linked to tangible changes to the biotic and abiotic environment can often be “scoped out”. However it is noted that the Strategy is being divided into Sub-Groups representing the overall industry and that they will be preparing their own specific targets and objectives. It is still not certain as to how the Strategy will be pulled together to ensure that the targets are amassed into a coherent set of proposals which do not conflict with each other and are cognisant of each other.

2 Section 2: Generic relationship between the implications of the Agrifood Strategy 2025 and the network of Natura 2000 sites.

- 2.1 The following sections identify how the relevant areas represented by the sub-Groups have the *potential* to interact with the European sites and pose a risk of likely significant effects (in the absence of any specific mitigation). Note that these descriptions simply identify the risks that have to be addressed either directly or indirectly in the Strategy, they are not pre-empting or suggesting that these impacts are likely.

2.2 Seafood

- 2.2.1 The scope of activities in this sector is wide-ranging and covers marine and freshwater aquaculture as well as open water (whitefish, pelagic) fishing.
- 2.2.2 Impacts on the integrity of European sites may include damage to reefs, mudflat, macrofauna benthic communities and other sensitive receptors through emissions of waste products and alteration of the nutrient balance within the system, reduction in gene pool strength due to escaping aquaculture stock mating with wild populations, and transmission of diseases and sea lice to wild stocks. In areas where there is a large density of aquaculture, there is a potential risk of environmental degradation as well as reduced aquaculture growth rates. Poorly-managed aquaculture planning and management can also have negative impacts on important recreational industries such as angling and tourism.
- 2.2.3 Habitats and species and birds affected by these activities are primarily coastal, estuarine and freshwater-related as would be expected.
- 2.2.4 In 2007 the European Court of Justice declared in case C418/04 that by failing to take all measures necessary to comply with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directives in respect of the authorisation of aquaculture programmes, Ireland had failed to fulfil its obligations under that Directive. A range of instruments were brought in as a response including “Article 6 Assessments” for licencing plans and individual licensing of activities in specific European site, supported by a data collection exercise. If these assessments are to be quoted as effective mitigation measures that will address potential ecological impacts then the AA will hopefully be able to provide examples whereby the effectiveness of these assessments has been monitored. Simply having these assessments in place may not be enough to prove that protection has been effective. The sub-group and Marine Institute may be able to provide comment in that regard. The Sub Group is invited to forward any details they have of other specific assessments or instruments that may help in ruling out significant effects on European sites.
- 2.2.5 Cross-cutting issues regarding climate change, surface water air quality will have to be taken into account in the assessment of the Strategy. This sector is vulnerable to the effects of climate change and depreciation of water quality – which itself may be a result of industrial, domestic and agricultural activities.
- 2.2.6 Food Harvest 2020 did not include aquaculture within its scope

2.3 Environment, Forestry and Climate change

- 2.3.1 The issue of climate change will be addressed in the Appropriate Assessment in terms of identifying those habitats, species and birds that can be vulnerable to the effects of climate change and degradation of air quality and relating these to various activities proposed under the Strategy, where relevant.

- 2.3.2 The impacts of Forestry at a strategic level were addressed by separate appropriate assessments for the Rural Development Plan 2014-2020 and Ireland's Forestry Programme 2014-2020 where the impacts on European Sites were identified and addressed by mitigation measures. Depending on any differences between the proposals in the RDP and the Forestry Programme and the draft Agrifood Strategy 2025, these previous assessments may be referred to in the current assessment.
- 2.3.3 Impacts of forestry on European sites may derive from direct loss of habitats (e.g. peatlands, grasslands) due to afforestation whilst there are a range of indirect impacts on drainage patterns, water quality and availability, levels of recreational disturbance, erosion etc that derive from alterations to natural areas and input of fertilisers. The imminent publication of the National Peatlands Strategy will have to be taken into account particularly in respect to this and other sectors.

2.4 Meat and Cereals

- 2.4.1 Both types of agricultural activities can interact with European sites in positive and negative ways. Grazing of some types of grassland by cattle and sheep can create benefits to biodiversity and help to maintain grasslands in a specific condition whilst cereal crops both in winter and summer provide direct and indirect feeding for some birds and fauna that are qualifying interests for SACs and SPAs.
- 2.4.2 Negative impacts of bovine and sheep herds have included :
- Increased input of nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and sediment release potentially increasing pressures on both surface and ground waters;
 - Increased production of animal waste (slurry) and silage with an attended increased rate of fugitive emission of ammonia which can cause acidification of certain sensitive habitats which are often qualifying interests of SACs, e.g. peatlands, wetlands;
 - Increased production of greenhouse gases;
 - Intensification on lands which are farmed extensively or are marginal at present. This would have knock-on effects on biodiversity and potentially wild birds many of which are qualifying interests of SPAs;
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 - Under grazing of sensitive habitats that can give rise to changes in species composition and habitat structure e.g. scrub invasion;
 - Over grazing of commonages in European sites or in areas supporting these sites, by sheep in particular.

Since some of these impacts are atmospheric emissions, they can be very difficult to predict where the impacts occur even if the source of the emissions can be isolated to a region, county or catchment.

- 2.4.3 Therefore any intensification of the sector needs to be set in the context of ensuring no net change in the negative impacts of the sector and in some cases where obliged to do so, proposing measures to restore the habitat or species back to "favourable conservation status" – see later in this Note. Where increased meat production can come from alternative methods that don't involve taking extra land or increasing the

national herd (e.g. better breeding, better feeding, better management skills and especially better disease control) then these may be considered as a reasonable alternative.

- 2.4.4 Similar to meat, increased production of cereals can come from either increased productivity using the same area of land or an increase in the acreage. Increased productivity may require increased inputs of fertiliser and increased sediment release to aquatic ecosystems. Increased area under cereals has the potential for a number of negative consequences on European Sites including:
- Loss of grassland and other habitat types being converted to cereal production leading to short- and long-term carbon release with climate change implications;
 - Increase in amount of uncovered land in the winter period with potential consequences for soil erosion and nutrient/particulate mobilisation to surface and ground waters.
 - Increased use of chemical fertilisers (NPK) with subsequent risk to ground and surface waters.
 - Loss of biodiversity through removal or inappropriate management of hedges, treelines and scrub which may be ecological corridors linking European sites;
 - Increase in hydrocarbon usage in machinery.
- 2.4.5 There are mechanisms in place to prevent the loss of habitat in SACs through the issuing of permits via the “Activities requiring Consent” Scheme. Therefore the AA may focus on the indirect effects on water quality and the severance of ecological connectivity or “stepping stone” sites between European sites.

2.5 Milk and Infant formula

- 2.5.1 The pathways to increase milk production are as above for beef either through increased productivity or increased numbers. The likely environmental issues are similar but the following additional implications might be considered:
- Change of land-use pattern from extensively-grazed traditional beef to intensively-grazed traditional dairy which may require increased levels of fertiliser and maintenance and from tillage to Dairy which may have indirect implications for SPA bird species reliant on tillage fields;
 - Any likely increase in the dairy herd are likely to occur in the regions heavily populated by dairy cows as it is anticipated that any expansion in numbers would occur on farms which are currently part dairy and part beef. Some of the intensive dairy areas are already within sensitive catchments that are designated as European sites e.g. Blackwater catchment in Cork.
- 2.5.2 Much of the expansion in production in dairying in addition to the projection for Food harvest 2020, is anticipated to come as a result of a direct increase in dairy cow numbers.
- 2.5.3 Increases in production of infant formula will most likely occur by means of substitution for less-profitable milk products such as butter or cheese rather than from substantial new milk production and therefore does not generate impacts beyond those to be considered under the broad context of increased milk production.. The impacts of

expansion of the infant formula sector would therefore be reflected in indirect effects caused by changes in cattle numbers if this would be a likely consequence.

2.6 PCF, Beverages, Horticulture & Retailer

- 2.6.1 Prepared Consumer Foods are unlikely to be linked to *direct* changes in European Sites. Indirect impacts may result from the intensification of this sector through increased emissions from transport or demand for non-agricultural products. It is important to remember that the AA must consider all consequences of the proposals whether they are direct or indirectly related to the sector.
 - 2.6.2 The beverage sector is linked to cereal production and therefore there will be a need to address the cumulative impact of proposals in both sectors. Impacts such as conversion of marginal land to cereals, release of carbon as a result of ploughing and leaching of fertilisers to ground and surface waters are all linked to both sectors. Where there are overlaps with the dairy sector then cumulative impacts of atmospheric emissions and nutrient leaching will have to be addressed.
 - 2.6.3 The horticulture sector poses a limited range of potential impacts on European sites. Impacts caused by loss of nutrients to surface and ground water as well as direct or indirect effects of pesticide application are potentially linked to this sector. Use of inputs including fertilisers, pesticides and heat energy can be high and pose potential adverse effects on European sites caused by water quality changes, sediment release and climate change.
- 2.7 The impacts listed above are all “potential” and we admit that it does not take into account the range of safeguards that are currently in place that minimise the risk of many of these impacts occurring. These safeguards, which can be legal requirements, agri-environment schemes, technological or waste management systems, will all be referred to as methods by which the potential impacts can be minimised. However the approach toward mitigation in the AA of the Strategy must be able to state success of all these measures, preferably by quoting the results of evaluation or monitoring studies. It may not be enough to state that “these safeguards are in place” without evidence that they address the impacts on the European sites.

3 Section 3: Nature of the AA

- 3.1 The most significant challenge will be translating high-level strategic objectives, targets and proposals into objective impact predictions. The Departmental (DEHLG) Guidelines (2009) state that all European sites within or adjacent to the plan or project area should be considered in the AA. However, the Strategy will apply to the whole territory of the Republic of Ireland. The European sites and their interconnections are spread throughout the Republic and the Strategy will apply to all relevant agricultural activities across the State. It is therefore not possible to address any European site on an individual geographical basis, nor is it feasible to assess Natura 2000 sites at a national scale. Therefore the AA process must identify the relationships between activity and receptor of any potential impact at a generic level. Agricultural activities are more likely to affect certain habitats, species and birds than others and these are listed in Appendix 1 and form the basis for the assessment.
- 3.2 At an early stage, the Strategy Team should flag up any safeguards such as carrying capacity studies, agri-environment schemes, Appropriate Assessment requirements (such as those for aquaculture licences) or other measures which they are aware of that may provide suitable protection of European sites.
- 3.3 At an early stage, it will be important to ensure that proposals for targets are compliant with constraints or commitments made in other related plans e.g. AA of the RDP or at least if they conflict with these, then this is flagged up to the AA team.
- 3.4 It will not be possible to state whether certain percentage increases in livestock will result in impacts on European sites as additional detail regarding where and when these increases would take place would need to be known. It is not the purpose of the Strategy to decide which geographic areas are likely to implement the proposed targets or how the target will be met at a regional or local scale, therefore it is not expected that the impact predictions will be the same.
- 3.5 In drawing up targets, policies and objectives, the individual sectors and those pulling it together should ask themselves the following key questions:

Q1) Will the action be likely to lead to intensification or change of land use³ being required? – either directly or indirectly?

- If yes, then is it possible to say where this land may be or what type of land will be needed?
- If yes, then are there mechanisms in place to prevent land being taken that would have impacts on European sites or indirectly by taking “important” land outside of European sites?

Q2) Will the action lead to changes in grazing regime or other similar pressures? – either directly or indirectly?

- If yes, then is it possible to say where this change will take place?
- If yes, then are there mechanisms in place to influence grazing regimes that would have impacts on European sites or indirectly by affecting “important” land outside of European sites?

Q3) Will the action result in increases in application of herbicides, pesticides or fertilisers? – either directly or indirectly?

- If yes, then is it possible to say where these actions will take place?

³ terrestrial and aquatic

- If yes, then are there mechanisms in place to control chemical applications (either type of volume or location) that would have impacts on European sites or indirectly by affecting “important” land outside of European sites?

Q4) Will the action result in increases of gaseous emissions – greenhouse gases (CO₂, Methane), ammonia? – either directly or indirectly?

- If yes, then is it possible to say where these actions will take place?
- If yes, then are there mechanisms in place to control emissions or their sources (that would have impacts on European sites or indirectly by affecting “important” land outside of European sites?

3.6 Much of the avoidance of impacts relies on the authors of the Strategy thinking how increased production and value added to outputs can occur without requiring additional land, livestock, natural resources and waste capacity that adversely affect European sites= *“cleverer ways to use our existing resources”*. The Agrifood Strategy 2025 is a real opportunity to incorporate sustainability within its targets

3.7 Avoid making geographic-specific proposals unless these can be backed up with site specific data.

3.8 As noted in the presentations, a recommendation of the Strategy may be to prepare a series of region-specific implementation plans that would be able to show how and when the various targets can be implemented. It may be possible that some dairy targets for example can only be met in one region. These implementation plans would undergo a separate Appropriate Assessment that would be able to look at the condition and vulnerabilities of the European sites in specific areas. The AA of the Agrifood Strategy 2025 can help to set the scope of the AA of the Implementation Plans which itself is a type of mitigation.

Appendix 1 Activities known to be threats to specific Habitats and Species listed as qualifying interests for SACs and SPAs.

Note: full understanding of these species is not the purpose of this note. It is useful to peruse this list to see what types of activities are known to give rise to impacts on specific species and habitats.

This list was created based on expert judgement and numerous information sources, which included:

- Article 17 full report, which contained information on each SAC Annex I and Annex II species;
- Article 17 overview report, from which the brief descriptions of Annex I Habitats and Annex II species in the 'Further Information' worksheet were obtained.
- Article 12 online report, which contained information on SPA bird species and is available at: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=ie/eu/art12/envuvesya/IE_birds_reports-14328-144944.xml&conv=343&source=remote
- Site Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) (where available), which contain information on both SAC Annex I Habitats and Species as well as SPA bird species at specific European sites in Ireland. SSCO's were particularly relevant for compiling the key conditions required to maintain QIs, as they state the conservation objectives necessary to maintain or restore the conservation status of each specific QI for a particular European site;
- Conservation status of bird species was obtained from *Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 2014-2019* Colhoun & Cummins (2013), which is available at:

<http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=EjODk32LNcU%3D&tabid=178>

Information on Annex I bird species was obtained from *Checklist of protected & rare species in Ireland* Kingston (2012).

The conservation status of a habitat is defined in Article 1 of the Directive as the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species. The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as favourable when: - its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing, and - the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and - the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The conservation status of a species is defined as the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within the territory of the member states. The conservation status of a species will be taken as favourable when: - population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and - the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - there is, and will probably continue to be, as sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE POTENTIAL TO IMPACT ON SPECIALAREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)		
Activity	Qualifying Interest	Conservation Status
Abandonment / lack of mowing (A03.03)	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad
	6510 Lowland hay meadows	Bad
Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	Bad
	2140 Decalcified Empetrum dunes*	Inadequate
	2150 Decalcified dune heath*	Inadequate
	2170 Dunes with creeping willow	Inadequate
	2190 Dune slack	Inadequate
	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	3180 Turloughs*	Inadequate
	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	4060 Alpine and subalpine heath	Bad
	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
	6130 Calaminarian grassland	Inadequate
	6210 Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	Bad
	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad
	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7210 Cladium fen*	Bad
	7220 Petrifying springs*	Inadequate
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	8240 Limestone pavement*	Inadequate
	1013 Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Inadequate
	1014 Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Inadequate
	1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)	Inadequate
	1065 Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	Inadequate
	1528 Marsh Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)	Favourable
Agricultural intensification (A02.01)	2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	Bad
	2140 Decalcified Empetrum dunes*	Inadequate

	2150 Decalcified dune heath*	Inadequate
	2170 Dunes with creeping willow	Inadequate
	2190 Dune slack	Inadequate
	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	3180 Turloughs*	Inadequate
	4010 Wet heath	Bad
	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	6210 Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	Bad
	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad
	6430 Hydrophilous tall herb	Bad
	6510 Lowland hay meadows	Bad
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7210 Cladium fen*	Bad
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	1024 Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)	Favourable
	1065 Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	Inadequate
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Agriculture activities not referred to above (A11)	1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	Inadequate
Air pollution, air-borne pollutants (H04)	4010 Wet heath	Bad
	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	4060 Alpine and subalpine heath	Bad
	6430 Hydrophilous tall herb	Bad
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
	7150 Rhynchosporion depressions	Inadequate
	8110 Siliceous scree	Inadequate
	8120 Calcareous scree	Inadequate
	8210 Calcareous rocky slopes	Inadequate
	8220 Siliceous rocky slopes	Inadequate
Anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	1065 Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	Inadequate
Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (B01.02)	4010 Wet heath	Bad

	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad
	7110 Raised bog (active)*	Bad
	7120 Degraded raised bogs	Bad
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7150 Rhynchosporion depressions	Inadequate
	7210 Cladium fen*	Bad
	7220 Petrifying springs*	Inadequate
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	1024 Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)	Favourable
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Damage by herbivores (including game species) (K04.05)	4010 Wet heath	Bad
	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities (H02.06)	3140 Hard water lakes	Bad
Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities (H02.06)	3180 Turloughs*	Inadequate
	3270 Chenopodium rubri	Favourable
	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	1230 Sea cliffs	Inadequate
	3110 Lowland oligotrophic lakes	Bad
	3130 Upland oligotrophic lakes	Inadequate

	3140 Hard water lakes	Bad
	3150 Natural eutrophic lakes	Inadequate
	3160 Dystrophic lakes	Inadequate
	3260 Floating river vegetation	Inadequate
	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7210 Cladium fen*	Bad
	7220 Petrifying springs*	Inadequate
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Bad
	1096 Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	Favourable
	1099 River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	Favourable
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
	1833 Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	Inadequate
	1990 Nore Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>)	Bad
Erosion (K01.01)	1150 Lagoons*	Bad
	1310 Salicornia mud	Inadequate
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows	Inadequate
	1410 Mediterranean salt meadows	Inadequate
	1420 Halophilous scrub	Bad
	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	Inadequate
	2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)	Inadequate
	2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	Bad
	2170 Dunes with creeping willow	Inadequate
	2190 Dune slack	Inadequate
	4010 Wet heath	Bad
	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	4060 Alpine and subalpine heath	Bad

	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
	6130 Calaminarian grassland	Inadequate
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
	7150 Rhynchosporion depressions	Inadequate
	8110 Siliceous scree	Inadequate
Fertilisation (A08)	1150 Lagoons*	Bad
	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	6210 Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	Bad
	6230 Species-rich Nardus upland grassland*	Bad
	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad
	6510 Lowland hay meadows	Bad
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	1110 Sandbanks	Favourable
	1130 Estuaries	Inadequate
	1140 Tidal mudflats	Inadequate
	1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	Inadequate
	1170 Reefs	Bad
	1103 Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>)	Bad
	1349 Bottle-Nosed Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Favourable
	1351 Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	Favourable
	1364 Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	Favourable
	1365 Common Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina vitulina</i>)	Favourable
Fishing harbours (D03.01.03)	1170 Reefs	Bad
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	Bad
	2170 Dunes with creeping willow	Inadequate
	2190 Dune slack	Inadequate
	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	6230 Species-rich Nardus upland grassland*	Bad
	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad

	8240 Limestone pavement*	Inadequate
	1303 Lesser Horseshoe Bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	Favourable
Forest planting on open ground (B01)	6230 Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> upland grassland*	Bad
	6410 <i>Molinia</i> meadows	Bad
	1065 Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	Inadequate
Forest planting on open ground (native trees) (B01.01)	1024 Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)	Favourable
Forest replanting (B02.01)	1024 Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)	Favourable
Forest replanting (non native trees) (B02.01.02)	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Forestry clearance (B02.02)	8310 Caves	Favourable
	1024 Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)	Favourable
Grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	3180 Turloughs*	Inadequate
Grassland removal for arable land (A02.03)	6510 Lowland hay meadows	Bad
Grazing (A04)	6130 Calaminarian grassland	Inadequate
	6430 Hydrophilous tall herb	Bad
	7110 Raised bog (active)*	Bad
	7120 Degraded raised bogs	Bad
	1421 Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	Favourable
	1528 Marsh Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)	Favourable
Grazing in forests/ woodland (B06)	91A0 Old oak woodlands	Bad
	91D0 Bog woodland*	Favourable
	91E0 Residual alluvial forests*	Bad
	91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods*	Bad
Intensive cattle grazing (A04.01.01)	1310 <i>Salicornia</i> mud	Inadequate
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows	Inadequate
	1410 Mediterranean salt meadows	Inadequate
	1420 Halophilous scrub	Bad
	3180 Turloughs*	Inadequate
	3270 <i>Chenopodium rubri</i>	Favourable
	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate

	6210 Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	Bad
	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad
Intensive fish farming, intensification (F01.01)	1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	Inadequate
	1170 Reefs	Bad
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Intensive grazing (A04.01)	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	Inadequate
	2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)	Inadequate
	2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)*	Bad
	2170 Dunes with creeping willow	Inadequate
	2190 Dune slack	Inadequate
	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	7220 Petrifying springs*	Inadequate
	8240 Limestone pavement*	Inadequate
	91D0 Bog woodland*	Favourable
	1013 Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Inadequate
	1014 Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Inadequate
Intensive mixed animal grazing (A04.01.05)	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
Intensive mowing or intensification (A03.01)	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
Intensive sheep grazing (A04.01.02)	1310 Salicornia mud	Inadequate
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows	Inadequate
	1420 Halophilous scrub	Bad
	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
	1014 Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Inadequate
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture (F01)	1150 Lagoons*	Bad
	1365 Common Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina vitulina</i>)	Favourable
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Non intensive cattle grazing (A04.02.01)	2140 Decalcified Empetrum dunes*	Inadequate
	2150 Decalcified dune heath*	Inadequate

	4010 Wet heath	Bad
	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	4060 Alpine and subalpine heath	Bad
	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
Non intensive mixed animal grazing (A04.02.05)	5130 Juniper scrub	Inadequate
Non intensive sheep grazing (A04.02.02)	4010 Wet heath	Bad
	4030 Dry heaths	Bad
	4060 Alpine and subalpine heath	Bad
	6230 Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> upland grassland*	Bad
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
	7150 Rhynchosporion depressions	Inadequate
	8110 Siliceous scree	Inadequate
	8120 Calcareous scree	Inadequate
	8210 Calcareous rocky slopes	Inadequate
	8220 Siliceous rocky slopes	Inadequate
	1230 Sea cliffs	Inadequate
Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources) (H02)	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	3180 Turloughs*	Inadequate
Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding) (K05.01)	1103 Twaité Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>)	Bad
Restructuring agricultural land holding (A10)	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7210 Cladium fen*	Bad
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Bad
Stock feeding (A05.02)	3180 Turloughs*	Inadequate
	6210 Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*	Bad
	8240 Limestone pavement*	Inadequate
	1014 Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	Inadequate

Surface water abstractions for agriculture (J02.06.01)	3150 Natural eutrophic lakes	Inadequate
	7220 Petrifying springs*	Inadequate
Use of fertilizers (forestry) (B05)	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate
Water abstractions from groundwater (J02.07)	21A0 Machair*	Bad
	3110 Lowland oligotrophic lakes	Bad
	3130 Upland oligotrophic lakes	Inadequate
	3150 Natural eutrophic lakes	Inadequate
	3160 Dystrophic lakes	Inadequate
	4010 Wet heath	Bad
	6410 Molinia meadows	Bad
	7110 Raised bog (active)*	Bad
	7120 Degraded raised bogs	Bad
	7130 Blanket bog (active)*	Bad
	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7150 Rhynchosporion depressions	Inadequate
	7210 Cladium fen*	Bad
	7220 Petrifying springs*	Inadequate
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	1013 Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Inadequate
	1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Bad
	1833 Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	Inadequate
	1990 Nore Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>)	Bad
Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)	7140 Transition mires	Bad
	7210 Cladium fen*	Bad
	7230 Alkaline fens	Bad
	1106 Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Inadequate

ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE POTENTIAL TO IMPACT ON SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)				
Pressures & Threats	Qualifying Interest	Conservation Status	Season	Annex I - Yes/No
A02 - modification of cultivation practices	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
	A346 Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
	A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A140 Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
	A156 Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A043 Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A142 Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A098 Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
	A082 Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
	A082 Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A038 Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A037 Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
A03 - mowing / cutting of grassland	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
A03.01 - intensive mowing or intensification	A122 Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
A03.03 - abandonment / lack of mowing	A122 Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
A04 - grazing	A179 Black-headed Gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	No
	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
	A182 Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A346 Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes

	A140 Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A065 Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	No
	A001 Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
A04.01 - intensive grazing	A122 Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
A06 - annual and perennial non-timber crops	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
A08 - Fertilisation	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
A11 - Agriculture activities not referred to above	A045 Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A043 Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A038 Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A229 Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
B01 - forest planting on open ground	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
	A140 Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A098 Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
	A082 Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
	A082 Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A037 Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use	A082 Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes

	A098 Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
F01 - Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	A137 Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A144 Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
	A169 Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A048 Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A054 Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A130 Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A140 Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
	A141 Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A143 Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A156 Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A157 Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A160 Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A162 Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A142 Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A050 Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A067 Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A069 Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No

	A005 Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A062 Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A164 Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	A009 Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)	Green	B - Breeding	No
	A016 Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A183 Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A184 Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A188 Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A137 Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
	A182 Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A048 Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A130 Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A141 Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A143 Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A156 Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A157 Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A160 Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A162 Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A179 Black-headed Gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No

	A065 Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A001 Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
	A001 Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A069 Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A005 Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A062 Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A003 Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A063 Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A017 Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A183 Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A184 Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	No
H01 - Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	A052 Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A054 Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A056 Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A051 Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A065 Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	No
	A050 Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A067 Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No

	A005 Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A053 Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A062 Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A004 Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A028 Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A125 Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A061 Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A059 Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A229 Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
H03 - Marine water pollution	A140 Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
	A065 Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A016 Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A017 Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A017 Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A018 Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A183 Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
	A183 Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A184 Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	No

A184 Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
A188 Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
A199 Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
A200 Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
A204 Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
A013 Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	No
A137 Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
A144 Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
A148 Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	W - Winter	Yes
A169 Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
A182 Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A048 Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A052 Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A054 Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
A056 Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
A130 Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A141 Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A143 Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A156 Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
A157 Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
A160 Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
A162 Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
A179 Black-headed Gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
A051 Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No

	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A001 Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A142 Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A050 Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A067 Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	Red	W - Winter	No
	A069 Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A005 Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A053 Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A062 Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A164 Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	Green	W - Winter	No
	A004 Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
	A003 Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A063 Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	No
J02.06 - Water abstractions from surface waters	A001 Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
K03 - Interspecific faunal relations	A466-A/A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
	A140 Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes
	A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	Amber	W - Winter	Yes
	A065 Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	No
	A001 Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	Amber	B - Breeding	Yes
K03.04 - predation	A122 Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)	Red	B - Breeding	Yes