

**SCREENING
FOR
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

**FOR THE
DRAFT WESTMEATH TOURISM STRATEGY
2023-2027**

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

for: Westmeath County Council

Áras an Chontae
Mount Street
Mullingar
County Westmeath



by: CAAS Ltd.

1st Floor
24-26 Ormond Quay Upper
Dublin



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Table of Contents

Section 1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Legislative Context.....	1
1.3	Approach.....	1
Section 2	Description of the Draft Strategy	3
Section 3	Screening for Appropriate Assessment	4
3.1	Introduction to screening.....	4
3.2	Identification of relevant European Sites	4
3.3	Assessment Criteria	8
3.4	Screening of Sites	8
3.5	Other Plans and Programmes.....	51
Section 4	AA Screening Conclusion	52
Appendix I	Background information on European sites	
Appendix II	Further information on the Qualifying Interests of SACs	
Appendix III	Further information on the Special Conservation Interests of SPAs	
Appendix IV	Relationship with Legislation and Other Plans and Programmes	

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) Report (which details the findings of an AA screening exercise, also known as *Stage One AA*), for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 (the Draft Strategy) has been prepared to assess 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

The AA process is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and 'grey' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives.

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

- Identification of European sites within 15km¹ of the Draft Strategy boundary with identification of potential pathways links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from the Strategy boundary;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European sites with identification of potential pathways from the Plan area, to which the Draft Strategy relates; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

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.

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

¹ Beyond 15km landscape scale ecological interactions are likely to minimise potential effects unless significant hydrological pathways are present.

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 plan-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-receptor² 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:

- AA 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 significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission Environment DG, 2002; and
- "Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission, 2000.
- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

² 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 vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'

Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.

The Strategy will be situated alongside a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use development, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management. These other existing policies, plans etc. have been subject to their own environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and form the decision-making and consent-granting framework.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction up to 2040. The NPF is being implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSE for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out various objectives relating to tourism development and activities that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The RSE has informed the preparation of the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "Ireland's Hidden Heartlands" Regional Tourism Development Strategy, both of which set out various objectives relating to tourism development and activities and have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate.

The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSE, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSE, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.

Taking into account the above and the measures that have been already integrated into the existing planning framework that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development (refer to Table 2.4), it is advised that all potential effects arising from the Strategy: either are provided already (beneficial) by existing plans, strategies etc. (that have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment) and will be further contributed towards; and/or are provided already (adverse) by existing plans, strategies etc. (that have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment) and will be mitigated so as not to be significant. Consequently, it is advised that the Strategy does not necessitate the undertaking of SEA.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to screening

This stage of the process identifies any 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 Generic 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 habitat³ or species⁴ 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy has identified that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy will 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.

Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of the Draft Strategy boundary are listed in Table 3.1. European Sites and the EPA Rivers and Catchments are also mapped on Figure 3.1 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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage documents:

- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE0000440] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SAC [IE0000679] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ennell SAC [IE0000685] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Owel SAC [IE0000688] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Scragh Bog SAC [IE0000692] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC [IE0001810] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Split Hills and Long Hill Esker SAC [IE0001831] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC [IE0002120] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Lene SAC [IE0002121] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Wooddown Bog SAC [IE0002205] Version 9.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC [IE0002299] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballymore Fen SAC [IE0002313] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Carn Park Bog SAC [IE0002336] Version 1.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 (2016) Conservation Objectives for Crosswood Bog SAC [IE0002337] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC [IE0002340] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Mount Hevey Bog SAC [IE0002342] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Derravaragh SPA [IE0004043] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Ennell SPA [IE0004044] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Glen Lough SPA [IE0004045] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Iron SPA [IE0004046] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Owel SPA [IE0004047] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE0004064] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SPA [IE0004102] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Derragh Bog SAC [IE0002201] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Sheelin SPA [IE0004065] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA [IE0004061] Version 9.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Raheenmore Bog SAC [IE0000582] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ardagullion Bog SAC [IE0002341] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Girley (Drewstown) Bog SAC [IE0002203] Version 9.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Clara Bog SAC [IE0000572] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC [IE0001776] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Mongan Bog SAC [IE0000580] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Mongan Bog SPA [IE0004017] Version 9.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Charleville Wood SAC [IE0000571] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC [IE0000576] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ferbane Bog SAC [IE0000575] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Castlesampson Esker SAC [IE0001625] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC [IE0002339] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Moyclare Bog SAC [IE0000581] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Funshinagh SAC [IE0000611] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Fortwilliam Turlough SAC [IE0000448] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA [IE0004232] Version 9.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC [IE0000006] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Mount Jessop Bog SAC [IE0002202] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 9.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SAC [IE0000610] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SPA [IE0004139] Version 9.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Suck Callows SPA [IE0004097] Version 9.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Killeglan Grassland SAC [IE0002214] Version 1.
 NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for River Barrow and River Nore SAC [IE0002162] Version 1.
 NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Estuary SPA [IE0004080] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 9.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
 NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [IE0004086] Version 9.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC [IE0001957] 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.

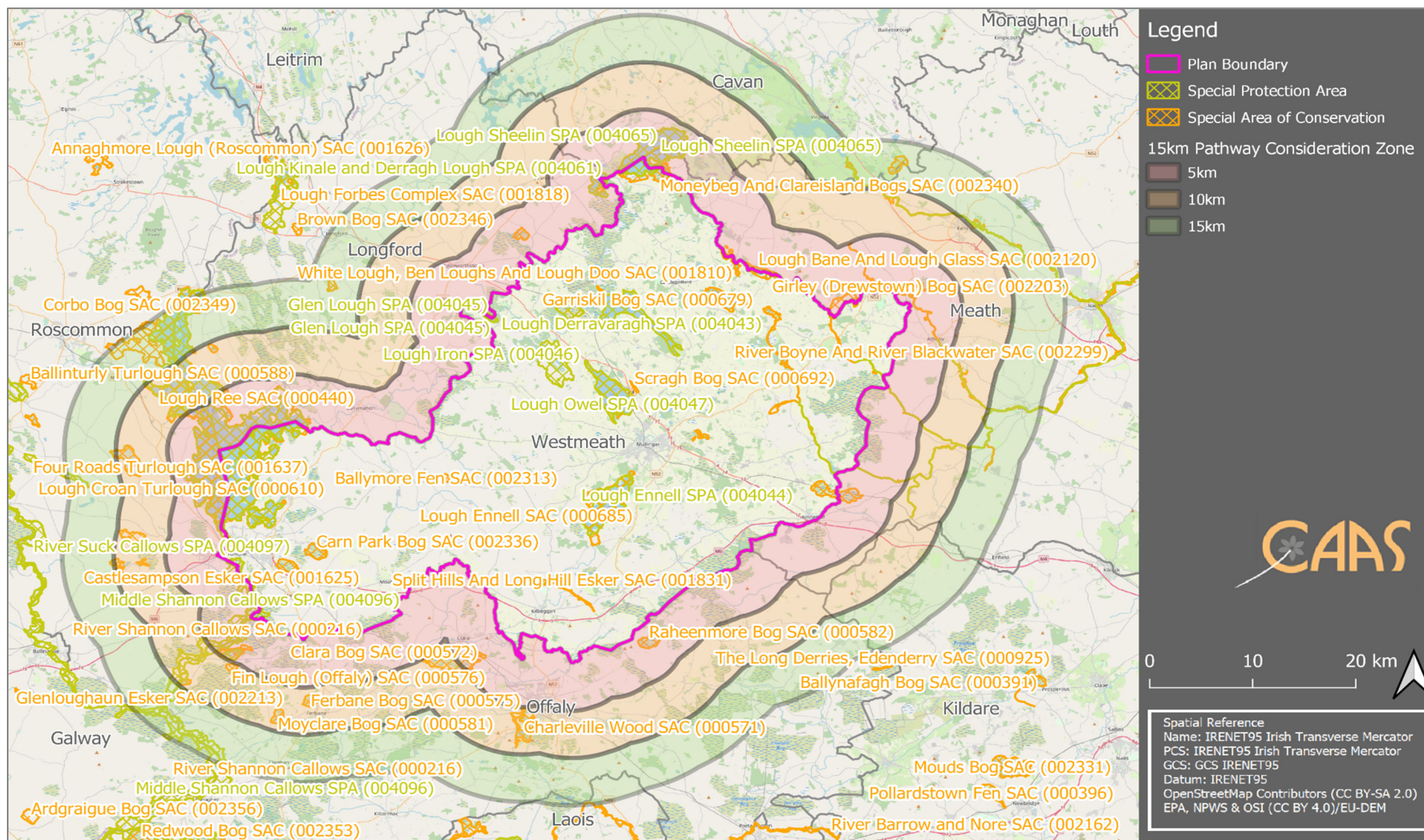


Figure 3.1 European sites with pathways for potential effects from the Draft Strategy boundary⁵

⁵ Source: NPWS (datasets downloaded December 2022)

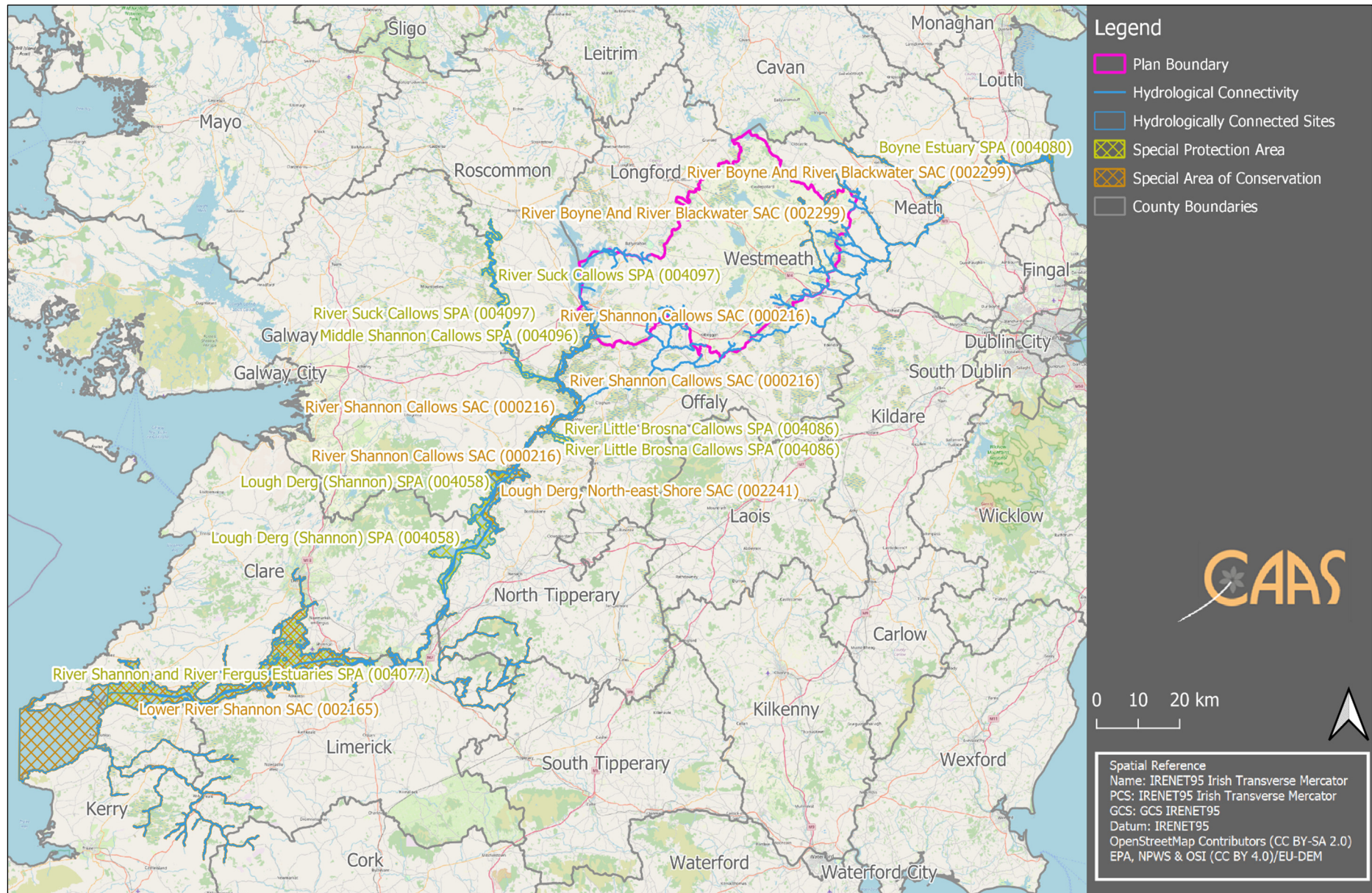


Figure 3.2 European sites with hydrological connectivity to the Draft Tourism Strategy area

3.3 Assessment Criteria

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

The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 is not necessary to the nature conservation management of European Sites and it primarily related to the tourism sector. 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 vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'

Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.

The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.

This Draft Strategy was considered with respect to the known threats and pressures related to European sites. 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 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; 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

As outlined in the European Commission 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.

Assessment of potential impacts on European Sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Section 1 and Section 3).

The Draft Strategy is considered in Table 3.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites identified.

Table 3.1 Screening of European sites with pathways for potential effects to the Strategy’s boundary

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000440	Lough Ree SAC	0.00	Bog woodland [91D0], 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], Limestone pavements [8240], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alkaline fens [7230], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: ‘The hub for visitors exploring Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.’</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland’s Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council’s Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland’s ‘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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	0.00	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: ‘The hub for visitors exploring Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.’</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland’s Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council’s Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000685	Lough Ennell SAC	0.00	Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath 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 the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.		
000688	Lough Owel SAC	0.00	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Alkaline fens [7230], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</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 Westmeath 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 Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000692	Scragh Bog SAC	0.00	Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vermicosus</i>) [6216], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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				<p>proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	0.00	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are</p>	No	No

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				<p>provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
001831	Split Hills and Long Hill Esker SAC	0.00	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	0.00	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Hard oligomesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p>	No	No

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002121	Lough Lene SAC	0.00	White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p>	No	No

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002205	Wooddown Bog SAC	0.00	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	0.00	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], 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> ,	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p>	No	No

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			<i>Salicion albae</i> [91E0], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	0.00	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	0.00	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	0.00	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	0.00	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	No	No

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				<p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	0.00	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath 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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004043	Lough Derravarragh SPA	0.00	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</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 Westmeath 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 Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004044	Lough Ennell SPA	0.00	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the</p>	No	No

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				<p>proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004045	Glen Lough SPA	0.00	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are</p>	No	No

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				<p>provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004046	Lough Iron SPA	0.00	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004047	Lough Owel SPA	0.00	Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects (Refer also to Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland’s Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council’s Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland’s “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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004064	Lough Ree SPA	0.00	<p>Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]</p>	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: ‘The hub for visitors exploring Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.’</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland’s Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council’s Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland’s “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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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				<p>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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	0.00	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002201	Derragh Bog SAC	0.01	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental</p>	No	No

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004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	0.01	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	0.02	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	0.57	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p>	No	No

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			regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	1.39	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p>	No	No

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002203	Girley (Drewstown) Bog SAC	1.90	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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000572	Clara Bog SAC	2.66	Active raised bogs [7110], Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	2.87	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	No	No

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000580	Mongan Bog SAC	3.30	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath 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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004017	Mongan Bog SPA	3.53	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</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 Westmeath 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 Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000571	Charleville Wood SAC	5.03	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], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the</p>	No	No

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000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	5.03	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are</p>	No	No

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000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	5.66	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	6.67	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Turloughs [3180]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p>	No	No

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002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	7.16	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Turloughs [3180], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: ‘The hub for visitors exploring Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.’</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland’s Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council’s Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland’s “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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland’s Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath County Development Plan. In addition, there are no additional</p>	No	No

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				<p>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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	7.62	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	7.77	Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270], Turloughs [3180]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental</p>	No	No

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000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	8.77	Turloughs [3180]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p>	No	No

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004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	9.84	Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000006	Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC	11.46	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p>	No	No

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002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	12.20	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland [91D0]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p>	No	No

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000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	12.93	<p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], 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], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410], Limestone pavements [8240], Alkaline fens [7230]</p>	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

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004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	12.93	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	13.14	Turloughs [3180]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	13.15	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath 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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004097	River Suck Callows SPA	13.25	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</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 Westmeath 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 Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002214	Killeglan Grassland SAC	14.70	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the</p>	No	No

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				<p>proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	14.79	<p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], 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], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) [1990], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Reefs [1170], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Estuaries [1130], European</p>	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are</p>	No	No

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			dry heaths [4030], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan). The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.		
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]	The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.' Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent. The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions. Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's '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. 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 Westmeath 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 Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).	No	No

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004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</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 Westmeath 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 Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Wigeon	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the</p>	No	No

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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			(<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	<p>proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: "The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food."</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are</p>	No	No

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				<p>provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	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], Alkaline fens [7230], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion <i>davallianae</i> [7210]	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Reefs [1170], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], River lamprey	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p>	No	No

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			<p>(<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Estuaries [1130], Coastal lagoons [1150], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], 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], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p>	<p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.</p> <p>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.</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 Westmeath 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 Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).</p> <p>The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	<p>Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]</p>	<p>The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'</p> <p>Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.</p> <p>Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "Ireland's Hidden Heartlands" Regional Tourism Development Strategy,</p>	No	No

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3.5 Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes (see also Appendix IV) that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to significantly affect European sites. There are no provisions in the Strategy that introduce any additional sources for effects on European sites. Therefore, there are no in combination effects identified resulting from the implementation of the Draft Strategy.

Section 4 AA Screening Conclusion

This report to inform the AA screening determination for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 demonstrates that the implementation of the Draft Strategy will not result in potential significant effects to any European site.

The vision for the Westmeath Tourism Strategy is for County Westmeath to be: 'The hub for visitors exploring Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, with an enterprising, resilient and thriving tourism industry, connected and collaborating to promote vibrant, sustainable visitor destinations, with sufficient high-quality visitor services and a range of memorable, immersive visitor experiences, showcasing our distinctive heritage, landscapes, culture and food.'

Implementing the Strategy will involve Westmeath County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders (including government agencies, tourism operators, communities and visitors) in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans that have been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. The Strategy will not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.

The Strategy fully aligns with the provisions of the existing NPF, RSES, County Development Plan, Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Development Strategy for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Westmeath County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy. As such, the proposed Strategy is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

Implementation of the Strategy shall be consistent with and conform with the NPF, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "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.

The Draft Strategy does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Ireland's Hidden Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy or Westmeath 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 Heathlands Regional Tourism Development Strategy (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2023-2027 Strategy) or the existing Westmeath County Development Plan (the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Report that accompanies the 2021-2027 Plan).

The Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy was considered with respect to the above stated 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 Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.

Following the source-pathway-receptor model, the relevant attributes of European sites were assessed. No sources for effects to any European site would arise from the Draft Strategy that have not already been considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Ireland's Hidden Heathlands 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, including those within the Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027 and Fáilte Ireland's "Ireland's Hidden Heartlands" Regional Tourism Development Strategy (both of which were 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.

It is thus concluded that the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 is not foreseen to have any likelihood of 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 (involving the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement) is advised as not being required.

Appendix I Background 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	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000006	Killyconny Bog (Cloghally) SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	G01, F06.01, A04.01.01, H05.01, G01.03.02, B01, J01, J02, A08, D01.01, G05.04, J02.01, C01, G05.09	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, game or bird breeding station, intensive cattle grazing, garbage and solid waste, off-road motorized driving, forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, vandalism, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, mining and quarrying, fences, fencing
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Alkaline fens [7230], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], 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]	C01.03.02, D01.01, G01, A08, A04.03, A04.01, A10.01, F03.01, A04.02.05, A03.03, J02.05, B02.02, G05.01, J02.11, B06, J02.01, J02.05.02, A07, J02.04.01, K03.04, A03	Mechanical removal of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, intensive grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, hunting, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, abandonment or lack of mowing, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, forestry clearance, trampling, overuse, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, grazing in forests or woodland, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modifying structures of inland water courses, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, flooding, predation, mowing or cutting of grassland
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Alkaline fens [7230], Active raised bogs [7110], Bog woodland [91D0], 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], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Limestone pavements [8240], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	G01.01, H06.03, L08, G02.09, A04, H01.08, F02.03, I01, K03.05, J02.11.02, J02.04, B02, H02.06, E01.03, A08, F03.01, G01.02, D03.01.02, A03.03	Nautical sports, thermal heating of water bodies, inundation (natural processes), wildlife watching, grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, leisure fishing, invasive non-native species, antagonism arising from introduction of species, other siltation rate changes, flooding modifications, forest and plantation management & use, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, hunting, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, abandonment or lack of mowing
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	J02.07.01, G02.09, J02.07.02, H02.06, A04.01.01	Groundwater abstractions for agriculture, wildlife watching, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, intensive cattle grazing
000571	Charleville Wood 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], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016]	G01.02, B02, F05.04, G01, F03.02.03, G02.09, F03.02.04, F04	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest and plantation management & use, poaching, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, trapping, poisoning, poaching, wildlife watching, predator control, taking or removal of terrestrial plants, general
000572	Clara Bog SAC	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	C01.01.01, E03.01, J02.10, J02.15, J01.01, C01.03, A04.03, D01.01, E04.01, F04, X, A05.02, A08	Sand and gravel quarries, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, burning down, peat extraction, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, taking or removal of terrestrial plants, general, no threats or pressures, stock feeding, fertilisation
000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.15, B03, C01.01, E03.01, A08, A02.01, A10, C01.03, E03.03, J01.01, X, K02.01	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, sand and gravel extraction, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, restructuring agricultural land holding, peat extraction, disposal of inert materials, burning down, no threats or pressures, species composition change (succession)
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	K02, A04.03, K01.03, J01.01, E03.01, X, E03.03, F03.01, J02.10, K01.02	Biocenotic evolution, succession, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, drying out, burning down, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, no threats or pressures, disposal of inert materials, hunting, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, silting up
000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	E03.01, F03.01, A05.02, A08, J01.01, E03.03, J02.15, X, C01.03	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, hunting, stock feeding, fertilisation, burning down, disposal of inert materials, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, no threats or pressures, peat extraction
000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	E03.03, A07, F03.01, J01.01, J02.15, X, C01.03, E03.01, A04.01.04	Disposal of inert materials, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, hunting, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, no threats or pressures, peat extraction, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, intensive goat grazing
000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	A02.01, J02.01.03, X	Agricultural intensification, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, no threats or pressures
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	Turloughs [3180]	F03.02.04, A04, A05.02	Predator control, grazing, stock feeding
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	Turloughs [3180], Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation [3270]	A05.02, A08, F03.02.04, D01.01	Stock feeding, fertilisation, predator control, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	I02, I01, C01.03.02, A04.02.01, J01.01, J02.15	Problematic native species, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, non intensive cattle grazing, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000685	Lough Ennell SAC	Alkaline fens [7230]	A04.01.01, H01.05, B02.02, A04.03, D01.01, J02.05.02, H06.01.01, F03.01, K03.01, H06.02, J02.01, F02.03.02, A04.02.05, H01.08	Intensive cattle grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, forestry clearance, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, modifying structures of inland water courses, point source or irregular noise pollution, hunting, competition (fauna), light pollution, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, pole fishing, non intensive mixed animal grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters
000688	Lough Owel SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Alkaline fens [7230], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	G01, G02.10, J02.06.02, D03.01.02, F03.01, D04, J02.01, X, H01.05	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other sport or leisure complexes, surface water abstractions for public water supply, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, hunting, airports, flightpaths, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, no threats or pressures, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
000692	Scragh Bog SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vermicosus</i>) [6216]	H01.08, I01, A11, A08, D01.01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, invasive non-native species, agriculture activities not referred to above, fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
001625	Castlesampon Esker SAC	Turloughs [3180], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210]	C01.01, A10.01, C01.03.01, A04	Sand and gravel extraction, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, hand cutting of peat, grazing
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210]	A08, A10.01, A02.01, A07, A05.02, E03.03, A04.01, A04.03, K02.01, D01	Fertilisation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, agricultural intensification, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, stock feeding, disposal of inert materials, intensive grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, species composition change (succession), roads, paths and railroads
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	A11, G01, A08, E03.03, J02.01, F03.02.03, A04.03	Agriculture activities not referred to above, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, disposal of inert materials, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, trapping, poisoning, poaching, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
001831	Split Hills and Long Hill Esker SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210]	A04.01.01, A04.02.01, K02.01, D01.01, A04.02.05, K04.01	Intensive cattle grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing, species composition change (succession), paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, competition (flora)
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	H01, E01, J02, E05, J02.02, G05.04, G05, J03.03, E03.01, J02.12.01, J02.12, G01.02, I01, G01.03.02, J02.01.03, G03, K02, E03.03, D01.05, L07, D01.01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), urbanised areas, human habitation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, storage of materials, removal of sediments (mud...), vandalism, other human intrusions and disturbances, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, off-road motorized driving, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, interpretative centres, biocenotic evolution, succession, disposal of inert materials, bridge, viaduct, storm, cyclone, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
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	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	X, H01.08, A08, D03.01.02, A11, A04.03	No threats or pressures, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, fertilisation, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, agriculture activities not referred to above, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], 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], Reefs [1170], Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) [1990], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], European dry heaths [4030], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Estuaries [1130], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103]	F02, C01.03, B02.01.01, I01, B02, F02.03, J02.02.01, D03.01, B07, A04.01.01, B05, C01.01.01, H01, J02, K01.01, E02, A10.01, J02.12.02, M01, J02.05.02, A02.01, J02.06, F02.01.02, J03.02.01, F01.01	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, peat extraction, forest replanting (native trees), invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use, leisure fishing, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, port areas, forestry activities not referred to above, intensive cattle grazing, use of fertilizers (forestry), sand and gravel quarries, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, erosion, industrial or commercial areas, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, changes in abiotic conditions, modifying structures of inland water courses, agricultural intensification, water abstractions from surface waters, netting, reduction in migration or migration barriers, intensive fish farming, intensification

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Reefs [1170], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Estuaries [1130], Coastal lagoons [1150], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], 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], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260]	J02.10, C01.03.01, D01.01, H04, F01, A08, A04, E01, I01, J02.01.02, E03, G01.01, B, F02.03, J02.01.01, F03.01, J02.12.01, K02.03, C01.01.02	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, hand cutting of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, invasive non-native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discharges, nautical sports, silviculture, forestry, leisure fishing, polderisation, hunting, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, eutrophication (natural), removal of beach materials
002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I01, J02.15, I02, J01.01, B02.02	Invasive non-native species, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, problematic native species, burning down, forestry clearance
002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I02, J01.01, I01, J02.15, B02.02	Problematic native species, burning down, invasive non-native species, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forestry clearance
002203	Garley (Drewstown) Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I02, J02.15, I01, B02.02, J02.01, J01.01	Problematic native species, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, forestry clearance, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, burning down
002205	Wooddown Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I02, J01.01, J02.15, C01.03.01, I01, J02.01, B02.02	Problematic native species, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, hand cutting of peat, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, forestry clearance
002214	Killeglen Grassland SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210]	J02.01, A04.01.02, A04	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, intensive sheep grazing, grazing
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore 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], Alkaline fens [7230], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	G01, K02.03, M01.02, A08, H01.08, J02, G02.09, A04.02.05, J02.10, M01.03, H01, D03.01.02, J02.01.03, B02.01.01, I02, A04.01, K02.01, M01.01, C01, I01, A10.01, D01.01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, eutrophication (natural), droughts and less precipitations, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, wildlife watching, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, flooding and rising precipitations, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, forest replanting (native trees), problematic native species, intensive grazing, species composition change (succession), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), mining and quarrying, invasive non-native species, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], 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], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Alkaline fens [7230]	A01, H01, A10.01, D01.02, G01, E01.04, A03, J02.11, I01, A08, E03.02, E02, G02.10, G05, J02.15, B01.02, A05.02, J02, J02.05.02, D01.05, E05, A07, E03.04, J02.10, C01.01, G05.06	Cultivation, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), removal of hedges and copses or scrub, roads, motorways, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, other patterns of habitation, mowing or cutting of grassland, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, invasive non-native species, fertilisation, disposal of industrial waste, industrial or commercial areas, other sport or leisure complexes, other human intrusions and disturbances, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), stock feeding, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, modifying structures of inland water courses, bridge, viaduct, storage of materials, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, other discharges, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, sand and gravel extraction, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees
002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	H01.03, A08, I02, A03.02, A04.03, A04.02.05	Other point source pollution to surface water, fertilisation, problematic native species, non-intensive mowing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive mixed animal grazing
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I01, B02.02, C01.03.02, J02.01, D01.01, J02.05, I03	Invasive non-native species, forestry clearance, mechanical removal of peat, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, introduced genetic material, gmo
002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	J02.01, J01, A05.02, I03, J02.05, I01, C01.03.02, B02.02, E03.01, D01.01	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, fire and fire suppression, stock feeding, introduced genetic material, gmo, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, forestry clearance, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Turloughs [3180], Active raised bogs [7110], Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I01, J02.01, A10.01, J02.05, A04, E03.01	Invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
002340	Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	I01, E03.01, F03.01, C01.03.02, J02.15, G02.10, J01.01, B02.02	Invasive non-native species, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, hunting, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other sport or leisure complexes, burning down, forestry clearance
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	J02.15, X	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, no threats or pressures

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.03, E03.01, C01.03.02, J02.05, J02.01, D01.04, I01, I03, D01.01, B02.02, K04.02	Canalisation & water deviation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, mechanical removal of peat, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, railway lines, tgv, invasive non-native species, introduced genetic material, gmo, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, forestry clearance, parasitism (flora)
004017	Mongan Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	C01.01, A04, D05, C01.03	Sand and gravel extraction, grazing, improved access to site, peat extraction
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125]	F03.01, A08, B, A05.01, F02.03	Hunting, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, animal breeding, leisure fishing
004044	Lough Ennell SPA	Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125]	F03.01, E01, G05.01, G01.02, G01.01, F02.03, B, A08	Hunting, urbanised areas, human habitation, trampling, overuse, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation
004045	Glen Lough SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	B01, X, A08	Forest planting on open ground, no threats or pressures, fertilisation
004046	Lough Iron SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]	B, A08, A04	Silviculture, forestry, fertilisation, grazing
004047	Lough Owel SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125]	F03.01, J02, A08, B, F02.03	Hunting, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, leisure fishing
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	A08, F02.03, F03.01, G01.01	Fertilisation, leisure fishing, hunting, nautical sports
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059]	A08, A05.01, X, F02.03, F03.01, B	Fertilisation, animal breeding, no threats or pressures, leisure fishing, hunting, silviculture, forestry
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053], Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	B, A08, G01.01, G01.02, F02.03, F03.01, A04, I01	Silviculture, forestry, fertilisation, nautical sports, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, hunting, grazing, invasive non-native species
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]	F02.03, A08, A05.01, B	Leisure fishing, fertilisation, animal breeding, silviculture, forestry
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A674], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	F01, A08, E02, E03, D03.02, G01.01, E01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, shipping lanes, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]	F01, J02.05, F02.03, E01, G01.02, G02.01, J02.11, I01, J02.01.02	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, leisure fishing, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, invasive non-native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	A08, D01.01, F02.03, A03, F03.01, A04, E01.03	Fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, leisure fishing, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting, grazing, dispersed habitation
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	A04, G01.01, D01.01, E01, G01.02, D01.05, F03.01, A03, F02.03, A08, A04.03	Grazing, nautical sports, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, bridge, viaduct, hunting, mowing or cutting of grassland, leisure fishing, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	G01.01, F02.03, F03.01, A04, A03, E01.03, A08, B	Nautical sports, leisure fishing, hunting, grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	D01.04, A10, J01, J02.05.02, A04, B01	Railway lines, tgv, restructuring agricultural land holding, fire and fire suppression, modifying structures of inland water courses, grazing, forest planting on open ground
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	A08, A04	Fertilisation, grazing
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229]	D01.02, X, E01.03, J02, E01	Roads, motorways, no threats or pressures, dispersed habitation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, urbanised areas, human habitation

Appendix II Further 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.
[1016]	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)	The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat.	A07, A10, L01, L02	Abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	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.
[1103]	Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>)	There are a number of pressures related to this species, mainly relating to pollution, alteration of flow patterns, and habitat disturbance/	A19, A20, D02, E03, G01, G06, G12, I02, N01, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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>Magallana 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.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	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), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, 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)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[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-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>).	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 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)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal 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/prising 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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[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 undergrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration 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.
[1421]	Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Land use management and direct impacts.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, 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), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, 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), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	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, 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), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[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>Ranunculon fluitantis and 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. and 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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[5130]	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	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 status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* <i>Important orchid sites</i>	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.
[6430]	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Pressures on the habitat include invasive species; and agricultural intensification and drainage in the lowlands.	A09, A31, I01, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, invasive alien species of union concern, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	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 <i>Caricion davalliana</i>)	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.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[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	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	
[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.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[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 Further information on the Special Conservation Interests of SPAs

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
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, I01, 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
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02	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
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 Redthick	<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
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
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, 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
A229	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	A11, D01, G01, H01, I01, J02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
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

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 Strategy
International/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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
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 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. 	<p>The IPPC Directive is based on several principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an integrated approach best available techniques, flexibility; and public participation 	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 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/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services. The six targets cover: 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Maintaining, enhancing and protecting for ecosystems, and green infrastructure Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry Sustainable management of fish stocks Reducing invasive alien species Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss 	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.
UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community. 	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 (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The Convention has three main goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic 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.
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	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. 	Four pieces of complimentary legislation: <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. 	To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: <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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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<p>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive)</p> <p>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<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. 	<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>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p>	<p>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 a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.</p>	<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; 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>	<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>Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</p>	<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. 	<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 Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<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. 	<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>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</p>	<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. 	<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>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</p>	<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. 	<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>

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. 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. 	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 Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	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.	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.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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. 	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.
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research. 	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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	<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. 	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 Landscape Convention 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	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 Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	<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. 	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.
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <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 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <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)	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <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. 	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <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)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building 	<p>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.</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.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	<p>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.</p>	<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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
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. 	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</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.
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 Persistent Organic Pollutants (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 To target additional POPs 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".	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; 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. 	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 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.
European Parliament resolutions, including the European Green Deal (EGD) 2020	The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. 	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) Biodiversity Strategy	A long-term plan for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems across the European Union.	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <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. 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 	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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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		ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 4.	
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and 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.
Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020	Political leaders (including Taoiseach Michael Martin) participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 75 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.	As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve sustainable development, the leaders commit to achieve the vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 by undertaking ten actions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting biodiversity, climate, and the environment at the heart of COVID-19 recovery strategies and investments as well as national and international development and cooperation; Developing and implementing an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming, China, as a key instrument to reach the SDGs; Raising ambition and aligning domestic climate policies with the Paris Agreement on climate change, with enhanced nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and the objective of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by mid-century, and strengthen climate resilience of economies and ecosystems; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at all levels, including in food production, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy, tourism, infrastructure and extractive industries, and trade and supply chains, as well as into key international agreements and processes. 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of 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. 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. 	National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <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 Amenity 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 [in preparation]	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: <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. 	In preparation	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	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 Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3rd 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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Climate Action Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Climate Action Plan 2021 and the emerging Climate Action Plan 2023 provide detailed plans 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.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Climate Action Plan 2021 and the emerging Climate Action Plan 2023 list the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reduction for each sector of the economy. Updates are made to the Climate Action Plans 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 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 an 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes an '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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in European 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses. 	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 Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. 	<p>National climate policy including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity; Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and 	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

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. 	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; <i>"Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all 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>	<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, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy 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.
All Island Grid Study 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system. 	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO₂ emissions compared to portfolio 1 All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security. 	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. 	<p>The key objectives of the Plan are to:</p> <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 Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies 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>	<p>General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020):</p> <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 	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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products 	
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. 	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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.
Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025	The Policy sets out new targets to tackle waste and move towards a circular economy.	The plan includes halving our food waste by 2030, the introduction of a deposit and return scheme for plastic bottles and cans, a ban on certain single use plastics from July 2021, and a levy on disposable cups. Other measures include applying green criteria and circular economy principles in all public procurement, a waste recovery levy to encourage recycling, and ensuring all packaging is reusable or recyclable by 2030.	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 (EPA) 2014-2020	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vision is: "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." 	<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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <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. 	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.
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 	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
2030 Climate and Energy Framework	Adopted October 2014, includes EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030.	<p>Key targets for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels). At least 32% share for renewable energy. This was revised upwards in 2018. At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency. This was revised upwards in 2018. 	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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			regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021 – 2030	Ireland's National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 takes into account energy and climate policies developed up to 2019, the levels of demographic and economic growth identified in the National Planning Framework - Project 2040 and includes all of the climate and energy measures as set out in the National Development Plan 2018-2027.	The planned policies and measures that were identified up to the end of 2019, collectively deliver a 30% reduction by 2030 in non-Emission Trading Systems greenhouse gas emissions (from 2005 levels). Ireland is committed to achieving a 7% annual average reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2021 and 2030. The NECP was drafted in line with the current EU effort-sharing approach, before the Government committed to this higher level of ambition, and therefore does not reflect this higher commitment. Ireland is currently developing those policies and measures and intends to integrate the revision of the NECP into the process which will be required for increasing the overall EU contribution under the Paris Agreement.	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland. 	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <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 (SI 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. 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 River Basin Districts (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. 	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 of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation. 	<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. 	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 Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division. 	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute for water pollution offences. 	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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. • Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. • Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. • Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. • Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER. 	<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>Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2014-2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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>Food Harvest 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development. 	<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>Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan</p>	<p>Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment</p>	<p>not applicable</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>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)</p>	<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. 	<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>National Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <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; 	<p>Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with</p>

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
	agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 non-agricultural activities 	other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Realising our Rural Potential: The Action Plan for Rural Development 2017	The Plan aims to unlock the potential of rural Ireland through a framework of supports at national and local level which will ensure that people who live in rural areas have increased opportunities for employment locally, and access to public services and social networks that support a high quality of life.	The Plan contains 276 actions across five key pillars. The five pillars are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Sustainable Communities, Supporting Enterprise and Employment, Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential, Fostering Culture and Creativity in Rural Communities, and Improving Rural Infrastructure and Connectivity. 	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
River Basin Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive. Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD. Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD. Involve the public through consultations. 	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. To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their 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.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Strategy
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 (DTTAS) 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.
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.	The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas: <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	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.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: <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	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.

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector 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.
People Place and Policy - Growing Tourism to 2025	Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country.	The framework establishes the overall tourism goal of Government; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment in the tourism sector will be 250,000 by 2025, compared with around 200,000 at present. • There will be 10 million visits to Ireland annually by 2025. The Government’s ambition is that overseas tourism revenue will reach €5 billion in real terms by 2025.	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.
Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020	The overarching aim of the Plan is to: <i>“Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations”.</i>	Four objectives of the Plan include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice. • Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement. • Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset. • Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this 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.
Tourism Development and Innovation – A Strategy for Investment 2016-2022	This strategy sets out the framework and mechanism for the delivery of investment to cities, towns, villages, communities and businesses across the country. It identifies priorities to support innovation in the sector to retain and grow the country’s competitiveness in the marketplace. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen the appeal of Ireland for international visitors.	The objectives of the Tourism Development and Innovation Strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience; • To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs; • To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and • To recognise, value and enhance Ireland’s natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish 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.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 and 2021-2025 [in preparation]	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects in order to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include: <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Eastern and Midlands Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy, 2019-2031	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Southern 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 priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Greater Dublin Transport Strategy 2016-2035, focused on improving public and sustainable transport. While the bulk of the Plan relates solely to the Greater Dublin Area, certain areas such as public transport services and activities related to small public service vehicles are dealt with on a national basis.	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 	<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

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 		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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Westmeath LECP 2015-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overarching vision for each LECP is: “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Land Use Plans in force in County Westmeath (County Development Plan 2021-2027, Lissywollen South Framework Plan 2018-2024, Creggan Local Area Plan 2010-2025 and Town Development Plans for Athlone 2014-2020 and Mullingar 2014-2020) and elsewhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline planning objectives for land use development (including transport and tourism objectives). 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. 	
Westmeath Heritage Plan 2018-2023 and Westmeath Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level. Aim to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage and promote heritage as well as increase awareness. Aim to conserve and protect heritage. Outline the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance. Outline objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity. 	
Eastern & 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.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	
Westmeath Noise Action Plan 2018-2023	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC, which 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Westmeath 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.	These Plans include actions for: Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions and Resource 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.
Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies including those relating to the Ireland’s Ancient East and Hidden Heartlands brands	Fáilte Ireland’s work includes preparing various plans and strategies for 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.
Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2016-2020	A strategy designed to deliver one common goal for 2020 and beyond – to develop Westmeath as a first-choice high quality destination that provides an authentic and memorable holiday experience.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for 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.
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 area to which the Plan relates 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

Screening for AA Report for the Draft Westmeath Tourism Strategy 2023-2027

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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 area to which the Plan relates and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	regulatory framework for 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.