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Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Paul Scott – Ecological Guidance and Advisory Unit

27 November 2026

- Current practice in screening for AA
- Implications of the Planning and Development Act 2024 and recent case law on screening practice
- Recommendations for improving efficiency in the AA screening process
- Recording AA screening decisions
- In combination effects and AA screening

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Current practice in screening for AA

Reminder: What is AA?

- A focused type of ecological assessment that investigates the impacts of a proposal on Natura 2000 site(s).
- Its purpose is to protect Natura 2000 sites.



Requirements for screening for AA

6(3) Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.

First sentence of Article 6(3) EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

What is subject to AA screening in Local Authorities?

Land Use Plans and Projects

For example:

- County/City Development Plans,
- Sectoral Plans e.g. Tourism, Renewable Energy Strategies.
- Planning Applications.
- Consents, licences, permits.



What is being done well?

1. AA screening is now embedded in decision-making:

- planning,
- infrastructure,
- forestry,
- marine licensing and
- policy development.

But there is a need to ensure that it does not become an excessive administrative burden.

What is being done well?

2. Better use of Conservation Objectives and site-specific evidence

- Not relying on generic ecological descriptions.

What is being done well?

3. Improved data and mapping tools

EPA and NPWS AA GeoTool has made screening more evidence-based by helping practitioners identify relevant SACs and SPAs, qualifying interests and conservation objectives.

What is being done well?

4. Greater consistency through templates and guidance

OPR PN1 provides structured screening templates, common procedures and examples, helping planning authorities document decisions more consistently.

What is being done poorly?

1. **Reliance on distance thresholds instead of ecological pathways**

Reliance on proximity to Natura sites rather than examining zone of influence and impact pathways such as hydrology, groundwater, air emissions or species mobility.



What is being done poorly?

2. Inadequate reasoning – or excessive reasoning, for screening out projects

Concluding "no likely significant effects" without providing a sufficiently robust scientific rationale.

Not stopping the Screening stage at identifying likely significant effects, tending to stray into Stage 2 assessment.



What is being done poorly?

3. Confusion over use of mitigation measures at screening stage

Projects are sometimes screened out on the assumption that future mitigation will solve potential impacts.



What is being done poorly?

4. Weak consideration of in-combination impacts

Consideration of effects are often superficial, relying on limited investigation of other plans, permissions or projects in the area.



What is being done poorly?

5. Variable ecological expertise

Consideration of complex pathways involving water quality, marine ecology or mobile species often require specialist ecological expertise that is not always evident in screening reports.



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Implications of the Planning and Development Act 2024 and recent case law on screening practice

PDA 2024 and CJEU case law

- Does not fundamentally change AA screening requirements.
- Screening Reports and Screening determination need to respect European case law:
  - People over Wind and Eco Advocacy (Mitigation measures);
  - Knocknamona-Massey (SSCOs) C-27/25 and C-356/25.
- Plans: Food Vision 2030 Case C-332/25

Screening in the absence of mitigation measures

People over Wind C-323/17

"…. it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site."

Eco Advocacy C-721/21

"….account may be taken of the features of that plan or project which involve the removal of contaminants and which therefore may have the effect of reducing the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site, where those features have been incorporated into that plan or project as standard features, inherent in such a plan or project, irrespective of any effect on the site."

EC Guidance on Appropriate Assessment published in October 2021 entitled: Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (2021/C 437/01). p20

"…. project developers can sometimes design projects in a way to avoid or minimise potential impacts from the outset. This can be done by using best available technologies or by applying pre-emptive measures, including statutory measures (e.g. no go zones) prescribed e.g. in sector-specific regulations, Natura 2000 management plans or in spatial/zoning plans."

Screening in the absence of mitigation measures

- [*People over Wind, Eco Advocacy* cases].
- If there is a need to mitigate effects on European sites, then the efficacy of such measures is assessed during the AA stage.
- Consider:
  - Is the intention of the mitigation measure to protect the European site?
  - Is the measure entirely independent of the likelihood of significant effects?
  - Would the project screen "in" without the mitigation measure?
- E.g. Wastewater treatment plants, SUDs i.e. "standard features".
- Obligations e.g. compliance with overarching plan objectives?
- The body responsible for screening makes the decision as to what types of measures are taken into account, not the applicant.

Knocknamona – Massey CJEU Judgment C-27/25 and C-356/25

- Previous case law determined Site Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) are required.
- Knocknamona – Massey judgment determined:
  - AA requires SSCOs.
  - AA Screening requires SSCOs for sites within zone of influence .
  - For sites outside of zone of influence – SSCOs may not be crucial.

Implications for AA Screening

AA Screening:

1. Identify Zone of Influence
    1. Distance
    2. Scale
    3. Pathways e.g. hydrological
    4. Nature of emissions
2. Consider Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on sites within the Zone of Influence
    1. Qualifying Interests (QIs)
    2. SSCOs

C-27/25 and C-356/25

- Where a plan or project is screened “in”, the AA screening report should identify which SSCOs may be affected;

- Where a plan or project is screened “out”, the AA screening report should show evidence that relevant SSCOs have been considered, but no need to cut and paste entire catalogue of SSCOs into main document.

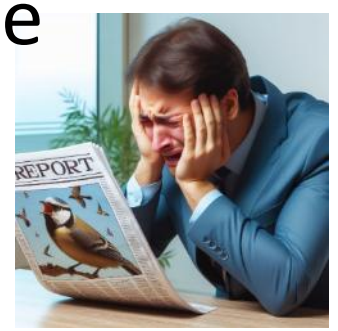
- AA screening determinations should also refer to the SSCOs but clear cross-referencing to the AA Screening Report to support reasoning is likely to be adequate.

Screening Natura 2000 (N2K) sites

- Only the whole project/plan screens “in” or “out”.

- European sites themselves do not screen “in” or “out”, but AA screening may identify which sites may be receptors of likely significant effects.

- Can confuse the purpose of AA screening and increase complexity of reports.

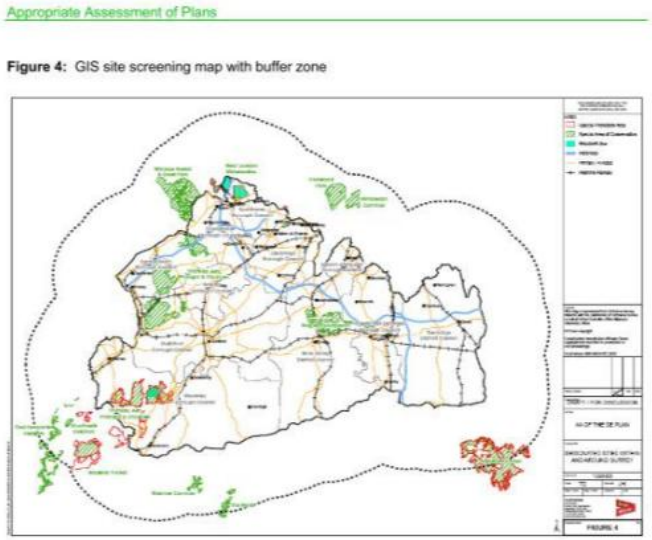


Beware of over/under estimating pathways and impacts

Look at:

1. direct physical connectivity; and

2. hydrological and sub-catchment connectivity.





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Recommendations for improving efficiency in the AA screening process

Make sure non-N2k and non-QI issues are treated properly

- E.g. Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), Wildlife Act species, non-Annex habitats etc are not likely to be of relevance to the AA screening.

- Unhelpful tendency to combine other ecological impacts into AA documentation.



- Use Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) to deal with other issues.

- Recommend including Development Plan objective to require EcIA Report for development proposals in certain circumstances.

How to keep documents concise

1. Short introduction - Avoid cut and paste generic legal references or publicly available information. Preferably have an Executive Summary.
2. Use scientific evidence and/or the source-pathway receptor model to limit scope of analysis.
3. **Do not need to characterise impacts until AA stage.**
4. NIS/NIR describes the likely significant effect and appropriate corresponding mitigation. Carry this theme through the whole document (E.g. quantify habitat loss due to full extent of project and match it with a mitigation measure that respects the scale and nature of the loss).

Examples

How to describe impacts on Conservation Objectives in a useful way?

Qualifying Interests

** indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive*

002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC
1099	River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*
1106	Salmon *Salmo salar*
1355	Otter *Lutra lutra*
7230	Alkaline fens
91E0	Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*



Conservation Objectives for : River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC [002299]

7230 Alkaline fens

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Alkaline fens in River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Alkaline fen has not been mapped in detail for River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC and thus the exact total current area of the qualifying habitat in the SAC is currently unknown. The main areas of alkaline fen in the SAC are documented to occur in the vicinity of Lough Sheak, Freekan Lough, Newtown Lough in the upper reaches of the Stonyford River. At Lough Sheak, the habitat is particularly well-represented and there is a good example of succession from open water to fen-type habitat (NPWS internal files)
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes	See the notes for habitat area above
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients	Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops	Maintain soil pH and nutrient status within natural ranges	Relevant nutrients and their natural ranges are yet to be defined. However, nitrogen deposition is noted as being relevant to this habitat in NPWS (2013). See also Bobbink and Hettelingh (2011). Increased nutrients can lead to changes in plant and invertebrate species through competition and subsequent structural changes to micro-habitat. These nutrients favour growth of grasses rather than forbs and mosses and leads to a higher and denser sward
Ecosystem function: peat formation	Percentage cover of peat-forming vegetation and water table levels	Maintain active peat formation, where appropriate	In order for peat to form, water levels need to be slightly below or above the soil surface for c.90% of the time
Ecosystem function: hydrology - groundwater levels	Water levels (centimetres); duration of levels; hydraulic gradients; water supply	Maintain, or where necessary restore, appropriate natural hydrological regimes necessary to support the natural structure and functioning of the habitat	Fen habitats require high groundwater levels (i.e. water levels at or above the ground surface) for a large proportion of the calendar year (i.e. duration of mean groundwater level). Fen groundwater levels are controlled by regional groundwater levels in the contributing catchment area (which sustain the hydraulic gradients of the fen groundwater table). Regional abstraction of groundwater may affect fen groundwater levels
Ecosystem function: hydrology - surface water flow	Drain density and form	Maintain, or where necessary restore, as close as possible to natural or semi-natural, drainage conditions	Drainage, either within or surrounding the fen habitat, can result in the drawdown of the groundwater table. The depth, geometry and density of drainage (hydromorphology) will indicate the scale and impact on fen hydrology. Drainage can result in loss of characteristic species and transition to drier habitats
Ecosystem function: water quality	Various	Maintain appropriate water quality, particularly pH and nutrient levels, to support the natural structure and functioning of the habitat	Fens receive natural levels of nutrients (e.g. iron, magnesium and calcium) from water sources. However, they are generally poor in nitrogen and phosphorus, with the latter tending to be the limiting nutrient under natural conditions. Water supply should be also relatively calcium-rich
Vegetation composition: community diversity	Abundance of variety of vegetation communities	Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes	The entire diversity of alkaline fen vegetation communities present in the SAC is currently unknown. Information on the vegetation communities associated with alkaline fens is provided by O'Neill et al. (in prep.). See also the Irish Vegetation Classification (Perrin, 2018; www.biodiversityireland.ie/projects/ivc-classification-explorer)

Examples

Pull out the Attributes and Targets for the relevant SSCOs

Qualifying Interests

** indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive*

002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC
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1355	Otter *Lutra lutra*
7230	Alkaline fens
91E0	Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*

Table 5-3: River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC Conservation Condition and Site-specific Conservation Objectives

Annex I Qualifying Habitat/ Annex II Qualifying Species	Representativity	Population Significance	Objective	Site-specific Attributes
*Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*) [91E0]	B	-	Restore	Habitat area Habitat distribution Woodland size Woodland structure: cover and height Woodland structure: community diversity and extent Woodland structure: natural regeneration Hydrological regime: flooding depth/height of water table Woodland structure: dead wood Woodland structure: veteran trees Woodland structure: indicators of local distinctiveness Vegetation composition: native tree cover Vegetation composition: typical species Vegetation composition: negative indicator species Vegetation composition: problematic native species
River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* [1099]	-	C	Restore	Distribution Distribution of larvae Population structure of larvae Larval lamprey density in fine sediment Extent and distribution of spawning nursery habitat
Salmon *Salmo salar* [1106]	-	C	Restore	Distribution: extent of anadromy Adult spawning fish Salmon fry abundance Out-migrating smolt abundance Number and distribution of redds Water quality
Otter *Lutra lutra* [1355]	-	C	Maintain	Distribution Extent of terrestrial habitat Couching sites and holts Fish biomass available Barriers to connectivity

Examples

Table 6-1: Prediction of Effects on Site Integrity (QIs) of the River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC During all Phases of the Proposed Scheme

Relevant Qualifying Interest	Effect pathway(s)	Relevant Site-level Threat (NPWS, 2019d)	Potential for adverse effect(s) on the CO attributes of relevant QIs (NPWS, 2021; Version 1 03/12/2021)	Target
*Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*) [91E0]	Water pollution (i.e. sedimentation and contaminants); disturbance (i.e. noise, vibration, human presence and lighting); air pollution; bridge shading.	Pollution to surface waters (limnic, terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01); Bridge, viaduct (D01.05); Other human intrusions and disturbances (G05); Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits (J02.11); Roads, motorways (D01.02); Other discharges (E03.04); Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (J02); Invasive non-native species (I01).	**Habitat area** Potential identified	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes.
			Habitat distribution Potential identified	No decline, subject to natural processes.
			Woodland size Potential identified	Area stable or increasing. Where topographically possible, 'large' woods at least 25 ha in size and 'small' woods at least 3 ha in size.
			Woodland structure: cover and height Potential identified	Total canopy cover at least 30%; median canopy height at least 7m; native shrub layer cover 10-75%; native herb/dwarf shrub layer cover at least 20% and height at least 20 cm; bryophyte cover at least 4%.
			Woodland structure: community diversity and extent Potential identified	Maintain diversity and extent of community types.
			Woodland structure: natural regeneration Potential identified	Seedlings, saplings and pole age-classes of target species for 91E0* woodlands and other native tree species occur in adequate proportions to ensure survival of woodland canopy.
			Woodland structure: dead wood Potential identified	At least 19 stems/ ha of dead wood of at least 20 cm diameter.
			Woodland structure: veteran trees Potential identified	No decline.
			Woodland structure: indicators of local distinctiveness Potential identified	No decline in distribution and, in the case of red listed and other rare or localised species, population size.
			Vegetation composition: native tree cover Potential identified	No decline. Native trees cover at least 90% of canopy; target species cover at least 50% of canopy.
			Vegetation composition: typical species Potential identified	At least 1 target species for 91E0* woodlands present; at least 6 positive indicator species for 91E0* woodlands present.

Examples

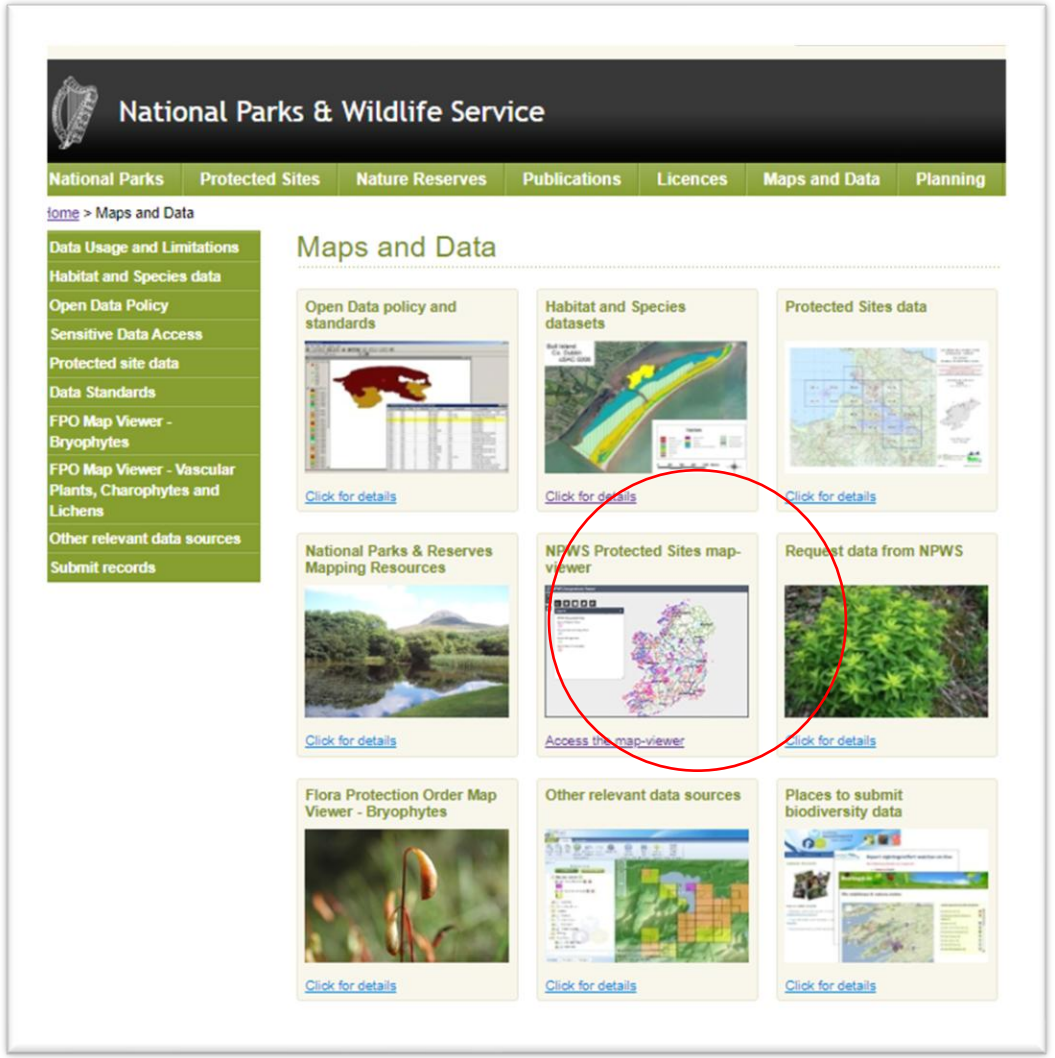
NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

Relevant Qualifying Interest	Effect pathway(s)	Relevant Site-level Threat (NPWS, 2019d)	Potential for adverse effect(s) on the CO attributes of relevant QIs (NPWS, 2021; Version 1 03/12/2021)	Target
			Hydrological regime: flooding depth/height of water table Potential identified	Appropriate hydrological regime necessary for maintenance of alluvial vegetation.
			Vegetation composition: negative indicator species Potential identified	Negative indicator species cover not greater than 10%; regeneration of negative indicator species absent.
			Vegetation composition: problematic native species- Potential identified	Cover of common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) less than 75%.
			Woodland structure: indicators of overgrazing None predicted. The Proposed Scheme will not introduce overgrazing.	All five indicators of overgrazing absent[33].
River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* [1099]			**Distribution** None predicted. The footprint of the Proposed Scheme is not located within any waterbodies that may interfere with access and will not introduce any barriers to migration.	Restore access to all water courses down to first order streams.
			Distribution of larvae Potential identified	Not less than 50% of sample sites with suitable habitat positive for larval brook/river lamprey.
			Population structure of larvae Potential identified	At least three age/size classes of larval brook/river lamprey present.
			Larval lamprey density in fine sediment Potential identified	Mean density of brook/river larval lamprey in sites with suitable habitat more than 5/ m².
			Extent and distribution of spawning / nursery habitat Potential identified	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning and nursery beds.
Salmon *Salmo salar* [1106]			**Distribution: extent of anadromy** None predicted. The footprint of the Proposed Scheme is not located within any waterbodies that may interfere with access and will not introduce any barriers to migration.	100% of river channels down to second order accessible from estuary.

1. Access the correct information

Locate the site and its SSCOs.

- NPWS Protected Sites Map viewer.



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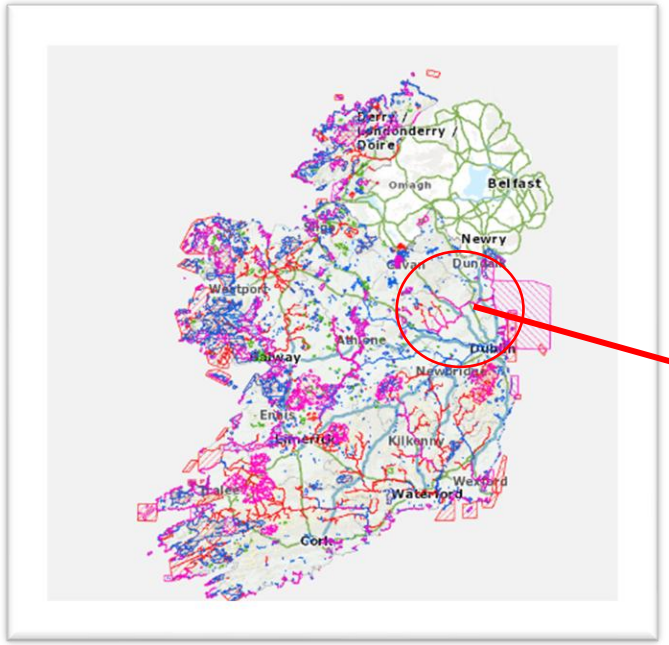
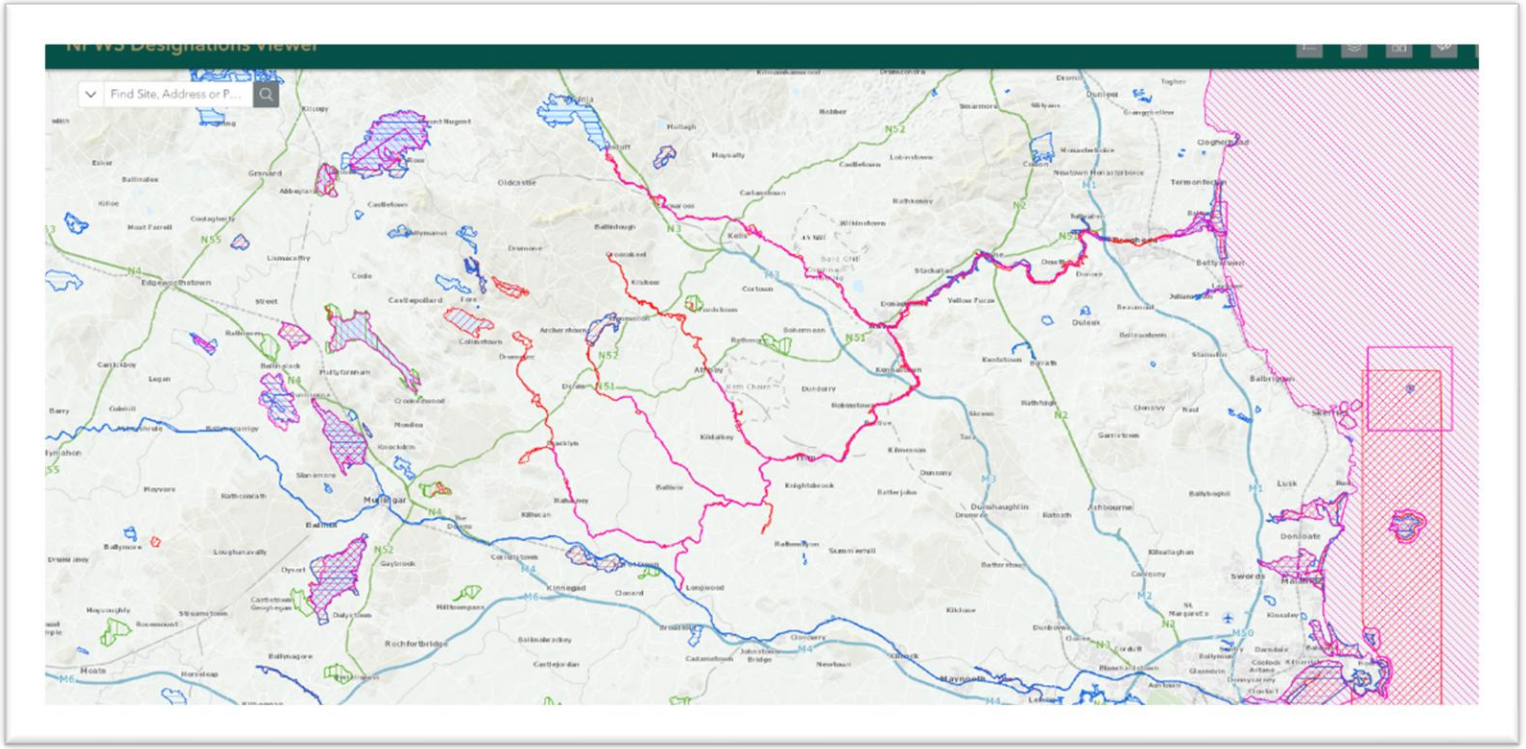
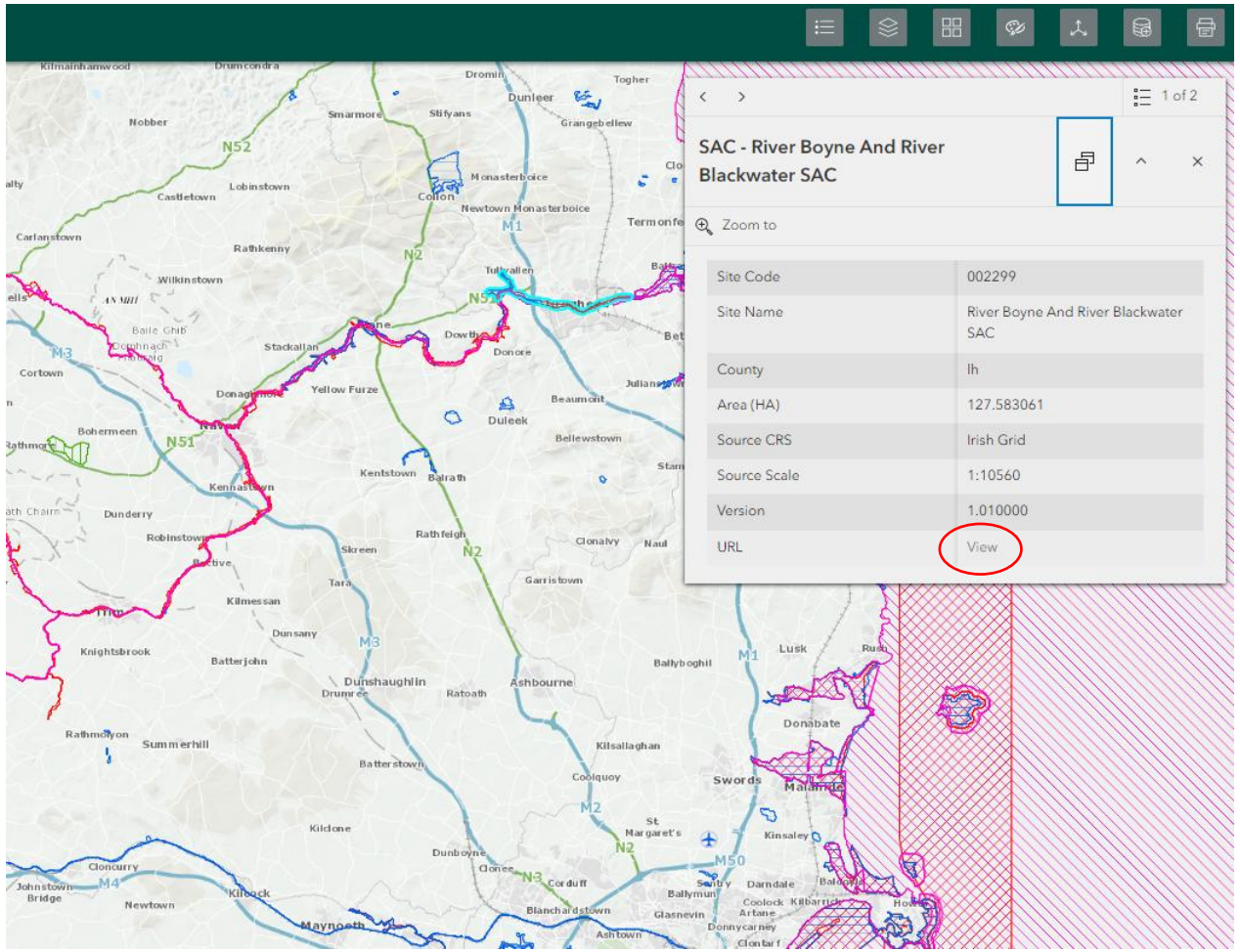




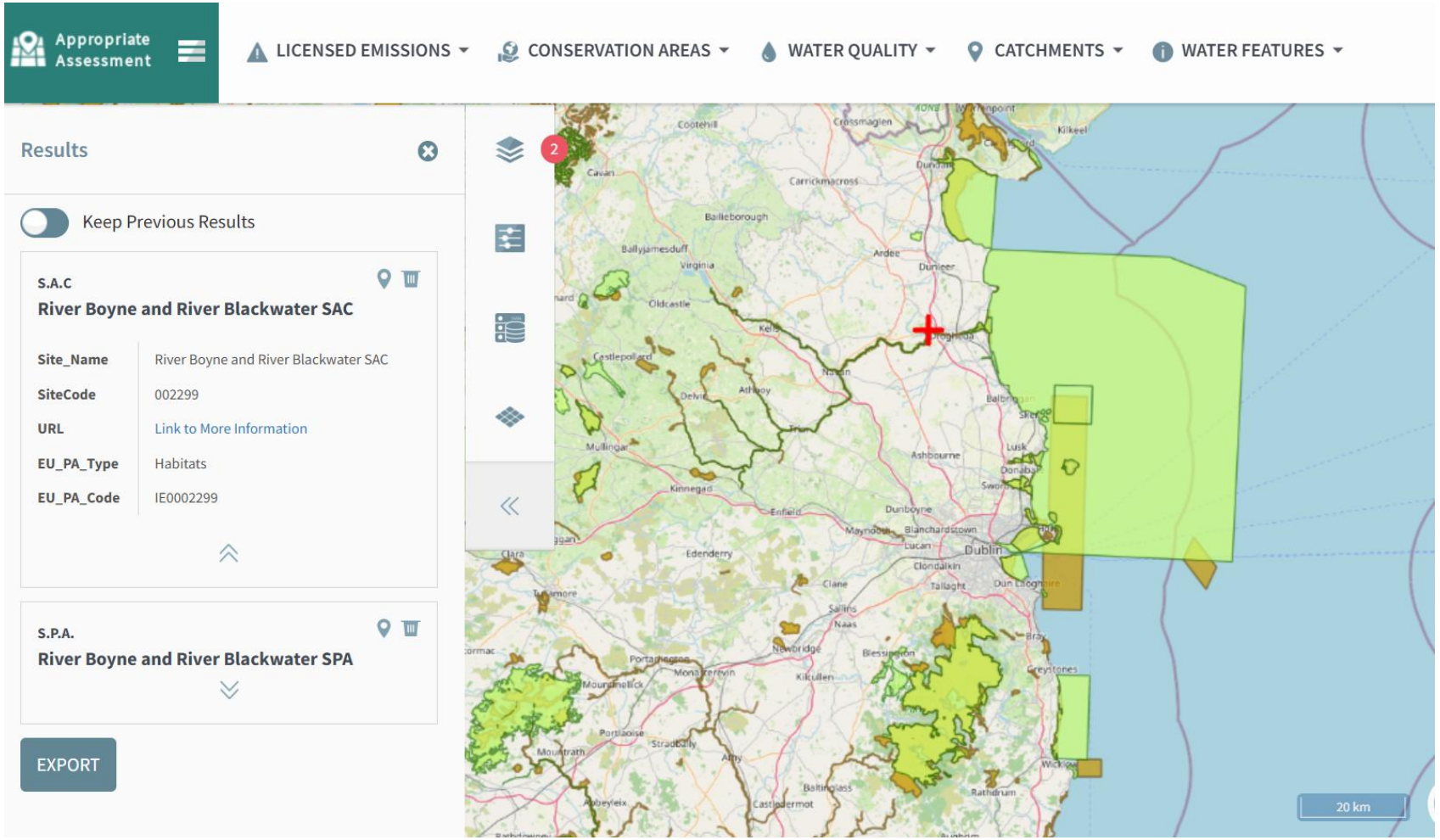
Access the correct information (continued)

Identify Site(s) and access data.



Access the correct information (continued)

EPA AA GeoTool



Access the correct information (continued)

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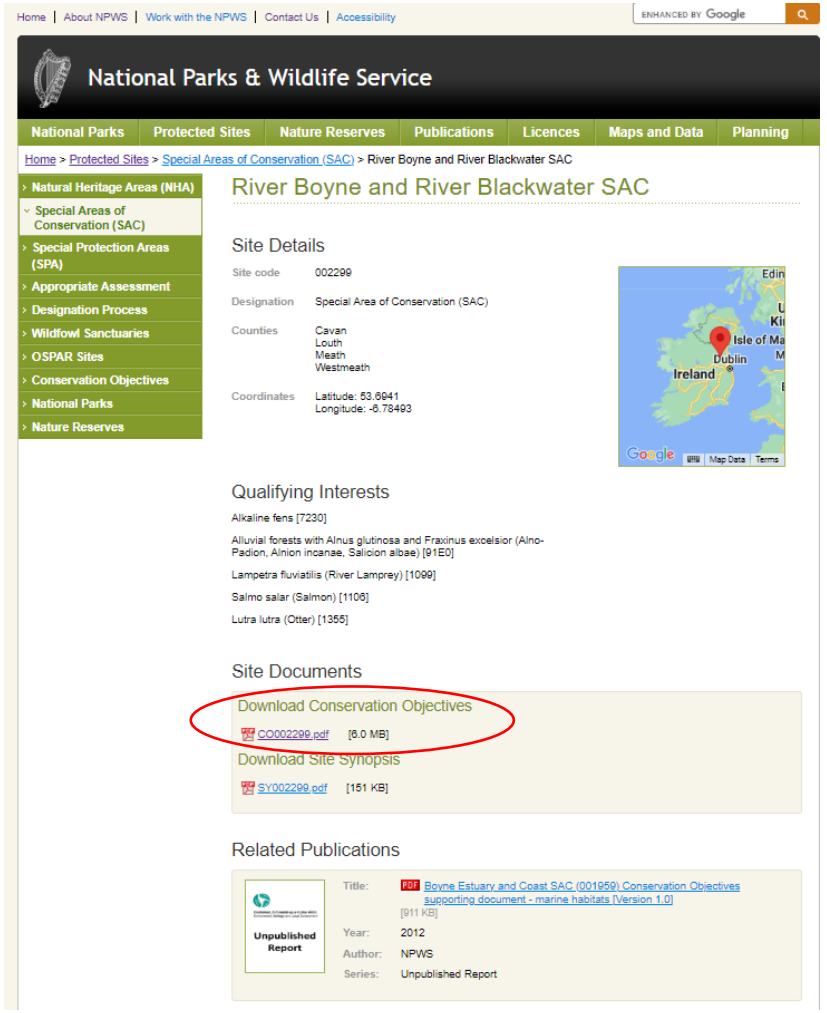
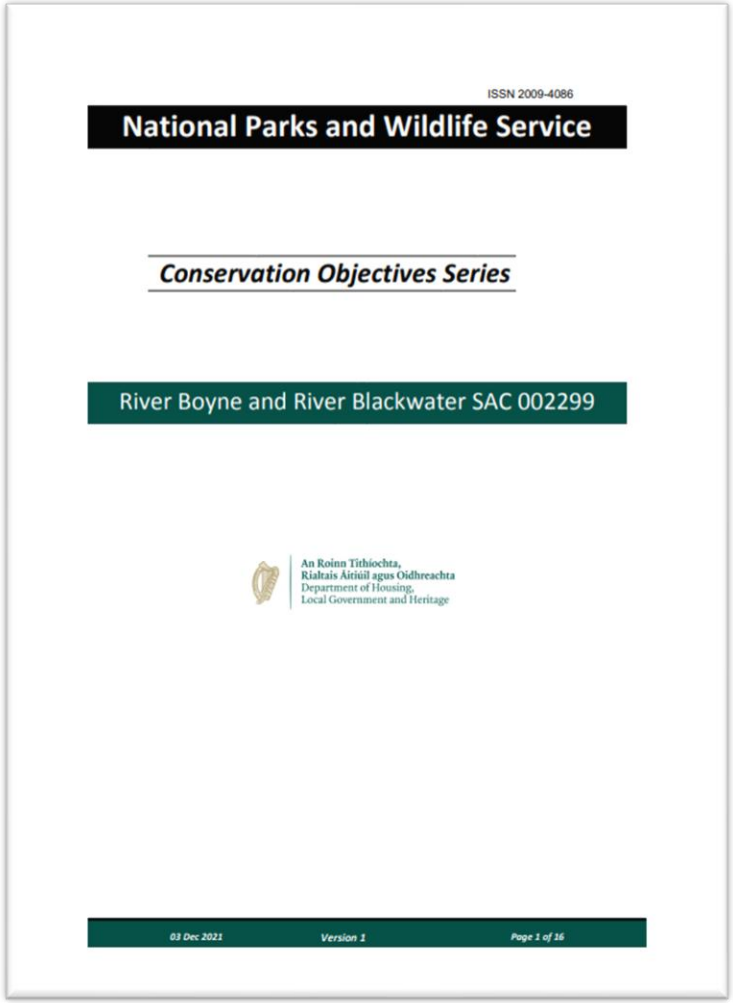


2. Access the correct information (continued)

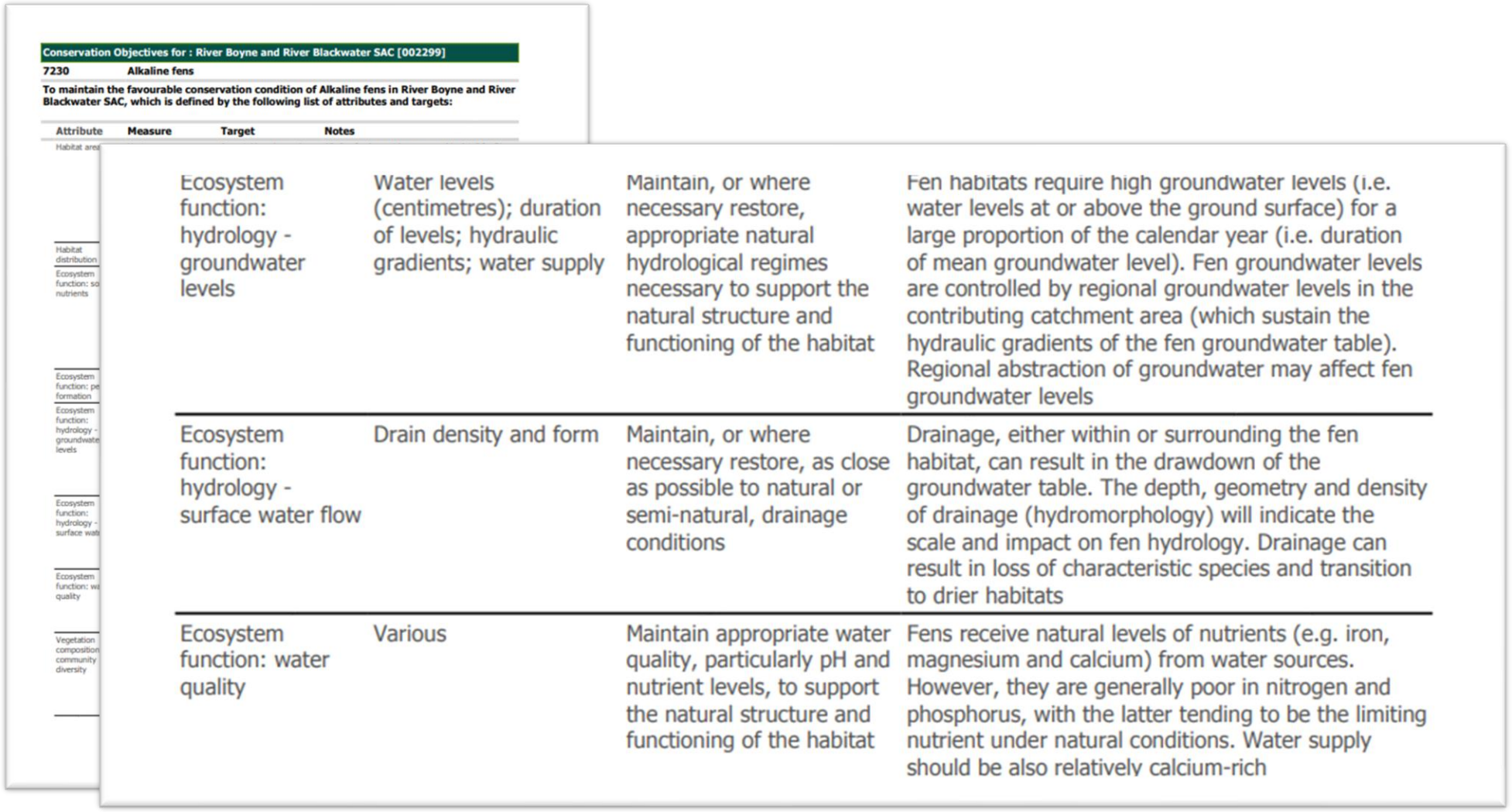
Access SSCOs:



2. Access the correct information (continued)

Access SSCOs:

Look up ‘Targets’



Conservation Objectives for : River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC [002299]

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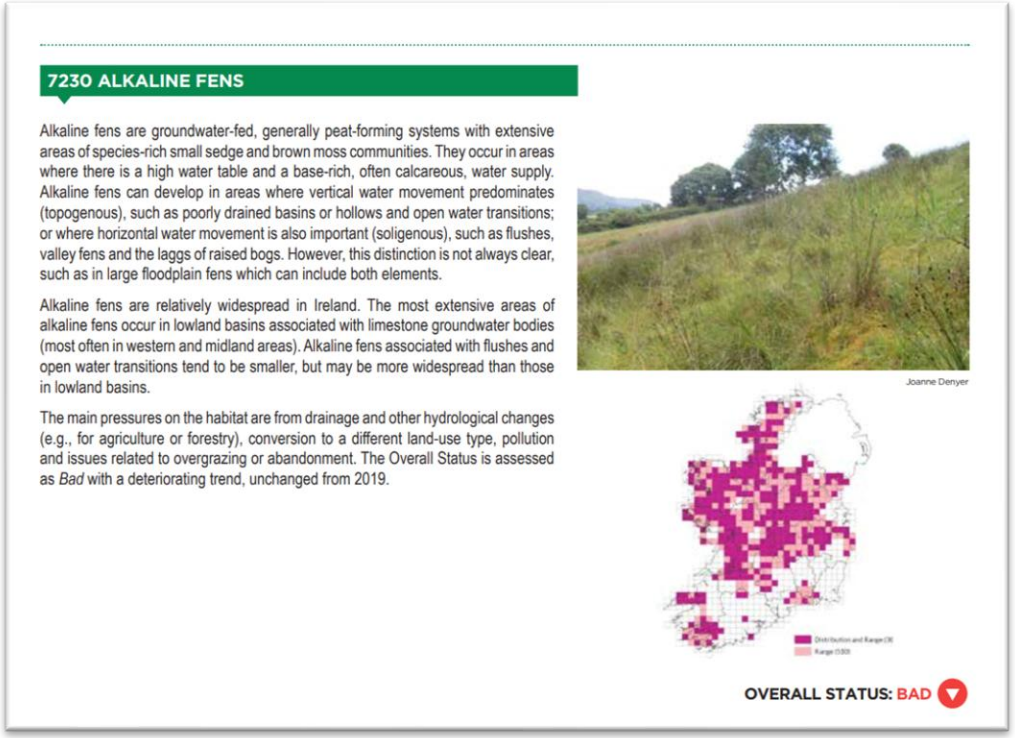
Ecosystem function: water quality	Various	Maintain appropriate water quality, particularly pH and nutrient levels, to support the natural structure and functioning of the habitat	Fens receive natural levels of nutrients (e.g. iron, magnesium and calcium) from water sources. However, they are generally poor in nitrogen and phosphorus, with the latter tending to be the limiting nutrient under natural conditions. Water supply should be also relatively calcium-rich

2. Access the correct information (continued)

Learn more about QIs: Article 17 Reports



7230 ALKALINE FENS

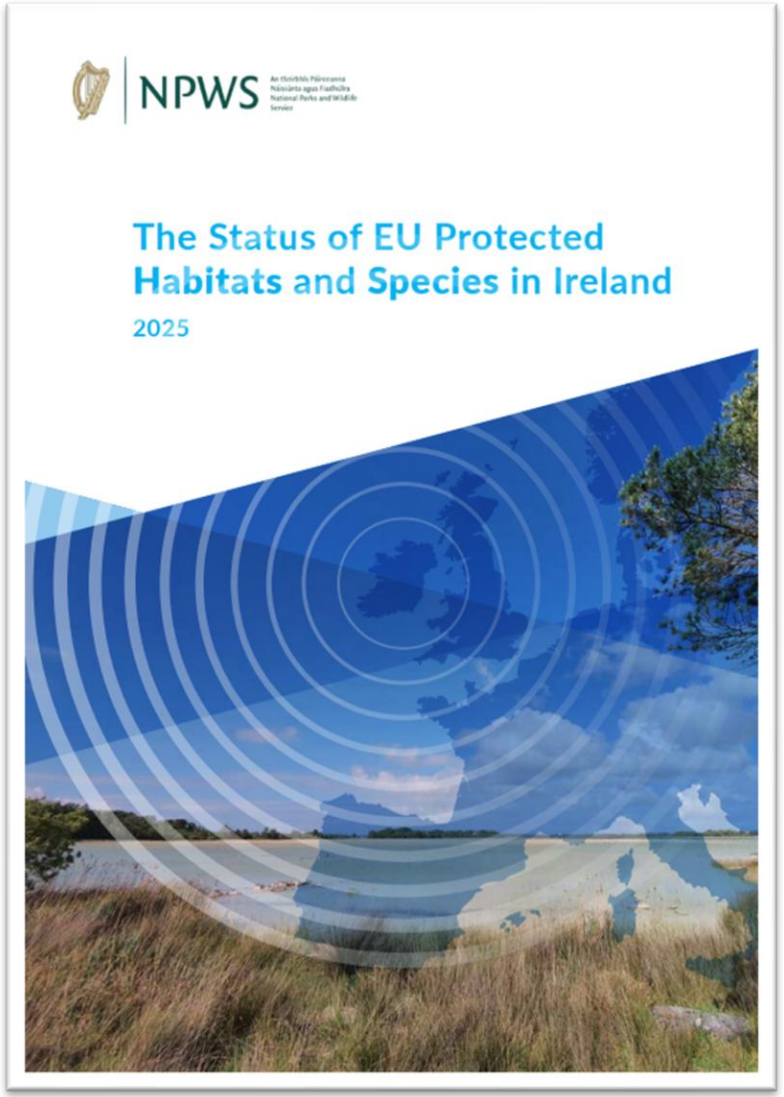
Alkaline fens are groundwater-fed, generally peat-forming systems with extensive areas of species-rich small sedge and brown moss communities. They occur in areas where there is a high water table and a base-rich, often calcareous, water supply. Alkaline fens can develop in areas where vertical water movement predominates (topogenous), such as poorly drained basins or hollows and open water transitions; or where horizontal water movement is also important (soligenous), such as flushes, valley fens and the laggs of raised bogs. However, this distinction is not always clear, such as in large floodplain fens which can include both elements.

Alkaline fens are relatively widespread in Ireland. The most extensive areas of alkaline fens occur in lowland basins associated with limestone groundwater bodies (most often in western and midland areas). Alkaline fens associated with flushes and open water transitions tend to be smaller, but may be more widespread than those in lowland basins.

The main pressures on the habitat are from drainage and other hydrological changes (e.g., for agriculture or forestry), conversion to a different land-use type, pollution and issues related to overgrazing or abandonment. The Overall Status is assessed as *Bad* with a deteriorating trend, unchanged from 2019.

Joanne Denyer

OVERALL STATUS: BAD



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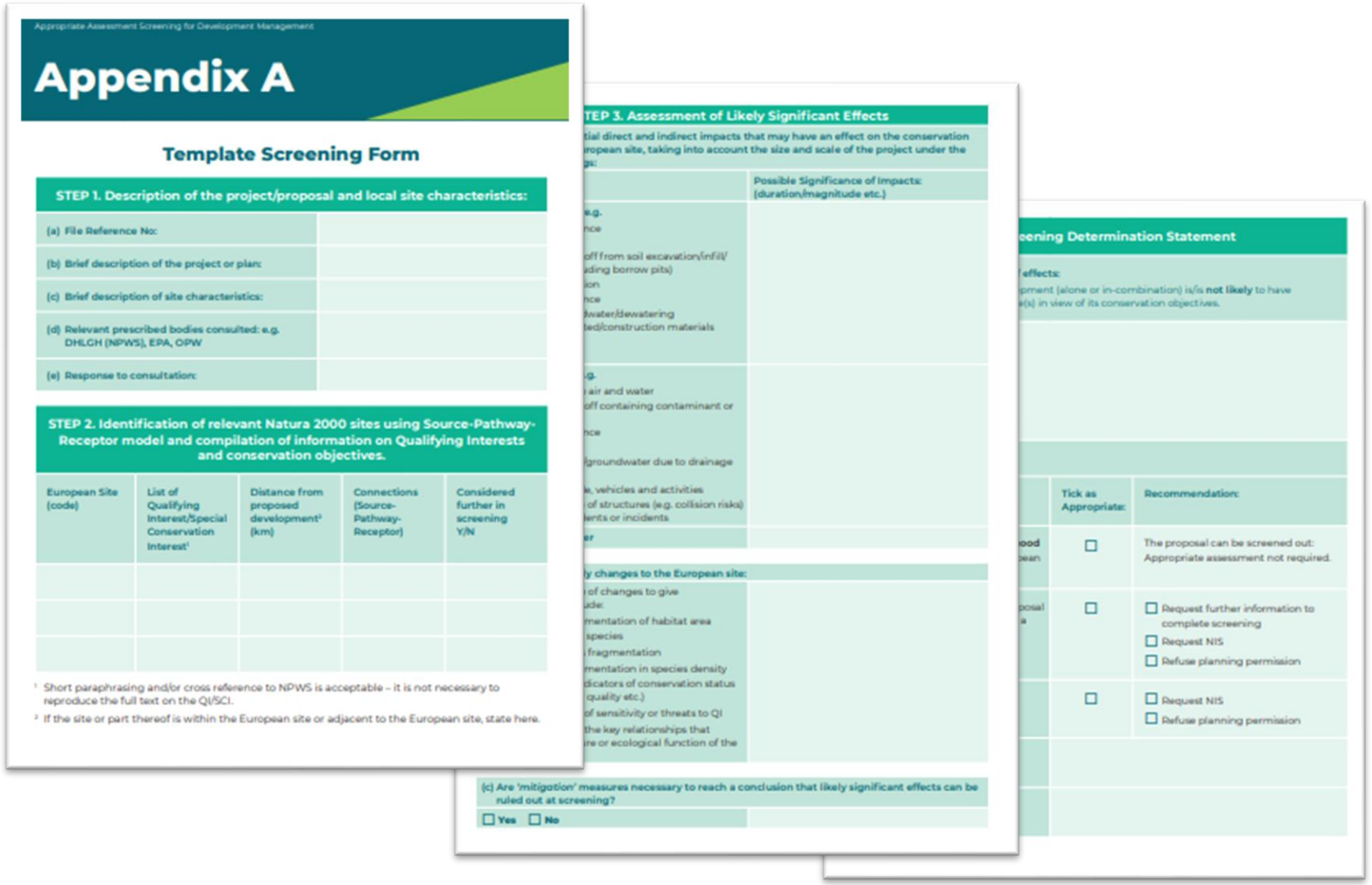
Recording AA screening decisions

Keep consistent records of how you made the decision

Screening templates:

Decision-support tool.



Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management

Appendix A

Template Screening Form

STEP 1. Description of the project/proposal and local site characteristics:

(a) File Reference No:	
(b) Brief description of the project or plan:	
(c) Brief description of site characteristics:	
(d) Relevant prescribed bodies consulted: e.g. DHLGH (NPWS), EPA, OPW	
(e) Response to consultation:	

STEP 2. Identification of relevant Natura 2000 sites using Source-Pathway-Receptor model and compilation of information on Qualifying Interests and conservation objectives.

European Site (code)	List of Qualifying Interest/Special Conservation Interest[1]	Distance from proposed development[2] (km)	Connections (Source-Pathway-Receptor)	Considered further in screening Y/N

[1] Short paraphrasing and/or cross reference to NPWS is acceptable – it is not necessary to reproduce the full text on the QI/SCI.

[2] If the site or part thereof is within the European site or adjacent to the European site, state here.

STEP 3. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

tial direct and indirect impacts that may have an effect on the conservation ropean site, taking into account the size and scale of the project under the gs:

	Possible Significance of Impacts: (duration/magnitude etc.)
e.g. nce off from soil excavation/infill/ ading borrow pits) ion nce dwater/dewatering ted/construction materials	
g. air and water off containing contaminant or nce /groundwater due to drainage e, vehicles and activities of structures (e.g. collision risks) ents or incidents er	

y changes to the European site:

of changes to give ude: mentation of habitat area species fragmentation mentation in species density dicators of conservation status quality etc.) of sensitivity or threats to QI the key relationships that ne or ecological function of the

(c) Are 'mitigation' measures necessary to reach a conclusion that likely significant effects can be ruled out at screening?

☐ Yes ☐ No

eening Determination Statement

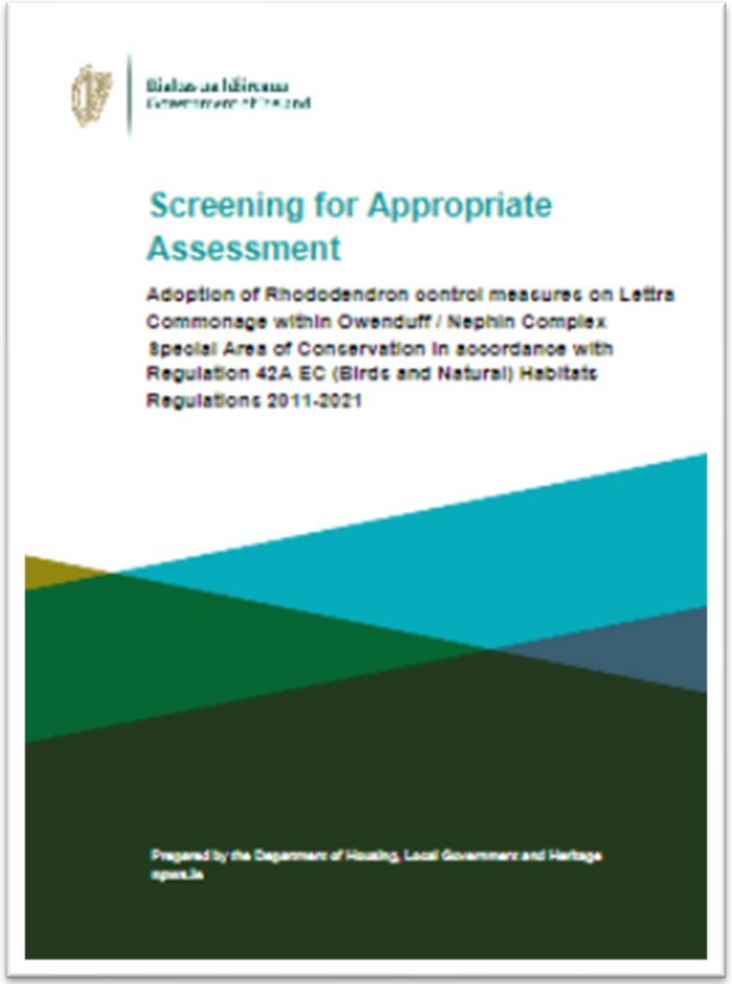
effects:
pment (alone or in-combination) is/is **not likely** to have e(s) in view of its conservation objectives.

	Tick as Appropriate:	Recommendation:
ood pean	☐	The proposal can be screened out: Appropriate assessment not required.
posal a	☐	☐ Request further information to complete screening ☐ Request NIS ☐ Refuse planning permission
	☐	☐ Request NIS ☐ Refuse planning permission

Keep consistent records of how you made the decision

AA Screening determination:

Record of decision



Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Adoption of Rhododendron control measures on Lettra Commonage within Owenduff / Nephin Complex Special Area of Conservation in accordance with Regulation 42A EC (Birds and Natural) Habitats Regulations 2011-2021



AA SCREENING DETERMINATION

Of

G.I. Works for Dingle Sludge Satellite Dewatering Centre

In accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC) and Regulation 42(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 as amended, Irish Water has undertaken Appropriate Assessment screening to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge and the conservation objectives of the site, if the project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on a European site(s). In this context, particular attention was paid to the European site(s) listed below:

Dingle Peninsula SPA (004153)

In accordance with Regulation 42(7) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 as amended, Irish Water has made a determination following screening that an Appropriate Assessment is not required as the project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site as European site(s) and as it can be concluded, on the basis of objective information, that the project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is not likely to have a significant effect on the European site(s) listed above.

This determination is based on the nature, scale, location and duration of the works, and the distance to the European Site.

Signed:

GERRY GALVIN

CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER

DATE: 1st November 2018

Providing Reasons for Decisions

A simple statement of determination without reasons is not sufficient.

"In accordance with Regulation 42(7) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 as amended, XXXXXX has made a determination following screening that an Appropriate Assessment is not required as the project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites as European sites and as it can be concluded, on the basis of objective information, that the project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is not likely to have a significant effect on the European sites listed above. This determination is based on the distance of sensitive qualifying species from the emergency works, the timing of the works outside of the winter bird season and the limited foreshore disturbance requirements within a previously excavated channel."

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In-combination effects and AA screening

In-combination effects

Consideration of “in-combination” impacts remains challenging.

- Needs to be proportionate.
- In AA screening, consideration of “in combination” effects not always necessary if there are Likely Significant Effects (LSE) of the plan or project alone.
- Where undertaken “in-combination” assessment needs to be meaningful. For example, impacts of “activities” may have greater significance than planning permissions.
- The baseline environment already reflects the impacts of completed developments, so in-combination impacts should consider other projects likely to occur in the future:
  - Zoned land
  - Permitted but not constructed.
  - Proposed but not yet permitted? TBC

Don’t forget other Guidance….

Support tools

- Managing Natura 2000 Sites (EC, 2018)
- Methodological Guidance on Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive (EC, 2021)
- Guidance on Natura 2000 and Climate Change (EC, 2026)
- Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR, 2026)
- Coming soon: NPWS AA Handbook, Guidance on 6(4) Derogation (‘IROPI’).



Abbreviations & Acronyms

- AA Appropriate Assessment
- APIS Air Pollution Information System
- ARC Activity Requiring Consent
- CO Conservation Objective
- DEHLG Dept. Environment, Heritage & Local Government
- EcIA Ecological Impact Assessment
- EGAU Ecological Guidance and Advisory Unit
- EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- IROPI Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
- LA Local Authority
- LSE Likely Significant Effects
- N2K Natura 2000
- NHA Natural Heritage Area
- NIR Natura Impact Report
- NIS Natura Impact Statement
- NPWS National Parks and Wildlife Service
- NRL Nature Restoration Law
- OPR Office of the Planning Regulator
- PA Public Authority
- REDIII Renewable Energy Directive
- RSES Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
- SAC Special Area of Conservation
- SCIs Special Conservation Interests
- SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment
- SI Site Investigation
- SPA Special Protected Area
- SSCO Site Specific Conservation Objectives
- QIs Qualifying Interests

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Thank you for listening.

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