SPECIES

Feature Type	Natura 2000 Feature (ASSI Feature)	Describe any potential direct, indirect or secondary effects of the plans (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects):	Any likely impact of RBMP modifications	Screened in or out?
Species	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia (Marsh Fritillary)**	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans modifications are to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Saxifraga hirculus (Yellow Saxifrage)**	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Petalophyllum ralfsii (Petalwort)**	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Phoca vitulina (Common Seal)**	N/A*	Haul out sites used by common seals are typically mudflats, sand banks and rocky shores. Current pressures on the species include loss of quiet haul out sites due to waterfront development, spread of viral disease and shooting of seals around fishing nets and salmon traps. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Vertigo angustior (Narrow-mouthed whorl snail)**	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Lutra lutra (Otter)**	N/A*	Species vulnerable to impacts caused by poor water quality, including diffuse pollution caused by agricultural run-off containing fertilizers leading to a reduction in the prey species of otter such as fish and crayfish. High organic loadings, including those caused by slurry run-off, may reduce oxygen levels to a point that affects fish and other otter prey species. In many areas intensive agricultural practice and grazing pressure have considerably reduced riparian habitat. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Margaritifera margaritifera (Freshwater Pearl Mussel)**	N/A*	Species vulnerable to pollution (including eutrophication caused by nitrates and phosphates from agricultural sources) and poor riverbank management practices. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Salmo salar (Atlantic Salmon)**	N/A*	Species vulnerable to a number of pressures both at sea and in freshwater, where pressures include diffuse pollution from agriculture and impact of specific pollution incidents. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Austropotamobius pallipes (White-clawed Crayfish)**	N/A*	Species vulnerable to pollution. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	Out
Species	Halichoerus grypus (Grey Seal)**	N/A*	This species is found in coastal water around Northern Ireland and is a particular feature of The Maidens rock formation which appears to be a valuable area for nonbreeding haul-outs and for accessing feeding grounds. Breeding and pupping activity has also been recorded. Previously large numbers of grey seals were legally hunted but permitted killing in the UK is now limited to individual seals to prevent damage to fishing nets, traps and catch. Occasionally grey seals become entangled in fishing nets or marine litter, and persistent chemical pollutants and viral diseases can also impact populations. Species vulnerable to pollution. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	

Species	Phocoena phocoena (Harbour Porpoise)**	N/A*	This species is found in in-shore and off-shore waters around Northern Ireland and is a particular feature of the Skerries and Causeway area. Calves and juveniles are regularly recorded in the area indicating that this site may be an important harbour porpoise nursery ground, with the oceanographic features at this site thought to provide suitable conditions for aggregations of prey species in sufficient quantity and quality to support individual growth, reproduction and development and to allow the passage conditions necessary for movement, rest and foraging. . The main threats to harbour porpoise populations are generally thought to be by-catch in commercial fisheries and disturbance by recreational vessels and commercial shipping. Harbour porpoises are particularly susceptible to net entanglement and many are killed in Irish waters every year. Man-made oceanic noise pollution, persistent chemical pollutants and reduction in fish numbers due to commercial fishing may threaten porpoise populations. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this species.	

*Refer to Section 2.4 of the screening matrix in relation to in combination effects with other plans or projects.

**POMs will be assessed in respect of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as ammended) at implementation level. This mitigation measure along with EU guidance on 'Links between the Water Framework Directive and Nature Directives' which states: "where artificially changed or created conditions have favoured Natura 2000 species but where those environmental conditions represent less than good ecological status of the WFD, in principle, restoration towards good ecological status prevails (WFD objectives)" ensures no likely impact of the RBMP modifications.

HABITATS

Feature Type	ASSI Feature	Natura 2000 Feature	Describe any potential direct, indirect or secondary effects of the plans (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects):	Any likely impact of RBMP modifications	Screened in or out?
Habitat		Large shallow inlets and bays	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat		Coastal lagoons	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat		Reefs	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Blanket bog	Blanket bogs	N/A*	This habitat could be vulnerable to agricultural intensification, including drainage, overgrazing and nutrient enrichment. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Calcareous grassland	Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal saltmarsh	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal sand dunes	Embryonic shifting dunes	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal sand dunes	Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal sand dunes	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal sand dunes	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal sand dunes	Humid dune slacks	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal sand dunes	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal vegetated shingle	Annual vegetation of drift lines	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Coastal vegetated shingle	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Dry heath	European dry heaths	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out

Habitat	Dystrophic lakes	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	N/A*	This habitat type is naturally low in plant nutrients and could be adversely affected by nutrient enrichment. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Eutrophic standing waters	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation	N/A*	Natural eutrophic lakes have nutrient levels that are higher than those of oligotrophic, dystrophic or mesotrophic lakes, resulting in higher natural productivity, and are typically species-rich. However, many such lakes have been damaged by over-enrichment with nutrients, resulting in hypertrophic conditions and a reduction in species-richness. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Fens	Transition mires and quaking bogs	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Fens	Alkaline fens	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Fens	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Fens	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Lowland raised bog	Active raised bogs	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Lowland raised bog	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Maritime cliff and slopes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Marl lakes	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	N/A*	This habitat type is characterised low nutrient status. Such waterbodies are largely restricted to situations where the catchment or aquifer from which they are supplied with water remains relatively unaffected by intensive land-use or other sources of nutrients, and they are most often found in areas supporting mosaics of semi-natural vegetation. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Mesotrophic lakes	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	N/A*	This habitat type supports a characteristic assemblage of plant species and contains low to moderate levels of plant nutrients. It could be adversely affected by nutrient enrichment.The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out

Habitat	Mixed ashwoods	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Montane heath	Alpine and Boreal heaths	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Montane heath	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Mudflats	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Oakwood	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Purple Moor-grass and rush pastures	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	River	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Turloughs	Turloughs	N/A*	Turloughs are vulnerable to drainage and the groundwater which charges them is vulnerable to pollution from agriculture and other sources, while the vegetation is sensitive to overgrazing during dry periods. The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Wet heath	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Wet woodland	Bog woodland	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Wet woodland	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
			N/A*		
Geological			N/A*		
Habitat	Inland rock	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Inland rock	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out

Habitat	Inland rock	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Inland rock	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Intertidal rock	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Intertidal rock	Reefs	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat	Limestone Pavement	Limestone pavements	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out
Habitat		Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N/A*	The purpose of the River Basin Management Plans is to improve water quality and are therefore unlikely to result in any detrimental environmental impacts that may affect this habitat.	Out

*Refer to Section 2.4 of the screening matrix in relation to in combination effects with other plans or projects.

SPA

Season	Selection Feature	Describe any potential direct, indirect or secondary effects of the plans (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects):	Any likely impact of RBMP modifications	Screened in or out?
Breeding	Cormorant	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Breeding colonies of this species are normally situated on stacks, rocky islets, cliffs or rocky promontories. Factors responsible for recent declines are likely to include increased mortality from licensed and unlicensed shooting as well as possible changes in food availability. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Guillemot	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Breeding colonies of this species are situated where the birds are safe from mammalian predators. On the mainland, they are confined, therefore, to sheer cliffs or in among boulders at the bases of cliffs. On islands, cliffs and the tops of large stacks are also preferred. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Razorbill	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Razorbills breed mainly on small ledges or in cracks of rocky cliffs and in associated screes, and on boulder-fields. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Manx Shearwater	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species breeds exclusively on islands, nesting in burrows and under boulders on slopes and cliffs. During the breeding season the species is vulnerable to predation by gulls and rats. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

Breeding	Arctic Tern	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Breeding colonies of this species in Northern Ireland are almost entirely restricted to offshore islands. Current pressures on this species during the breeding season include food shortages, poor weather and predation. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Common Tern	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species often nests on low-lying ground close to the tide edge. Current pressures on this species during the breeding season include food shortages, poor weather and predation. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Roseate Tern	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Breeding colonies of this species in Northern Ireland are almost entirely restricted to offshore islands. Current pressures on this species during the breeding season include disturbance, predation and competition for nesting sites with other species. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Sandwich Tern	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Preferred breeding sites for this species are low-lying offshore islands, islets in bays or brackish lagoons, spits or remote mainland dunes. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

Breeding	Seabird assemblage	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	In Northern Ireland seabird assemblages occur inland at Lough Neagh SPA, as well as on cliffs at Rathlin SPA. Birds breeding in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes may be vulnerable to eutrophication of the habitat, caused by over application of nutrients in fertilisers on adjacent land. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Golden Plover	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species breeds on upland moors and bogs and during breeding is vulnerable to factors relating to moorland management such as overgrazing, undergrazing and unregulated heather burning. In County Fermanagh it is possible that reduced stocking levels are contributing to the current decline, as plovers avoid areas of tall heather. Golden plovers are also susceptible to human disturbance on their breeding grounds. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Great Crested Grebe (breeding)	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species breeds in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes.The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Hen Harrier	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	In Northern Ireland this is primarily an upland breeding species, associated with heather moorland, blanket bog and young forestry plantations. Breeding grounds are vulnerable to agricultural reclamation and overgrazing.The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

Breeding	Merlin	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	In Northern Ireland this is primarily an upland breeding species, associated with heather moorland, blanket bog and young forestry plantations. Breeding grounds are vulnerable to agricultural reclamation and overgrazing. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Breeding	Peregrine	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Nest sites of this species are usually found on grassy or earthen cliff-ledges, quarries or other inaccessible undisturbed locations. Current pressures on this species include illegal persecution. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Passage	Great Crested Grebe (passage)	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species congregates and feeds in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes and, therefore, may be vulnerable to eutrophication of the habitat, caused by over application of nutrients in fertilisers on adjacent land. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Bar-tailed Godwit	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species is almost entirely coastal in its winter habits, feeding mainly on worms both on sandy and muddy shores in estuaries. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

Winter	Bewick's Swan	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	In Northern Ireland this species is mainly found wintering around Loughs Neagh and Beg. It grazes on pasture land, often alongside whooper swans and normally roosts on open water. The species is vulnerable to collision with power lines, lead poisoning and water pollution. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Golden Plover (wintering)	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species winters on estuaries and other wetlands including inland freshwater lakes. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Goldeneye	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species is a winter visitor to both freshwater and coastal areas of Northern Ireland, with Lough Neagh being the main wintering area. They are vulnerable to poor water quality affecting their food supplies. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Great Crested Grebe (wintering)	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species is found over winter in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes, as well as estuarine and costal waters and, therefore, may be vulnerable to eutrophication of the habitat, caused by over application of nutrients in fertilisers on adjacent land. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

Winter	Knot	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species frequents mudflats on sheltered estuaries in the winter months. Largest numbers in Northern Ireland are seen at Strangford Lough. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Light-bellied Brent Goose	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species winters around the estuaries and sea loughs of Northern Ireland, with the most important site being Strangford Lough. The geese feed primarily on vegetation growing on intertidal mudflats, such as eelgrass and various algae. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Pochard	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species is a common and widespread winter visitor with Lough Neagh being by far the most important site. Threats to the species include poor water quality affecting the pochard's food supply. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Redshank	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species is seen on muddy and sheltered coasts in winter and also undisturbed shores of larger lakes. The species is vulnerable to loss of their wetland habitat mainly through agricultural intensification, including drainage of wetland areas and overgrazing by livestock. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

Winter	Ringed Plover	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species winters around the estuaries and sea loughs of Northern Ireland. As these areas are unlikely to be used for any agricultural practice, the NAP would not affect the habitat or species. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Scaup	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species overwinters in Northern Ireland on large lakes and sea loughs, with the vast majority in Lough Neagh which is internationally important for this species. Deterioration of water quality may affect their food supplies at Lough Neagh or other sites. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Shelduck	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species winters around the estuaries and sea loughs of Northern Ireland. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Tufted Duck	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species winters on large, freshwater lakes, ponds and reservoirs, though they also found in estuaries and sea loughs. Numbers of wintering birds at Lough Neagh have declined. There are suggestions that climate changes are enabling tufted duck and other waterfowl to remain closer to their breeding grounds in Europe with the result that fewer migrate to Ireland. Poor water quality affecting their food supplies is another possible reason for their decline on Lough Neagh. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

Winter	Turnstone	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	This species winters rounds the coastline of Northern Ireland; its preferred non-breeding habitat is shores that are rocky, stony, or covered with seaweed. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific	Out**
Winter	Waterbird assemblage	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	Wintering waterbird assemblages occur in Northen Ireland SPAs at Lough Foyle, Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough and inland at Lough Neagh. Wintering birds may be vulnerable to poor water quality affecting their food supplies. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**
Winter	Whooper Swan	Improvements in nutrient loads may improve water quality and reduce the impacts of eutrophication. Elevated levels of nutrients result in un-naturally high levels of food for certain bird species. Reduced nutrient loads may lead to a situation where the composition of the flora and fauna may return to a more natural and sustainable level. However this may result in a reduction in the number of certain bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source.*	In Northern Ireland the majority of this species is found wintering on Lough Foyle, Upper Lough Erne and Loughs Neagh/Beg. They feed on grassland and stubble crops if available. The implementation of the 2009 POMs were identified as being overall highly desirable in order to protect, improve or maintain the current conservation status of many of Northern Irelands UK national site network, and the consequences of not implementing the measures and their 2015/2021 modifications to achieve 'good status' under the WFD would have a far more significant effect on these sites overall. While there are potential effects which could accrue from the POM's and other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot as yet be assessed as the specific implementation details of the POM's and these other Policies, Plans and Programmes at the water body level, are as yet undefined.	Out**

***Refer to Section 2.4 of the screening matrix in relation to in combination effects with other plans or projects.**

****For SPA's a potentially indirect significant effect as been identified resulting from the potential improvements in water quality. Such effects, if they occur, would be site specific and as the specific details of the POM's are not yet known it is not possible to carry out further assessment, at this stage. However, POMs will be assessed in respect of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as ammended) at implementation level. This mitigation measure along with EU guidance on 'Links between the Water Framework Directive and Nature Directives' which states: "where artificially changed or created conditions have favoured species but where those environmental conditions represent less than good ecological status of the WFD, in principle, restoration towards good ecological status prevails (WFD objectives)" ensures no likely impact of the RBMP modifications. Such potential effects have therefore been screened out at this stage with the recommendation that further screening be carried out once implementation details are known.**