

Freshwater Pearl Mussel

Appropriate Assessment for Natura 2000 Sites

Environmental Report



Photo courtesy of Eugene Ross – Tralee IT



Appropriate Assessment of Natura 2000 Sites

Appropriate Assessment for Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Management Plans and Corresponding Action Programmes

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF NATURA 2000 SITES

Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as "The Habitats Directive", states that any plan or project likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site must undergo the process of appropriate assessment. Proposed plans or projects can only be approved if it has been ascertained that they will not adversely affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 site(s) concerned, or in the case of a negative assessment and where there are no alternative solutions, the scheme can only be approved for reasons of overriding public interest. The Natural 2000 network in Ireland is made up of European Site which includes:

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- Candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC) At present all SACs are cSACs
- Proposed Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

This report details the appropriate assessment carried out in relation to Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin plans.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The freshwater pearl mussel is a bivalve (a type of mollusc that lives in river beds). The adult pearl mussel burrows to two-thirds of its shell depth, and is almost sessile in nature. There are two types of pearl mussels in Ireland, one called *Margaritifera margaritifera* and the other is the very rare *Margaritifera durrovensis*, which is only known from the Nore Catchment. Pearl mussel ecology is complicated as individuals can grow to very large sizes for invertebrates (up to 145mm), building up thick calcareous shells, in most cases in rivers that have soft water with low levels of calcium. Their shell building is consequently very slow, and individuals live to over a hundred years of age (Comfort 1957). The pearl mussel requires very high quality rivers with clean river beds and waters with very low levels of nutrients. In general, rivers and river bed habitat needs to be near natural pristine conditions. The Pearl Mussel requires stable cobble and gravel substrate with very little fine material below pea-sized gravel. It is essential that oxygen levels within the substrate do not fall below those of the open water for juvenile recruitment. The open water must be of high quality with very low nutrient concentrations, in order to limit algal and macrophyte growth. The presence of sufficient salmonid fish to carry the larval glochidial (juvenile) stage of the pearl mussel life cycle is also essential.

The habitat of *Margaritifera margaritifera* in Ireland is restricted to near natural, clean flowing waters, particularly in the South West, West and North West of the country. Populations range from very small relict examples with a few remaining elderly mussels that have not successfully recruited for 50 years, to some of the largest populations of pearl mussels in the world. There are 96 populations of pearl mussels in the Republic of Ireland, some of which include two or more rivers in close enough proximity to make them one single population (Moorkens *et al.* 2007). However, there has been a decline of

pearl mussel populations in Ireland, evident from the continuous failure to produce new generations of mussel populations in Ireland.

1.3 PROPOSED FRESHWATER PEARL MUSSEL SUB-BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS

Only one of the populations in the country is considered to be in favourable conservation status, as in the other populations reproduction and juvenile survival is not matching adult mortality rates and numbers are declining annually. Conservation status means the sum of the influences acting on the species that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within the territory referred to in Article 2. The conservation status will be taken as "favourable" when:

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

Recent declines have been due to a number of issues, which have combined to lower the quality of the river water and river bed habitat. 27 Freshwater Pear Mussel Sub-Basin Management Plans have been produced to act alongside the wider River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) so to provide a programme of measures required to improve the habitat of the freshwater pearl mussel so that it can attain favourable conservation status. There is one Sub-Basin plan for each of the 27 sub-basin catchments designated as SAC for Freshwater Pearl Mussel populations, as illustrated in **Figure 3.1**. The purpose of the sub-basin management plans are to address the catchment-wide issues that are contributing to this decline and to develop a strategy for implementing measures that will bring the catchment and thus the population back to favourable condition.

The River Basin Management Plans under The Water Framework Directive include "basic measures", one of which is the Habitats Directive. Consequently, the sub-basin plans and environmental objectives established for those pearl mussel populations designated under the Habitats Directive are also afforded protection under the Water Framework Directive's river basin programme of measures. Programmes of measures set out in River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) also apply in freshwater pearl mussel catchments. Chapter 6 in each of the Sub-Basin Plans provides a list of measures following the format of the RBMPs. The measures listed in Tables 6.1 of the plans list measures to be taken across the wider RBD and detailed information in relation to these measures can be obtained from the RBMPs. Additionally, a toolbox of pearl mussel specific measures have also been developed (Table 6.2 of the Sub-Basin Plans) which can be applied throughout the catchment. It is intended that the measures in this toolkit will be implemented if and where required in the various catchments and at those sites where investigations and risk assessments show that specific pressures need to be remediated to restore pearl mussels to favourable conservation status. Finally, each Sub-Basin Plan provides a Summary Action Programme will list catchment specific measures that will be prioritised for the catchment over the timescale of the plan.

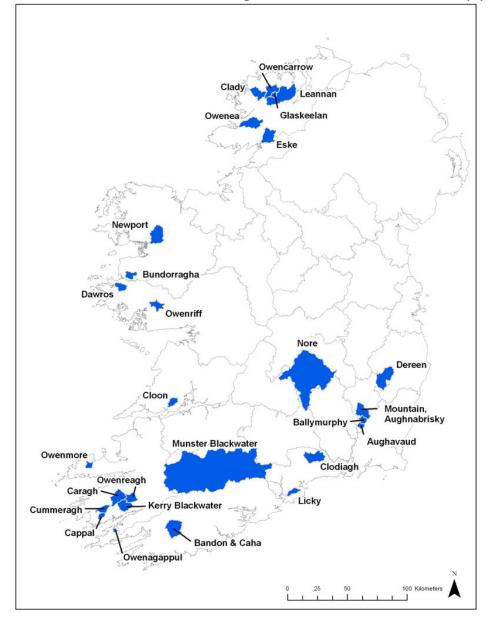


Figure 1.1 Outline of the 27 sub-basin catchments designated as SAC for Freshwater Pearl Mussel populations

1.4 FOCUS OF THIS ASSESSMENT

Following consultation with NPWS and the EPA if was decided that the focus of this Appropriate Assessment should be on the toolbox of specific Freshwater Pearl Mussel measures listed in the DRAFT Sub-Basin Plans (as set out in Table 6.1 of the Plans) because the generic WFD measures have already being through the Appropriate Assessment Process previously for each of the related River Basin Management Plans. Therefore, the focus of this assessment was only on measures that are required to meet the more demanding requirements of Favourable Conservation Status for FWPM populations and that have not already been addressed in previous assessments such as WFD – RBMP SEA. Such measures are listed in the Tool-Box of measures (outlined in Table 6.2) in the Subbasin Plans for selection in specific catchment Action Programmes. The Draft Sub-Basin Plans will be finalised following the public consultation period on the Plans, the SEA and the Appropriate Assessment when submissions / observations will be taken into consideration.

2 REQUIREMENTS OF APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF NATURA 2000 SITES

2.1 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The main aim of the Habitats Directive is "to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the treaty applies" (92/43/EEC). Actions taken in order to fulfil the Directive must be designed to "maintain or restore, at a favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest" (92/43/EEC).

The Directive provides for the creation of protected sites known as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for a number of habitat types and certain species of flora and fauna, e.g. the freshwater pearl mussel. The Directive also seeks to establish "Natura 2000", a network of protected areas throughout Europe. SACs together with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409 EEC) form the Natura 2000 network. The Directive was incorporated into Irish law by the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No. 94 of 1997) under Regulation 31 (Annex 1.2).

Critically, under the Habitats Directive, an assessment is required under the Habitats Directive for any plan or project likely to have significant effect on a Natura 2000 site. This means that, where the implementation of a proposed plan or programme of works is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site, an appropriate assessment in view of that site's conservation objectives is required. The proposed plan or programme can only be approved if it has been ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites concerned, or in the case of a negative assessment and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or programme can only be approved for reasons of overriding public interest. Specifically, Article 6, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Habitats Directive state as follows:

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. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.

6(4) If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

The draft Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Management Plans and corresponding action programmes are clearly directly connected and necessary to the management of the freshwater pearl mussel sites (Natura 2000 sites). This was taken in to regard during screening for Appropriate Assessment (see Section 3).

2.2 GUIDANCE

This Appropriate Assessment has been carried out using the following guidance:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2009;
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC 2000).
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC;
- Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, opinion of the commission.

2.3 OUTLINE OF APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

Based on these, the assessment process, as detailed in the guidance, is a four-staged approach as described below. An important aspect of the process is that the outcome at each successive stage determines whether a further stage in the process is required. The process is outlined in **Figure 2.1** below.

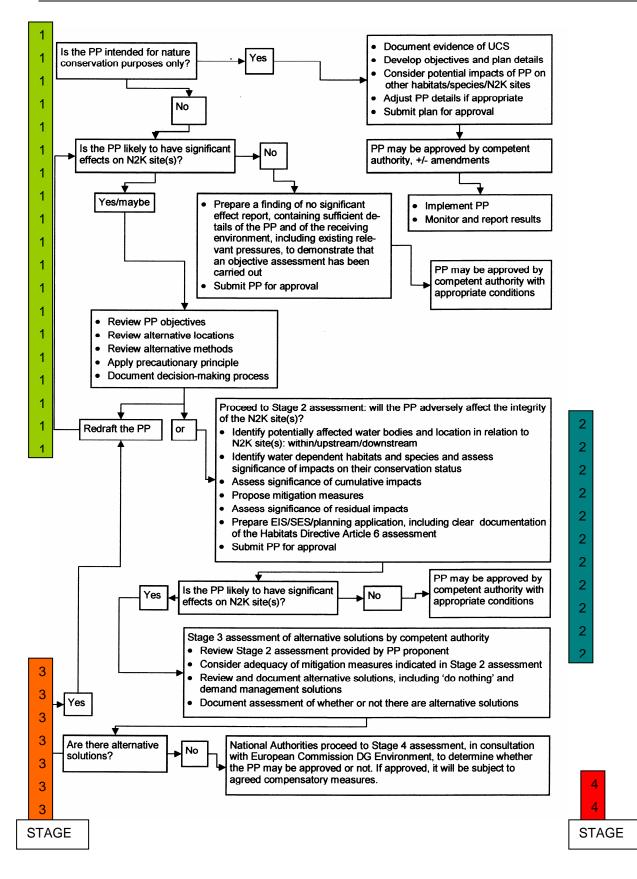


Figure 2.1 Flow diagram of the four stages of the Habitats assessment process (European Communities, 2002 and Mayes, 2008)

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Stage One: Appropriate Assessment Screening

Screening is the process that addresses and records the reasoning and conclusions in relation to the first two tests of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive:

- i) whether a plan or project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of the site, and
- ii) whether a plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site in view of its conservation objectives.

If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant, or uncertain, or if the screening process becomes overly complicated, then the process must proceed to Stage 2 (AA).

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

This stage considers whether the plan or project, alone or in combination with other projects or plans, will have adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, and includes any mitigation measures necessary to avoid, reduce or offset negative effects. If the assessment is negative, i.e. adverse effects on the integrity of a site cannot be excluded, then the process must proceed to Stage 4, or the plan or project should be abandoned.

Stage Three: Alternative Solutions

This stage assesses any alternative solutions or options that could enable the plan or project to proceed without adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site. The process must return to Stage 2 as alternatives will require appropriate assessment in order to proceed. Demonstrating that all reasonable alternatives have been considered and assessed, and that the least damaging option has been selected, is necessary to progress to Stage 4.

Stage Four: Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest ("IROPI")

Stage 4 is the main derogation process of Article 6(4) which examines whether there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) for allowing a plan or project that will have adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site to proceed in cases where it has been established that no less damaging alternative solution exists. Compensatory measures must be proposed and assessed. The Commission must be informed of the compensatory measures. Compensatory measures must be practical, implementable, likely to succeed, proportionate and enforceable, and they must be approved by the Minister.

3 RESULTS OF STAGE ONE (SCREENING)

Screening is the process that addresses and records the reasoning and conclusions in relation to the first two tests of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive:

- *i)* Whether a plan or project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of a Natura 200 site, and
- Whether a plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site in view of its conservation objective.

The screening stage is an iterative process to identify likely impacts on a Natura 20002 sites and involves the following steps:

- Description of plan or project, and local site or plan area characteristics (results outlined in section 3.1 below).
- Identification of relevant Natura 2000 sites and compilation of information on their qualifying interests (results outline in section 3.2 below).
- Assessment of likely effects direct, indirect and cumulative (results outlined in section 3.3 below).
- Screening statement with conclusions (results outlined in section 3.4 below).

If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant, or uncertain, or if the screening process becomes overly complicated, then the process must process must proceed to Stage 2 (AA).

3.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF CATCHMENTS

A total of 27 populations have been designated within 19 SAC areas for either *Margaritifera margaritifera* or *Margaritifera durrovensis*. An individual Freshwater Sub-Basin Management Plan has been developed for each of the 27 populations and the plans contain a detailed description of each catchment with specific Action Programmes designed for each. Please refer to these Sub-Basin Management Plans to which this AA accompanies with the SEA ER, for specifics on site location and catchment descriptions. The details of catchment status is outlined in the Action Programmes of each Sub-Basin Plan and summarise din Table 6.2 of the SEA. In summary, 18 out of the 19 Freshwater Pearl Mussel SAC populations are currently at Unfavourable Conservation Status, the exception being the Bundorragha.

Listed below in **Table 3.1** is a summary of: SACs sites designated for Freshwater pearl mussel populations; SAC codes, SAC names, Rivers and lakes containing the populations and the RBD the population is located within.

Table 3.1 Summary	Information for SACs (designated for Freshwater	nearl mussel nonulations
Table 5.1 Sullillar	y information for SACS (designated for Freshwater	pean musser populations

	Freshwater pearl mussel population ¹	SAC Site Code	SAC Site Name	Rivers and lakes containing <i>Margaritifera</i> (list not exhaustive)	Associated RBD
1	Bandon	002171	Bandon River cSAC	Bandon & Caha	SWRBD
2	Aughavaud (Barrow)	002162	River Barrow and River Nore cSAC	Aughavaud	SERBD
3	Ballymurphy (Barrow)	002162	River Barrow and River Nore cSAC	Ballymurphy	SERBD
4	Mountain (Barrow)	002162	River Barrow and River Nore cSAC	Mountain, Aughnabrisky	SERBD
5	Bundorragha	001932	Mweelrea/ Shreefry/ Erriff Complex cSAC	Bundorragha	WRBD
6	Caragh	000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment	Caragh, Owenroe, Meelagh, Caraghbeg, Glashawee, Lough Beg Stream, Lough Acoose, Cloon Lough	SWRBD
7	Clady	000140	Fawnboy Bog/ Lough Nacung cSAC	Clady	NWIRBD
8	Owenriff (Corrib)	000297	Lough Corrib cSAC	Owenriff, Glengawbeg	WRBD
9	Currane	000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment	Capall, Cummeragh	SWRBD
10	Dawros	002031	The Twelve Bens/ Garraun Complex cSAC	Dawros	WRBD
11	Eske	000163	Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood	Eske	NWIRBD
12	Kerry Blackwater	002173 & 000365	Blackwater River (Kerry) cSAC & Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment	Blackwater, Kealduff, Derreendarragh	SWRBD

¹ Population named after river of highest stream-order that contains mussels

	Freshwater pearl mussel population ¹	SAC Site Code	SAC Site Name	Rivers and lakes containing <i>Margaritifera</i> (list not exhaustive)	Associated RBD
13	Gearhameen (Laune)	000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment	Gearhameen & Owenreagh	SWRBD
14	Glaskeelan (Leannan)	002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park	Glaskeelan	NWIRBD
15	Leannan	002176	Leannan River	Leannan	NWIRBD
16	Allow (Munster Blackwater)	002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford)	Allow	SWRBD
17	Licky	002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford)	Licky	SWRBD
18	Munster Blackwater	002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford)	Munster Blackwater (main channel)	SWRBD
19	Newport	002144	Newport River	Newport	WRBD
20	Nore	002162	River Barrow and River Nore	Nore	SERBD
21	Owencarrow	002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park	Owencarrow	NWIRBD
22	Owenea	000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road	Owenea	NWIRBD
23	Owenmore	000375	Mount Brandon	Owenmore	ShIRBD
24	Ownagappul	001879	Glanmore Bog	Ownagappul & Barrees	SWRBD
25	Cloon (Shannon Estuary)	002165	Lower River Shannon	Cloon	ShIRBD
26	Derreen (Slaney)	000781	Slaney River Valley	Derreen	SERBD
27	Clodiagh (Suir)	002137	Lower River Suir	Clodiagh	SERBD

3.2 IDENTIFICATION OF NATURA 2000 SITES

The Habitats Directive contains a list of habitats (Annex I) and species (Annex II) for which SACs must be established by Member States. Similarly, the Birds Directive contains lists of important bird species (Annex I) and other migratory bird species for which SPAs must be established. Those that are known to occur at a site are referred to as 'qualifying interests' and are listed in the Natura 2000 forms which are lodged with the EU Commission by each Member State. A 'qualifying interest' is one of the factors (such as the species or habitat that is present) for which the site merits designation.

3.2.1 Identification of Other Natura 2000 sites within Assessment area

The identification of Natura 2000 sites was undertaken as a 2-step process:

Review of Natura 2000 Sites at a National Level – all sites were initially examined in relation to the Tool-Box of Measures used to design the specific Action Programme for each of the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Plans. A list of all relevant Natura 2000 sites was initially compiled for inclusion in the assessment by selecting those sites within each of the freshwater pearl mussel designated catchments. Additionally, to take a precautionary approach, a 10km buffer was also applied to each catchment and sites within the buffer areas were also reviewed. An example of a buffer area around the Allow catchment is presented in Figure 3.1 and illustrates the assessment area included in the AA associated with just the Allow catchment.

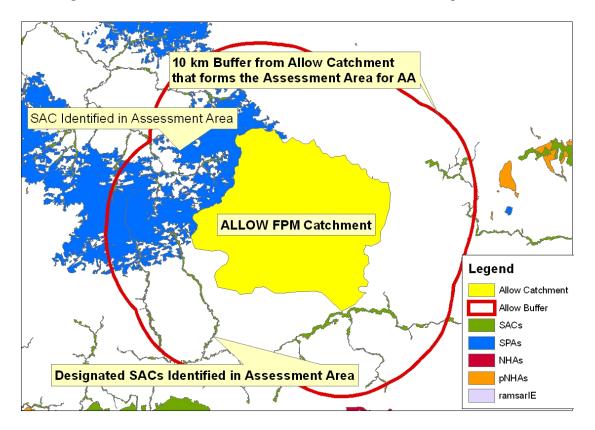


Figure 3.1 Allow Freshwater Pearl Mussel catchment indicating 10km buffer

It was considered unlikely that measures outlined in each of the action programmes based in the sub-basin plans, if implemented, would result in impacts/influences upstream of the 10km buffer area.

• Within the 10km buffer the qualifying interests of all sites were examined in order to screen out sites which were not relevant to the assessment.

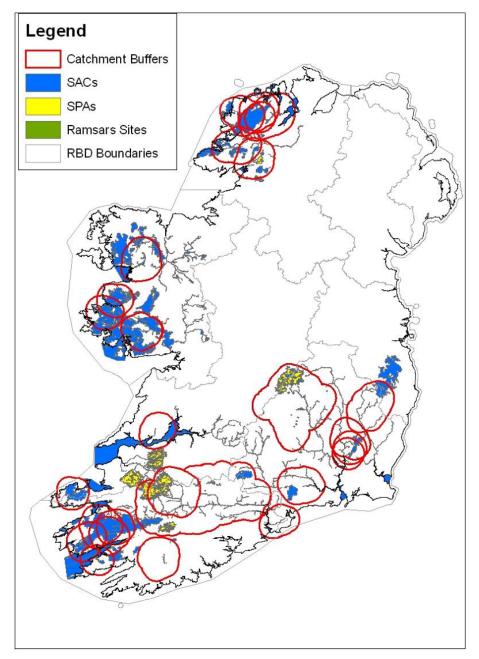
Overall a total of 182 SACs, 18 SPAs and 18 Ramsar Sites were identified in all of the catchment assessment areas before screening commenced. The results of screening for Natura 2000 sites for the individual catchments are summarised in Table 3.2 below.

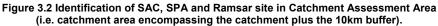
Assessment Areas for Appropr			
FPM Catchment	SAC	SPA	Ramsar
Allow (Munster Blackwater)	2	1	0
Aughavaud (Barrow)	3	0	0
Ballymurphy (Barow)	3	0	0
Bandon	3	0	1
Bundorragha	5	0	0
Caragh	6	0	1
Clady	10	1	2
Clodiagh (Suir)	3	0	0
Cloon (Shannon Estuary)	2	1	0
Currane	7	0	0
Dawros	7	0	0
Dereen (Slaney)	4	0	0
Eske	12	2	1
Gearhameen (Laune)	7	2	0
Glaskeelan (Leannan)	7	1	1
Kerry Blackwater	11	0	0
Leannan	11	2	2
Licky	5	0	3
Mountain	3	0	0
Munster Blackwater	10	4	0
Newport	5	0	2
Nore	13	1	1
Owenagappul	8	0	0
Owencarrow	12	0	2
Owenmore	3	1	0
Owenea	11	1	1
Owenriff (Corrib)	9	1	1

Table 3.2 Summary of number of SACs, SPAs and Ramsar Sites in Individual Catchment Assessment Areas for Appropriate Assessment Step 1 - Screening.

A detailed Screening Table associated with Stage 1 of the assessment was compiled and is outlined in Appendix A. The appendix lists 27 tables – one for each freshwater pearl mussel assessment areas (i.e. catchment area encompassing the catchment plus the 10km buffer) relevant for each of the 27 Sub-Basin Plans. The Screening Table describes the qualifying features for each of these sites listed and details the Key Environmental conditions to support the site integrity. This information was compiled from site synopses (summary descriptions of the key conservation interests of sites) and SAC data sheets listing qualifying interests for these sites that are available from NPSW website.

Figure 3.2 illustrates the Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites that are within a 10 kilometre radius of the area focused in the action programmes contained in the sub-basin plans. A 10 kilometre radius was chosen, based on best practice, as a precautionary approach to ensure that all potentially affected Natura 2000 sites.





3.2.2 Consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS)

National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) staffs (specialist ecologists in relation to protected mammals and birds) were consulted in 22nd January 2010, 25th January 2010 and 01st February 2010. Potential impacts from the application of measures in the action programmes to Natura 2000 sites were discussed and mitigation measures highlighted during these meetings.

3.3 ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY IMPACTS

3.3.1 Potential Impacts from Proposed Measures

Following consultation with NPWS and the EPA these generic WFD measures (outlined in Table 6.1 in the Sub-basin Plans) were screened out from this current AA of Natural 2000 sites as these measures had already been adequately assessed in the RBMP SEA. The measures contained in the Tool-Box of measures were specifically designed by specialist freshwater pearl mussel experts (via a National Technical Conservation Working Group) to protect the species and enhance the habitat.

The most likely potential direct impacts of the proposed actions in the Toolbox of measures and specific action programmes are improvements in water quality within the catchments. In addition, the Sub-Basin Management Plans are designed to improve and protect key environmental conditions to support freshwater pearl mussel designated SACs. Therefore, no negative effects are expected from the measures each of the freshwater pearl mussel SAC catchments themselves were screened out of the assessment and continue screening.

The water quality in the protected area is not in itself a qualifying interest of the listed SACs and SPAs. However, the potential improvements to the water chemistry could have indirect impacts on the qualifying interests of the sites; for example, it could potentially result in changes affecting the food source and nesting sites of bird populations, thereby affecting their distribution and densities. In addition, possible direct affect from some measures promoting the protection of watercourses and riparian vegetation from agricultural animals may actually impede access to rivers for protected species and therefore potentially impact on qualifying features of some Natura 2000 sites. There is also a potential cumulative impact to be considered due to the implementation of several measures within an individual catchment, and several catchments within a river basin.

While many of these measures are expected to result in improved water quality, some of the actions do not lend themselves to environmental assessment e.g. public awareness and stakeholder involvement. The types of measures required have been grouped into themes (in Table 6.2 of the Sub-Basin Plans) e.g. public awareness, agricultural measures, forestry measures etc. The potential impacts of the measures listed in the Tool Box, on the qualifying interests of the Natura 2000 sites included in this screening exercise were assessed using this format and are outlined in **Table 3.3** below. Also provided in the table is an explanation as to whether or not assessment of these in the context of the Habitats assessment objective to protect Natura 2000/Ramsar sites is practicable at this time.

Assessed (√ or X)		Freshwater pearl mussel measure	Discussion	+/-
	1	Public Awareness		
x		An education and awareness campaign shall include, farm visits, public meetings, clinics, talks (to schools, etc.) and the distribution of leaflets. Topics covered will include the biology and ecology of pearl mussels and damage caused by pearl fishing, in-stream activities, sedimentation and nutrient enrichment. The measures necessary for their conservation shall be explained. Other issues such as litter prevention, the use of low phosphate detergent, correct disposal of domestic wastewater and disposal of oil shall be included in the campaign.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	2	Stakeholder Involvement		
x		Stakeholder assistance in the further development and design of measures will be encouraged, through meetings with relevant individuals and organisations.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	3	Guidance		
x		Appropriate guidance will be provided to different sectors to assist with their compliance with the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Regulations (S.I. 296 of 2009) and Article 6 of the Habitats Directive (i.e. Appropriate Assessment).	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	4	Appropriate assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive		
\checkmark		All plans, programmes and projects with the potential to impact on the pearl mussel SAC population, or any other Natura 2000 sites and their qualifying features, must be screened for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, and, where judged necessary, an Appropriate Assessment must be conducted. In addition, all plans (e.g. Development Plans, forestry catchment management plans) and programmes (e.g. agri-environmental schemes) are likely to require Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).	This is particularly desirable to maintain the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and is a statutory obligation under the Habitats Directive.	+
	5	Habitats Directive Controls		
X	5a	Notify stakeholders of measures required under the Sub-basin Management Plan.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	5b	Certain operations or activities within SACs require the consent of the Minister for the Environment Heritage and Local Government under the	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an	

x		Habitats Regulations (S.I. 94 of 1997). This list is currently being revised. Once the list of these operations or activities (activities requiring consent/ notifiable actions) has been revised, it shall be formally notified to the relevant owners, occupiers or users in the pearl mussel SACs.	important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	6	Municipal and Industrial Discharges		
\checkmark	6a	Examine and review all authorizations to discharge to waters within Freshwater Pearl Mussel SAC catchments, and revise those authorizations to comply with Schedule Four of S.I. 296 of 2009.	Desirable as it may reduce levels of suspended solids, nutrients and other chemicals in to catchment and help establish or maintain key environmental conditions for qualifying features.	+
\checkmark	6b	Upgrade treatment to ensure compliance with any revised discharge standards set by the Regulatory Authority to ensure achievement of objectives set out in Schedule Four of S.I. 296 of 2009.	May: reduce nutrient levels in receiving waters; reduce the presence and abundance of pollution tolerant macroinvertebrates, macrophytes, macroalgae and sewage fungus, decreasing competition; improve conditions for fish due to improved quality of habitat for certain species of fish e.g. salmonids; reduce numbers of certain feeding bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source; lead to the improvement of a key requirement needed to achieve favourable conservation status for protected water dependent habitats and species as a result of improved water quality.	+/-
V	6c	 Municipal wastewater. Conduct investigations into and mitigate as required: The condition of the sewerage network and containment areas, The extent of the sewerage network and connection of peripheral properties, Storm overflows, Wastewater Treatment Plant (WwTP) performance, Discharge quality, Impacts on receiving waters. 	May: reduce nutrient levels in receiving waters; reduce the presence and abundance of pollution tolerant macroinvertebrates, macrophytes, macroalgae and sewage fungus, decreasing competition; improve conditions for fish due to improved quality of habitat for certain species of fish e.g. salmonids; reduce numbers of certain feeding bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source; lead to the improvement of a key requirement needed to achieve favourable conservation status for protected water dependent habitats and species as a result of improved water quality.	+/-
\checkmark	6d	Municipal wastewater. Upgrade municipal wastewater treatment through: i) Provision of appropriate WwTP, ii) Connection of additional unsewered/sewered properties to WwTP, iii) Repair of damaged collecting systems, iv) Upgrade of WwTP capacity, v) Upgrade of treatment level, vi) Improvements in operational performance, vii) Additional monitoring.	May: reduce nutrient levels in receiving waters; reduce the presence and abundance of pollution tolerant macroinvertebrates, macrophytes, macroalgae and sewage fungus, decreasing competition; improve conditions for fish due to improved quality of habitat for certain species of fish e.g. salmonids; reduce numbers of certain feeding bird species as a result of less primary productivity and therefore a reduced food source; lead to the improvement of a key requirement needed to achieve favourable conservation status for protected water	+/-

			dependent habitats and species as a result of improved	
	6e	Municipal wastewater. Prioritise investment in WwTPs within pearl mussel SAC catchments under the Water Services Investment Programme (WSIP).	water quality. All decision making tools should take account of the requirements of protected areas and prioritise such areas for necessary changes in management	+
	7	Quarries		
	7a	Examine and review all authorizations to discharge from quarries to waters within pearl mussel SAC catchments, and revise those authorizations to comply with Schedule Four of S.I. 296 of 2009.	Potential benefit is reduced levels of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	7b	Upgrade treatment and mitigation measures to ensure compliance with any revised discharge standards set by the Local Authority to achieve of the objectives set out in Schedule Four of S.I. 296 of 2009. Mitigation measures will be designed to reduce sediment loss at source and/or intercept sediment along the pathway to the river.	Potential benefit is reduced levels of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	8	Abstractions - Implementation of these measures will only occur at the specific sites where they are required.		
\checkmark	8a	An Appropriate Assessment, under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, shall be conducted for each abstraction identified as a significant potential risk in this Sub-basin Management Plan.	This is particularly desirable to maintain the integrity of Natura 200 sites and is a statutory obligation under the Habitats Directive.	+
V	8b	Further investigation and screening for Appropriate Assessment shall be conducted of other existing or future abstractions identified in this Sub- basin Management Plan or within the life-cycle of this plan to assess potential significant impacts on the pearl mussel. Appropriate Assessments shall be conducted where necessary.	This is particularly desirable to maintain the integrity of Natura 200 sites and is a statutory obligation under the Habitats Directive.	+
\checkmark	8c	Introduce reduction and remediation measures as appropriate to mitigate the impacts on pearl mussels from abstractions.	Potential benefit is a return to natural hydrological conditions leading to more natural ecosystem.	+
	9	Unnatural flows in Clady due to Heavily Modified Water Body		
\checkmark		Conduct further investigations and, where necessary, an Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive into the impacts of any flow regulation identified in this Sub-basin Management Plan on the pearl mussel population. Where necessary, a plan shall be made and implemented to control flows in a manner that supports the sustainable reproduction of the pearl mussel. Monitoring of the success of changes implemented shall be carried out.	All decision making tools should take account of the requirements of protected areas and prioritise such areas for necessary changes in management	+
	10	Morphological alterations – appropriate control		
x		Enact necessary legislative change to control morphological alterations of surface waters. (Note: this measure is linked to measure 19 below, as developments such as alteration of the bed and banks of a river are currently exempted).	A management control, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time; however, it is strongly recommended that when the details of these are known, they are subject to an environmental assessment to identify potential impacts. All are viewed as positive	Not Assessed

			measures however in terms of increasing knowledge and	
			management of our environment.	
	11	Morphological alterations - remediation of morphological pressures		
x		Undertake the required morphological remediation measures at locations identified under this Sub-basin Management Plan, or through further investigation during the life-cycle of the plan (up to 2015).	Management controls, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time; however, it is strongly recommended that when the details of these are known, they are subject to an environmental assessment to identify potential impacts. All are viewed as positive measures however in terms of increasing knowledge and management of our environment.	Not Assessed
	12	Morphological alterations - sand and gravel extraction		
		No sand, gravel or stone shall be removed from rivers designated for freshwater pearl mussel, unless an appropriate assessment determines that there will be no significant negative impacts on the pearl mussel. (Note: sand and gravel extraction should be controlled under measure 10 above).	Can only lead to a reduction in of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	13	Catchment Modelling		
\checkmark		Model/predict sediment, nutrient, and dangerous substance losses in pearl mussel SAC catchments to assist in developing and targeting measures for diffuse pollution.	All decision making tools should take account of the requirements of protected areas and prioritise such areas for necessary changes in management	+
		Agricultural Measures (Note: Appropriate agricultural measures shall be implemented in areas that have been identified as presenting significant actual or potential risks of sediment and/or nutrient loss, hydrological pressures and/or dangerous substances loss and are, therefore, likely to impact upon the pearl mussel population.)		
	14	Agri-environmental scheme		
x	14a	Develop and roll-out an agri-environmental scheme, which could, if appropriate, be incorporated into other existing schemes, for target areas within pearl mussel SAC catchments to achieve the objectives of this plan. (Work is ongoing to identify the target areas).	There are a number of management instruments identified as possible measures, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
х	14b	The overall objective would be that all farms within the target areas in pearl mussel SAC catchments would have a farm plan under Measure 14a.	There are a number of management instruments identified as possible measures, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
Х	14c	The specific measures for each farm, required under the agri- environmental scheme (14a), will be produced with the assistance of appropriately trained advisers/planners.	There are a number of management instruments identified as possible measures, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts	Not Assessed

			associated with these at this time. They are however, view	
	14d		as positive measures. There are a number of management instruments identified	
Х		Production of the farm plans under the agri-environmental scheme (14a) will require a comprehensive farm walk-over survey and risk assessment	t. as positive measures.	Not Assessed
x	14e	Appropriate training in risk assessment and management responses shabe provided to all farm advisers.	as positive measures.	Not Assessed
	14f	Farm plans in the target areas may include any of the following measure but only if they are found, under Measure 14d, to be required:	PS,	
	14f	 Fence livestock from watercourses to avoid direct damage to and trampling on pearl mussels. 	Possible benefits include prevention of animals entering water courses leading to lower loading of nutrients and suspended solids. Possible impacts to certain protected qualifying features e.g. otter access to water courses etc	+/- Mitigation Required
	14f	ii) Nutrient and sediment management plans are required for all farms.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	14f	 Soil testing for phosphorus, pH, organic content, aluminium, irc and calcium, on a field by field basis, shall inform the nutrient management plan. 	n Potential benefit is leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions and can protect and enhance biodiversity.	+
	14f	iv) Fence drains, streams and rivers to prevent bank and channel disturbance/erosion.	Possible benefits include prevention of animals entering water courses leading to lower loading of nutrients and suspended solids. Possible impacts to certain protected qualifying features e.g. otter access to water courses etc	+/- Mitigation Required
	14f	 v) Prevent or mitigate machinery and/or livestock access to and through watercourses (ramps and fords) 	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	14f	 vi) Locate drinking water troughs away from watercourses (>30 m steep slopes adjacent to watercourses and waterlogged land. 	assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	14f	vii) Reduce soil disturbance (tillage, ploughing, digging, cultivation, etc.), in critical source areas for sediment.	assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	14f	viii) Reduce stocking rates to sustainable levels where there is significant risk of erosion due to overgrazing.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
	14f	ix) Install appropriately sized, designed and located sediment traps/barriers where required, e.g. in drainage ditches.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+

\checkmark	14f	 x) Locate or relocate gateways away from high-risk areas, in orde to prevent sediment loss to watercourses. Where risks to watercourses remain, mitigate by providing gravel hardcore around gateway. 	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
\checkmark	14f	 xi) Locate track ways away from drains and river margins. Preven direct connectivity and sediment loss from tracks to watercourses. 	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
\checkmark	14f	xii) Develop measures to increase infiltration and slow surface run- off, e.g. through tree planting.	A possible management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
\checkmark	14f	xiii) Reduce application of fertiliser, slurry or farmyard manure, particularly within critical source areas for nutrients.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
V	14f	 xiv) Establish site-specific buffer zones along drains and watercourses to intercept sediment and nutrients. Design of these buffer zones will factor-in precipitation, run-off, slope, soil type (including erodability, current phosphorus concentration ar P-retention capacity), adjacent land use, stocking densities etc. (Options for buffer zones include grass, trees or Native Woodland Scheme) 	d assist protection of key environmental conditions. Possible impacts to certain protected qualifying features e.g. barrier breeding bird (e.g. Red-Throated Divers and Golden Plover) and may alter the habitat to Hen-Harrier.	+/- Mitigation Required
\checkmark	14f	 xv) Create artificial wetlands or filter beds in target areas to address point sources e.g. farmyards or eroding drains. 	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
\checkmark	14f	xvi) Strict adherence to guidelines on pesticide usage (See measures 15 d and i and 22b). Pesticides, herbicides and veterinary products should not be applied near watercourses, o waterlogged land or on steeply sloping land adjacent to watercourses.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of chemicals such as	+
V	14f	xvii) Reduce application of lime, if required.	Potential benefit is reduced loading lime to the system leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions and may promote biodiversity.	+
X	14g	Inspect implementation of all pearl mussel measures required by farm plans.	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
x	14h	Apply weighting to farms in agri-environmental scheme in the farm selection process for cross-compliance monitoring, in order to increase likelihood of inspection.	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
x	14i	Train agricultural inspectors in the risk assessment and pearl mussel measures required under the agri-environmental scheme.	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts	Not Assessed

			associated with these at this time. They are however, view	
			as positive measures.	
x	14j	Monitor the effectiveness of pearl mussel measures implemented under agri-environmental schemes	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
х	14k	Make all data provided and collected under the agri-environmental scheme available to the relevant public authorities e.g. LA, DAFF, EPA, DEHLG.	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
	15	General Agricultural Measures – to be applied only when and where necessary throughout all freshwater pearl mussel SAC catchments		
\checkmark	15a	Locate supplementary feeding stations away from watercourses (>30 m), steep slopes adjacent to watercourses and waterlogged land. Move such stations regularly to avoid nutrient build-up and excessive poaching.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
\checkmark	15b	Avoid removal or disturbance of bank side/ riparian vegetation and maintain all existing buffer zones along watercourses.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions, protects and maintains natural habitat and promotes biodiversity.	+
\checkmark	15c	Assess possible impacts of drain maintenance works, and take	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions. Also, Potential benefit is reduced loading of chemicals such as dangerous and priority substances to water courses which	+
	15d	appropriate steps to avoid or mitigate. Locate sheep dipping stations or other livestock treatment facilities away from watercourses.	are forbidden entry to water as deleterious matter. Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	+
х	15e	Include and promote measures for pearl mussel as options in other agri- environmental schemes that can be taken-up in non-target areas in the mussel SAC catchments. (Work is ongoing to identify the target areas).	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. They are however, view as positive measures.	Not Assessed
\checkmark	15f	Utilise Native Woodland Scheme for conversion of agricultural land along riparian corridors and within identified critical source areas for sediment and nutrients.	Possible benefits include reduced loading of nutrients and suspended solids leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions. Possible impacts to certain protected qualifying features e.g. barrier breeding bird (e.g. Red-Throated Divers and Golden Plover) and may alter the habitat to Hen-Harrier.	+/- Mitigation Required
\checkmark	15g	Prioritise GAP Regulation (S.I. 101 of 2009) farm inspections within pearl mussel SAC catchments.	All decision making tools should take account of the requirements of protected areas and prioritise such areas for necessary changes in management	+

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x	15h	Increase farmer awareness of Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-basin Management Plans through informal farm visits.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
x	15i	Provide advice and training to farmers in relation to the use (location, frequency of application, volume, weather etc.), storage and disposal of sheep-dips toxic to freshwater pearl mussels.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
x	15j	Provide agricultural land-use data to relevant public authorities, including agriculture type, livestock density, soil phosphorus concentrations, fertiliser use, slurry spread grounds and application rates, to allow identification and mapping of target areas, etc.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	16	On-site Wastewater treatment Systems		
	16a	Prioritise the monitoring and inspection of on-site systems in pearl mussel SAC catchments.	All decision making tools should take account of the requirements of protected areas and prioritise such areas for necessary changes in management	+
	16b	Within the pearl mussel SAC catchment, prioritise the monitoring and inspection of on-site wastewater treatment systems in accordance with this Sub-basin Management Plan, i.e. within priority sub-catchments, priority stretches and/or on extreme and very high risk potentials.	All decision making tools should take account of the requirements of protected areas and prioritise such areas for necessary changes in management	+
	16c	Install new, and upgrade older, on-site wastewater treatment systems to comply with all standards issued by DEHLG and codes of practice issued by the EPA, e.g. Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems serving Single Houses.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions, protects and maintains natural habitat and promotes biodiversity.	+
x	16d	Operate and maintain all on-site wastewater treatment systems in accordance with any standards issued by DEHLG.	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
	16e	Where appropriate, use constructed wetlands for treating/polishing household effluent from unsewered properties.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, creation of potential new habitats so may promote biodiversity.	+
X	16f	Where an on-site wastewater treatment system is impacting the pearl mussel population, remove by tanker as a temporary measure until system is upgraded/ connected to municipal systems.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, however, need to protect water quality and any qualifying features in alternative water body so an AA is	+/- Mitigation

		required when specific details are established. Required	d
	17	Forestry	
	17a	Develop a long-term, forestry catchment management plan, with key stakeholders, with the aim of minimising hydrological, sediment, nutrient and oth potential impacts from forests and all forestry operations. The potential significant risks will be identified through detailed, site-specific risk assessmer Particular attention must be paid to sensitive areas. The target areas identified for Measure 14a above should be used to inform the definition of sens areas. The forestry catchment management plan will recognize that site specific measures for forest stands within the pearl mussel catchment are required and will identify, to the extent possible, the most appropriate measures for each site from the following suite of measures, which shall be implemented as and where appropriate:	nent. ensitive
\checkmark	17a	 i) The option of not felling to be considered in sensitive areas, on a site-by-site basis. Potential benefit is potential reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, and potential maintenance of potential new habitats so may promote biodiversity. 	
\checkmark	17a	 ii) Coniferous plantations within sensitive areas of the catchment will be subject to final felling and replacement with continuous-cover native woodland or semi-natural bog/moor, where it is demonstrated to be technically feasible and silviculturally possible, and where adverse impacts on the protected area will not occur as a result of the measure. No change in land use but may lead to lowering of acidification, nutrient and suspended solids loading and a return to more natural conditions. 	
V	17a	iii) Establish riparian zone management prior to clear felling, where technically feasible and following specific site-by-site assessment to determine the most appropriate buffer width and vegetative cover. The establishment of such management should not result in adverse impacts on water status.	
V	17a	 iv) Change the tree species mix (for example to broadleaves) on replanting where soil-type permits and it is technically feasible and silviculturally possible. This measure will be site-specific. On sensitive sites, restocking with fewer nutrients demanding conifer species should also be considered. No change in land use but may lead to lowering of acidification, nutrient and suspended solids loading and a return to more natural conditions. 	
\checkmark	17a	 v) Limit felling coupe size where it is technically feasible and where a risk assessment indicates that wind-throw is not likely to occur. The measure is also site-specific and the coup size should be linked to a multi-year felling plan for a given waterbody that would indicate the percentage of forest area to be felled and the expected nutrient and sediment release. No change in land use but may lead to lowering of acidification, nutrient and suspended solids loading. Protects habitat. 	
\checkmark	17a	 vi) Felling coup size shall be determined through a multi-year forest management plan that will predict nutrient and sediment loading and identify acceptable annual felling as a percentage of the catchment. The measure shall take account of the potential for adverse impacts such as wind-throw and overall forest stand stability in the design of the coupe sizes to be felled. Strict adherence to the Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Requirements and any other appropriate requirements/guidance is also required. No change in land use but may lead to lowering of acidification, nutrient and suspended solids loading. Protects habitat and promotes biodiversity. 	

\checkmark	17a		Following felling of existing forest-stands, restore blanket bog and wet heath through drain blocking and appropriate site management, where it is demonstrated to be technically feasible and where adverse impacts on the protected areas will not occur as a result of the measure. The sites where this measure is to be applied must be agreed with NPWS.	No change in land use but may lead to lowering of acidification, nutrient and suspended solids loading. Protects habitat.	+
\checkmark	17a	viii)	Following site-specific assessment, remove bank-side trees by motor mechanical means and as whole trees where technically feasible and where the potential to impact on the protected species is identified as being less by these means than that by standard harvester and forwarder.	Possible benefits include removal of shade causing autumnal effects, reduction in pine needle biomass entering water. Possible negative is effects to protected spp that may nest in these trees e.g. Merlin.	+/- Mitigation Required
\checkmark	17a	ix)	Eutrophication and sedimentation - enhance sediment control through improved design of sediment traps, increased numbers and wider distribution of sediment traps and blankets.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, and return to a more natural ecosystem.	+
	17a	x)	Main silt traps will be large enough for <i>Margaritifera</i> conservation purposes. In the design of silt traps reference shall be made to Altmüller & Dettmer, 2006. Ensure that the sediment management system is capable of blocking sediment in preferential flow paths to watercourse.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, and return to a more natural ecosystem.	+
	17a	xi)	Prohibition of fertilisation on sensitive sites	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, and return to a more natural ecosystem.	+
\checkmark	17a	xii)	Avoid or limit planting on un-enclosed peatland sites (blanket bog, raised bog, fen peat and heathland) and limit forest cover on less sensitive peatland sites such as cutaway, enclosed and improved peats. The latter should be based on a site-by-site assessment.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, and protects natural ecosystem and biodiversity.	+
x	17a		Ensure the audit of existing drainage networks in forest catchments is undertaken as per Best Management Practice prior to any felling	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
\checkmark	17a	-	Enhanced drainage network management – minimize drainage in peat soils to reduce potential for nutrient entry to surface waters, where technically feasible.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, and return to a more natural ecosystem.	+
\checkmark	17a	xv)	Pesticide use – reduce and monitor pesticide usage in forests. Reduce usage through allowing forest stands to lay fallow by delaying any restocking by 3-5 years, using pre-dipped plants from nurseries and by developing alternate biological control methods. Where feasible, a register of pesticide use should be maintained.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of chemicals such as dangerous and priority substances to water courses which are forbidden entry to water as deleterious matter.	+
	17a	xvi)	Establish native riparian woodland as a buffer including the establishment of continuous-cover, native bank-side tress at mussel habitat locations to produce dappled shade with no	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, creation of new habitat promotion of	+

		tunnelling of the river, where appropriate, technically feasible and silviculturally possible	biodiversity.	
x	17a	xvii) Roading associated with forestry should be subject to risk assessment and carried out strictly in accordance with existing national guidelines.	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
	17a	xviii) Establishment of continuous-cover, native bank-side trees at mussel habitat locations to produce dappled shade with no tunnelling of the river.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, creation of new habitat promotion of biodiversity.	+
\checkmark	17a	xix) Trees that are at risk of falling into the river shall be removed or partly removed (e.g. where some boughs are falling into the river) by suitably trained and experienced forestry personnel at mussel locations and, where necessary and technically feasible, be replaced by appropriate native species.	Possible benefits include risk of falling trees that may alter hydrology of river and maintain a more natural ecosystem Possible negative is effects to protected spp that may nest in these trees e.g. Merlin.	+/- Mitigation Required
x	17a	 xx) Undertake further research into buffer zones to identify optimum buffer zone design and establishment methods to enhance nutrient and sediment interception 	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
V	17a	xxi) Where the continued development of young forest stands is judged to pose a significant future threat to the pearl mussel population due to their location, stand size or being situated on blanket peats, fen peats, raised bogs or heath peats, then such immature forest stands shall be removed through felling-to-waste and any drainage system installed should be blocked and the natural hydrology restored, to the extent possible.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, creation of new habitat promotion of biodiversity.	+
\checkmark	17a	xxii) Where the risk of felling-to-waste of immature forest stands on sensitive sites is regarded as high for the pearl mussel population, consideration shall be given to abandoning such stands and restoring the natural hydrology, where technically feasible.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions, creation of new habitat promotion of biodiversity.	+
x	17b	A monitoring programme to assess the effectiveness of the forestry measures will be developed.	A management measure, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
х	17c	Produce guidance, including mitigation measures, for forest tracks and brash mats, especially in relation to crossings of drains, streams and other watercourses. Review the Forest Road Manual to update mitigation measures for all water crossings by forest machinery.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	18	Peat Cutting - Implementation of these measures will only occur at specific sites where they are required.		

\checkmark	18a	Where turf-cutting and associated drainage have been identified as a significant silt source, drains shall be filled or effectively silt trapped, and an effective buffer zone established to trap overland-movement of peat silt before it reaches the rivers.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions to support site integrity, and a return to normal hydrological conditions.	+
	18b	Where impacts from peat cutting (e.g. hydrological & siltation) are identified and cannot be mitigated along the pathway, reduction and/or cessation of peat cutting will be required.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions to support site integrity, and a return to normal hydrological conditions.	+
	19	Planning		
x	19a	Activities such as field drainage, land reclamation, site/land clearance should be made subject to further planning control in sensitive areas of the catchment.	Management of development, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
x	19b	Areas where further development represents a significant risk to pearl mussel conservation shall be identified and development restrictions implemented, as necessary.	Management of development, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
	20	Infrastructure (roads and bridge) impacting on the river - Implementation of these measures will only occur at the specific sites where they are required.		
x	20a	All planned future roads or bridges of any size shall be assessed for potential negative impacts on mussel populations during construction and operation. Future roads or bridges of any size should be subject to morphological controls (see Measure 10).	Management of development, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
x	20b	Remediate hydromorphological damage caused by temporary or permanent roads and bridges, where such remediation work has been judged necessary and, through Appropriate Assessment and/or EIA, unlikely to significantly impact on the environment.	Management of development, the details of which are not yet available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
	20c	Remediate hardcore or surfacing that includes substantial limestone content, where such work has been judged necessary and, through Appropriate Assessment and/or EIA, unlikely to significantly impact on the environment.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients to assist protection of key environmental conditions to support site integrity.	+
	21	Leisure management - Implementation of these measures will only occur at the specific sites where they are required.		
	21a	Angling – conduct surveys to determine whether fishing access is contributing to destabilising river banks and develop remedial measures, as necessary.	All decision making tools should take account of the requirements of protected areas and prioritise such areas for necessary changes in management	+
	21b	Angling – avoid trampling on pearl mussels by fishing from the bank.	Can only be viewed as positive with no negative impacts as it promotes the protection of the mussels. This is particularly desirable to maintain the integrity of Natura 2000 sites	+

X	21c			
X		Angling - provide notices and leaflets advising anglers of the sensitivity of	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May	Not Assessed
		pearl mussels, the areas where care is necessary to avoid trampling on	led however to improvements in water quality and benefits	
		mussels and/or disturbing river banks and bed, and the penalties for	for biodiversity and if these measures are properly	
	21d	causing damage to the species and its habitat. River morphological works shall comply with any new guidance for	planned, they should be of benefit. A management measure, the details of which are not yet	
X	210	Margaritifera and fisheries enhancement to ensure that any works are beneficial to both. These shall be subject to morphological controls under Measure 10.	available. It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	Not Assessed
x	21e	Kayaking/canoeing – liaise with kayaking/canoeing clubs using pearl mussel rivers, enforce restrictions on use where necessary and provide information to kayakers/canoeists and other recreational users through	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly	Not Assessed
	22	signs, leaflets etc. Dangerous Substances - Implementation of these measures will only	planned, they should be of benefit.	
	~~~	occur at the specific sites where they are required.		
X	22a		Potential benefit is reduced loading of chemicals such as dangerous and priority substances to water courses which are forbidden entry to water as deleterious matter.	Not Assessed
		Review the substances approved for use in sheep-dip and other pesticides in use in freshwater pearl mussel catchments. Incorporate findings of a review of <i>Margaritifera</i> toxicity research into such a review.	However, It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	
x	22b	Provide advice and training to pesticide users, e.g. public authorities and farmers, in relation to the use (location, frequency of application, volume, weather etc.), storage and disposal of pesticides toxic to freshwater pearl mussels.	Directed at information dissemination, and while it is an important measure, is not suitable for assessment. May led however to improvements in water quality and benefits for biodiversity and if these measures are properly planned, they should be of benefit.	Not Assessed
	23	Pearl fishing		
$\checkmark$		Facilitate the early detection of pearl fishing incidents and ensure the prosecution of pearl fishing crimes	Specific targeting of an illegal pressure required for the survival of the pearl mussel. This cannot affect any other protect area and is viewed as essential for the survival of the populations.	+
	24	Assisted breeding programmes		
		If and when necessary, augment freshwater pearl mussel population through assisted breeding and release programmes.	Enhancing population numbers and possible survival of certain populations.	+

#### 3.3.2 Identification of Potential Impacts

Potential impacts from proposed measures were established based in a preliminary impact assessment using available information with the support of expert knowledge. The potential impacts to Natural 2000 sites resulting from implementation of various measures listed in the Tool-Box of Measures of the Sub-Basin Plans, that have been identified in the previous step are:

- Reduction in number of certain feeding bird species as a result of less primary productivity due to increased water quality and therefore a reduced food source.
- Potential barrier to entry to water courses and habitat of certain species due to inappropriate agricultural fencing e.g. otter, Plover chicks etc.
- Alternation and loss of habitat to certain species due to plantation of woodlands on agricultural lands.
- Increasing loading of nutrients and suspended solids to rivers caused by tankering of wastewater
- Alternation and habitat loss due to removal of bank-side trees for certain species e.g. Merlin.
- Alternation and habitat loss due to planting of woodland and encouragement of riparian vegetation in open bank side and floodplain habitats for certain species, e.g. Kingfisher.

These impacts have been identified with the assistance of expert knowledge from NPWS ecologists working with protected mammals and birds.

Based on the assessed above in **Table 3.3**, the following impacts have been screened out:

- Potential impacts to floating river vegetation such as "The Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation annexed habitat type" due to improvements in water quality resulting in less nutrients and substrate to support the proliferation of the spp. This was screened out due firstly to, the definition of the habitat is so broad that it also contains moss dominated communities and, therefore, can be applied to pretty much all Irish rivers (i.e. there doesn't have to be any Ranunculus for a river to qualify for the habitat). Secondly, the aim of the Sub-Basin Management Plans is to return sties to high status/near-natural conditions, and it is considered this should be of benefit to all riverine communities. While the implementation of some measures outlined in the plans may result in a contraction in the areas covered by aquatic Ranunculus species, they should promote aquatic plant species and community diversity overall.
- Potential impacts to feeding bird populations in estuaries due to less food availability as direct results of improved water quality as a result of measures aimed at improving water quality. This was screened out, again due to the aim of the Sub-Basin Management Plans is to return sties to high status/near-natural conditions, and it is considered this should be of benefit to all communities as populations will return to environmental sustainable levels.

Below is a list of SACs and SPAs involved with qualifying interests where these potential impacts listed above are possible:

Sitecode	Sitename	Species	Species	Relevant FPM Catchment
		code	name	
000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road	1355	Lutra lutra	Owenea
000297	Lough Corrib	1355	Lutra lutra	Owenriff
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment	1355	Lutra lutra	Gearhameen, Kerry Blackwater and Munster
000781	Slaney River Valley	1355	Lutra lutra	Derreen
001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex	1355	Lutra lutra	Bundorragha
002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex	1355	Lutra lutra	Dawros
002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park	1355	Lutra lutra	Owencarrow, Leannan & Glaskeelan
002137	Lower River Suir	1355	Lutra lutra	Clodiagh
002162	River Barrow and River Nore	1355	Lutra lutra	Ballymurphy, Mountain Aughnabrisky, & Nore
002165	Lower River Shannon	1355	Lutra lutra	Cloon
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford)	1355	Lutra lutra	Licky, Munster Blackwater, & Allow
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry)	1355	Lutra lutra	Kerry Blackwater
002176	Leannan River	1355	Lutra lutra	Leannan

Table 3.4 a: List of SACs involved with potential impacts to qualifying interests

Table 3.4 b: List of SPAs involved with potential impacts to qualifying interests

Site Name	Site Code	Species Name	Additional Information on Species	Relevant FPM Catchment
Glenveagh National Park SPA	004039	Red-throated Diver	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Glaskeelan,Leannan
Lough Nillan Bog SPA	004110	Golden Plover	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Owenea
Glenveagh National Park SPA	004039	Golden Plover	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Glaskeelan,Leannan
Lough Corrib SPA	004042	Golden Plover	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Owenriff
River Shannon and River				
Fergus Estuaries SPA	004077	Golden Plover	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Cloon
Kilcolman Bog SPA	004095	Golden Plover	Annex 1 of E.U. Birds Directive	Munster Blackwater
Lough Nillan Bog SPA	004110	Merlin	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.	Owenea
Killarney National Park SPA	004038	Merlin	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Gearhameen
Glenveagh National Park SPA	004039	Merlin	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Glaskeelan,Leannan
Blackwater Callows SPA*	004094	Kingfisher	Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive	Munster Blackwater

#### 3.3.3 Assessment of Significance

A precautionary approach was taken in that, with cases of uncertainly; it was assumed the effects could be significant. Examples of significance indicators of impact from Commission Guidance (EC, 2002) as listed below were used in the assessment:

- Loss of habitat area
- Fragmentation (duration or permanence, level in relation to original extent)
- Disturbance (duration or permanence, distance from site)
- Species population density (timescale for replacement)
- Water resource (relative change)
- Water Quality (relative change in key indicators chemical and other elements)

Each of these indicators was assessed for each SAC and SPA identified during the previous stages where there is potential for impact. A summary of this assessment is outlined in **Table 3.5**a. 3.5b and 3.6 overleaf. As a guide, any measure that had the potential to affect the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site, including its structure and function, should be considered significant.

#### Table 3.5a: Potential Impacts on SACs from the Proposed Measures in the Tool-box of Measures.

Potential Impact	SAC 000197	SAC 000297	SAC 000365	SAC 000781	SAC 001932	SAC 002031	SAC 002047	SAC 002137
Loss of habitat area	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature			
Fragmentation	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature			
Disturbance	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature
Species population density	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature			
Water resource	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature			
Water quality	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature			

Table 3.5b: Potential Impacts on SACs from the Proposed Measures in the Tool-box of Measures.

Potential Impact	SAC 002162	SAC 002165	SAC 002170	SAC 002173	SAC 0021796
Loss of habitat area	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature
Fragmentation	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature	Potential loss of qualifying feature
Disturbance	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature	Potential impact to qualifying feature
Species population density	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature
Water resource	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature
Water quality	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature

### Table 3.6: Potential Impacts on SPAs from the Proposed Discharge

Potential Impact	Glenveagh National Park SPA (004039)	Lough Nillan Bog SPA (004110)	Lough Corrib SPA (004042)	R Shannon & Fergus Estuary SPA (004077)	Kilcolman Bog SPA (004095)	Killarney National Park SPA (004038)	Blackwater Callows SPA (004094)*
Loss of	Potential loss	Potential loss	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	Potential loss	Potential loss
habitat area	of habitat area	of habitat area	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	of habitat area	of habitat area
	and diversity	and diversity	feature	feature	feature	and diversity	and diversity
Fragmentation	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential
	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on
	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying
	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature
Disturbance	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential
	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on	impact on
	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying
	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature
Species	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on
population	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying
density	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature
Water	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on	No impact on
resource	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying	qualifying
	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature
Water quality	No impact on qualifying	No impact on qualifying	No impact on qualifying	No impact on qualifying	No impact on qualifying	No impact on qualifying	No impact on qualifying
	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature	feature

#### 3.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

For Appropriate Assessment, it is required to identify all those elements of other plans/programmes, that have the potential for having significant effects on the Natural 2000/Ramsar Sites either alone or in combination with each other or with the Sub-Basin Plans. Therefore, an assessment of the 'in combination' effects from the various Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Plans was also carried out. The scope of the assessment was set at an RBD level to capture, not only the other Sub-Basin Plans in the catchment but also the RBD management plans. It does not, however, take in to account more localised specific plans and programmes due to the scale of the scoping area. Therefore, it is qualitative and generic in nature. In reviewing other plans/programmes, the following *assessment questions* were asked:

- Will these other Sub-Basin Plans/Action Programmes lead to the *probability* or the *risk* of having a significant effect on a designated site?
- Are these other plans/programmes likely to undermine the site's conservation objectives?
- Will these other plans/programmes lead to the probability or the risk of having a significant effect on a designated site either;
  - a) in combination with other plans/programmes as outlined, or
  - b) in combination with the Sub-Basin Plans

The overall in-combination effect is a key part of the screening process as it ensures plans or policies are captured that would not trigger a likely significant effect on their own. The assessment of cumulative impacts is included within the Screening Table of Appendix A. It is concluded that no significant cumulative or "in combination" effects are likely.

#### 3.3.5 Screening Statement

Following discussion with NPWS it has been concluded that the potential for significant negative impacts on Natura 2000 site listed in listed in Tables 3.5 & 3.6 previously (Section 3.3.2) exists from the proposed measures and therefore the prevention principle to *"avoid, in special areas of conservation, the deterioration of natural habitats" (Article 6(2))* still applies. Therefore guidance (Assessment of plans and Projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 Sites) on the application of Article 6 (3) indicates that where the potential for significant negative impacts still exists, the assessment process must now proceed to Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment, where the potential impacts are discussed in a more comprehensive manner and detailed mitigation measures are provided which aim to minimise/ avoid risks to sensitive receptors.

## 4 STAGE TWO (APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT PHASE)

This stage of the assessment process considers the impacts (whether they are direct, indirect, short term, long term, constructional, operational or cumulative in conjunction with other plans or projects) that the proposed measures contained in the Sub-Basin Plan Action Programmes will have on the integrity of Natura 2000 Sites with respect to the conservation objectives of the sites and to their structure and function. EC guidance (Managing Natura 2000 Sites) states that the integrity of a site involves its ecological functions and the decision as to whether it is adversely affected should focus on and be limited to the site's conservation objectives (EC 2000). This stage of the Appropriate Assessment consists of four main steps, namely;

- Step One Information required, where the conservation objectives of the site are reviewed and the aspects of the proposed plan or project which affect these conservation objectives are identified.
- **Step Two** *Impact Prediction*, where the likely impacts of a project or plan are examined. These include direct/indirect, short/long term, construction/operational/decommissioning, isolated, interactive and cumulative effects.
- Step Three Conservation Objectives, where the effects of a project or plan are assessed as to whether they have any adverse effects on the integrity of the site as defined by its conservation objectives.
- Step Four *Mitigation Measures*, where the level of mitigation (top of mitigation hierarchy) is assessed against the adverse effects that the project or plan is likely to cause.

#### 4.1 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT STEP ONE – INFORMATION REQUIRED

A detailed description of all Natura sites is provided in Appendix A. Key qualifying features for each under consideration regarding potential impacts are also detailed in the Appendix.

#### 4.2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT STEP TWO – IMPACT PREDICTION

Predicting the likely impacts of a plan or project on a Natura 2000 site can be difficult, as the elements that make up the ecological structure and function of a site are dynamic and not easily measured. Potential impacts to sensitive receptors are principally long-term and are listed in section 3.3.2.

The longer term potential impacts from the proposed measures are difficult to quantify at this stage of the project. Therefore, expert opinion was taken on board to determine predicted impacts. All predicted impacts were discussed with NPWS experts on protected mammal and bird species. The potential impacts and effects (short/long term, construction/operational) of the proposed measures are detailed in Appendix A and Natura 2000 sites identified as being possible impacted are listed in Tables 3.4a and 3.4b.

#### 4.3 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT STEP THREE – CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

#### 4.3.1 Predicted Impacts on the Qualifying Interests of Natura 2000 Sites

In the event that no conservation plan was available for a specified Natura 2000 site (SAC or SPA) a precautionary approach was therefore required with regards to any measure which may potentially impact ecological features within this SAC/SPA. Key qualifying features of the SAC described will form the basis of any future management plan. The aim of such a management plan is likely to be to maintain or improve the populations of species described and maintain or enhance habitat quality, and therefore for sites with no specific management plan the following 4 generic key environmental conditions to support site integrity were used:

### For SACs:

- To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the SAC has been selected at favourable conservation status;
- To maintain the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected at favourable conservation status;
- To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.
- To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.

#### For SPAs:

To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.

These are detailed along with specific key environmental condition s from specific Site Management Plans (where they exist) and are detailed in the Screening Table in Appendix X to provide ecological focused screening using best available scientific information. The results of Potential Impacts and Mitigation identified are detailed in Final column in the Tables of Appendix A. An example of the relevant columns in these tables is illustrated below for the Otter (*lutra lutra*).

Species	Potential Impact	Mitigation
lutra lutra	Potential negative impact where certain types of agricultural fencing is used along River Stretches where the otter is a Qualifying feature.	agricultural stock-proof fencing

#### 4.4 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT STEP FOUR – MITIGATION MEASURES

For the purposes of this report the term "mitigation measures" are considered to be "those measures which aim to minimise, or even cancel, the negative impacts on a site that are likely to arise as a result of the implementation of a plan or project. These measures are an integral part of the specifications of a plan or project". (Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, January 2007).

The following matrix sets out in summary the mitigation measures and how they might be implemented.

ło.	Mitigation Measure to be introduced	How will mitigation mea sure avoid	How measure will reduce adverse effect on integrity of	How will measure be implemented	Likely degreeof sucess	When will measure be implemented	How will mitigation be measured
		impact	site	and by who			
1	use ONLY of standard	Willavoid	Will allow free	Landowner (who	High	During	Otters urvey
	Agricultural stock-proof	preclusion of otter	passage to water for	is responsible for	-	con struction	post
	fencing along river	from river at key	otterat keysitese.g.	app ropria te			construction
	banks in SACswith	streches where	otterslides, feeding	fencing) with			
	presence of Otter.	a gricu Itural fen cing	areasetc	NWPS ranger			
		is necessary		supervision			

#### Table 3.7a Implementation of mitigation for Otter

#### Table 3.7b Implementation of mitigation for Kingfisher

No.	Mitigation Measure to be introduced	How will mitigation mea sure avoid impact	How measure will reduce adverse effect on integrity of site	How will measure be implemented and by who	 When will measure be implemented	How will mitigation be measured
1	required prior to plantation & introduction of bankside woodland or riparian zone at	bankside with vegetation		Landowner in consulation with trained ecologist / NPWS ranger	Prior to implementation of measures	Kingfisher survey post construction

#### Table 3.7c Implementation of mitigation for Red-Throated Divers and Golden Plover

No.	Mitigation Measure to be introduced	How will mitigation measure avoid impact	How measure will reduce adverse effect on integrity of site	How will measure be implemented and by who	Likely degree of sucess	When will measure be implemented	How will mitigation be measured
	Throated Diver,	Will avoid impeding access of sensitive spp along key lengths of river used by sensitive species	Will identify key areas along bank where different type of fencing can be used	Landowner in consulation with trained ecologist / NPWS ranger	High	measures	Survey of Breeding birds (Sensitive Spp such as Red- Throated Diver, Golden Plover) after measure implemented
	sensitive spp access	Will avoid impeding access of sensitive spp along key lengths of river used by sensitive species	Will allow sensitive spp to access river and river banks	Landowner in consulation with trained ecologist / NPWS ranger	High	During construction	Survey of Breeding birds (Sensitive Spp such as Red- Throated Diver, Golden Plover) after measure implemented

No.	Mitigation Measure to be introduced	How will mitigation measure avoid impact	How measure will reduce adverse effect on integrity of site	How will measure be implemented and by who	Likely degree of sucess	When will measure be implemented	How will mitigation be measured
	(e.g. merlin) required	(specific tress) used by nesters (e.g. Merlin)	protected nesting birds such	Survey completed by ecologist in conjunction wth NPWS	High	•	Survey of sensitive spp post felling

Table 3.7d Implementation of mitigation for Merlin

#### 4.4.1 Appropriate Assessment of Mitigation Measures

These mitigation steps were subsequently assessed but no impacts were identified.

As stated in NPWS Guidance Document (2009), the requirement of the AA is not to prove what the impacts and effects will be, but rather to establish beyond reasonable scientific doubt that adverse effects on site integrity will not result. The mitigation outlined in Table 3.7 above was designed in consultation with expert opinion from NWPS ecologists are purpose to achieve the aim of the Appropriate Assessment. Due to the identification of appropriate and sufficient mitigation there is no need to identify alternative solutions and the Appropriate Assessment is complete as it does not need to proceed to Steps 4 or 5.

## 5 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT CONCLUSION

Following the implementation of mitigation described in this Appropriate Assessment it is expected that the implementation of specific catchment Action Programmes detailed in the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Plans will avoid significant negative impacts to key sensitive receptors (freshwater pearl mussel and salmon) and other qualifying features of the Natura 2000 sites. Guideline mitigation is detailed here which aims to remove all risks particularly to freshwater pearl mussel populations in the catchments. This mitigation will be incorporated into final Sub-Basin plans and Action Programmes. There should therefore be no requirement for Stage 3 (*Assessment of Alternative Solutions*) and 4 (*Assessment Where Adverse Impacts Remain*), of the appropriate assessment process.

### REFERENCES

Council Directive 79/409 EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2009). Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland, Guide for Planning Authorities, Dublin.

European Commission (2000b) Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC

European Commission (2001) Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC,.

European Commission (2007) Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC – Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, and opinion of the commission.

European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No. 94 of 1997)

# **APPENDIX A**

Natura 2000 Site Code	ALLOW CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plans	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tab See Tab of signif See Tab
		Lampetra planeri 1096	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tab See Tab of signif See Tab
		Petromyzon marinus 1095	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tal See Tal of signif See Tal
		Salmo salar 1106	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation, Pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing, Pollution, Water pollution, Biocenotic evolution, Accumulation of organic material, Eutrophication	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tal See Tal of signif See Tal
		Tursiops truncatus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tab See Tab of signif See Tab
		Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and		See Tal See Tal of signif See Tal
		1355		3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		Margaritifera margaritifera	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential		See Tab See Tab of signif See Tab
		1029	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora,	impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and		
		Estuaries	water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal o	3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tat
IE002165	Lower River Shannon	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1140	fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			See Tat of signif See Tat
		Coastal lagoons	Main threats and Impacts: Hunting, paths, tracks, improved access to site, outdoor sports leisure, water pollution, reclamation, drainage, modification of hydrography, management of water levels, eutrophication, accumulation of organic material.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and		
		Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlanti 1230 and Baltic coasts	c	3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		Salicornia and other annuals 1310 colonizing mud and sand	Main Threats and Impacts: Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- 1330 Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
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#### Measure/Mitigation

- Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance.
- Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
- Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance.
- Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
- Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance.
- Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance.
- Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
- Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance.
- Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
- Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance.
- Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
- Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance.
- Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance.

Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

 		_			
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Ta See Ta of signi
	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the		·		See Ta
3260	Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Ta See Ta of signi
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential		See Ta
	Spartina swards (Spartinion	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal	impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential		
1320	maritimae)	protection works	impacts.	None Identified	
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Ta See Ta of signit See Ta
0410	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance	impacis.	None Identified	See Ta
91E0	glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Ta of signit See Ta
1130		Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora,	See Tables 2.4s (for SACs) and		See Ta
	Estuaries	water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Ta of signi See Ta
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Ta See Ta of signit See Ta
1310		Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			See Ta
	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Ta of signi See Ta
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential		See Ta See Ta of signit
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Threats:The most common impact in the current assessment period is over-grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during the current	impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential	None Identified	See Ta See Ta See Ta
	(Juncetalia maritimi)	assessment period to infilling and reclamation.	impacts.	None Identified	<mark>of signi</mark> t See Ta
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential		See Ta See Ta of signit See Ta
0455	Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation		impacts.	None Identified	
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Ta See Ta of signit See Ta
1220					See Ta See Ta
	Perennial vegetation of stony				<mark>of signi</mark> See Ta
	banks		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and		
			3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	

Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment unificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment unificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment anificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment unificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment anificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment nificance Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment anificance.

Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance.

Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tal of signif See Tal
IE002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises Blackwater Estuary	1095	Petromyzon marinus		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
	Ramsar Site	1096	Lampetra planeri	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1103	Alosa fallax	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and		See Tab
		1106	Salmo salar		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tab of signif See Tab
		1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of intert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infiling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Munster Blackwater and Licky Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tal See Tal of signif See Tal
		1092	Austropotamobius pallipes		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	

Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance. Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance.

Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment gnificance.

Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	AUGHAVAUD CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 20	000 Site Qualifying features European dry heath (all sub-	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity • To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plans See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
			types) (84%)	favourable conservation status; European dry heaths (all sub-types) (84% area of the site in mosaic with Dry Grassland and Exposed Rock) and North Atlantic	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
				Wet Heaths with Erica tetralix (1% area of the site).		None Identified	, ,
			North Atlantic Wet Heath with Erica tetralix (1%)	<ul> <li>To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site.</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains			<ul> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</li> <li>Management Issues</li> <li>All terrain vehicles (ATVs)</li> <li>Burning</li> <li>Decline of the Red Grouse population</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Erosion</li> <li>Group water schemes</li> <li>Main strategies to achieve objectives</li> <li>Maintain sustainable levels of grazing</li> <li>Control burning</li> <li>Control use of All terrain vehicles</li> <li>Monitor status of Red Grouse population</li> <li>Maintain notable species within the site</li> <li>Liaison with stakeholders</li> </ul>		None Identified	
		1120	Faturaire	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			Cas Tables 2 4s (far CAC
		1130	Estuaries	favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		3260	Water courses of plain to	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
			montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1103	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table
				migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley					None Identified	
		1096	Lampetra planeri	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
				leisure fishing, drift netting	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1106	Salmo salar		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC

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or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
pr SACe) and 2.4b (for SDAc) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 2.5e 8
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. /b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
of SACS) and 3.40 (for SPAS) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & d Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
or SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &

135	55	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA
			and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised			3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
			areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge,			
			viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of			
			sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course		None Identified	
102		Margaritifera margaritifera		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab
		(Incorporates the Dereen Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
	·	from the Sub-Basin Plan)			None Identified	
109	95	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		-	Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
109	96	Lampetra planeri		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab
			maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
109	99	Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab
				potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
					None Identified	
110	)3	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
110	06	Salmo salar				
110	12	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA
	-		leisure fishing, drift netting	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
135	55		Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab
			fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge,	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
			viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
100					None Identified	
1093	92	Austropotamobius pallipes		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
102		Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	Nege Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
199		the Sub-Basin Plan) Margaritifera durrovensis		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		(Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
101	16		Undergrazing, Forestry planting, Stock feeding, Burning, Peat extraction,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
			Drainage, Modifying structures of inland water course			

SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
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IE0002162	River Barrow and River	1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
IE0002162	Nore			Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
				clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,	t l		
				Global warming, Climate change.		None Identified	
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
			and Blechnum in British Isles	clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
						None Identified	
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,	clearance for agriculture of relining for timber, increased development.	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			Salicion albae)		P		<b>J</b>
		0000				None Identified	Des Telles 0.45 (fee 0.40 c) as 10.45 (fee 0.04) as reading sets (felling sets (felling sets 0.55 c)
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			Ranunculion fluitantis and		potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
						None Identified	
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			colonizing mud and sand		potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
						None Identified	
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
			Puccinellietalia maritimae)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
						None Identified	
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			(Juncetalia manumi)	species, erosion	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
						None Identified	
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
				urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
				enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
						None Identified	
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			ionnation (Cratoneurion)		potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
					P	None Identified	<b>J</b>
		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe	-	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
			communities of plains and of the		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			montane to alpine levels		potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
						None Identified	
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
			maritimae)	protection works	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
			covered by seawater at low tide	removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
				industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution,	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species		None Identified	
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
				flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
						None Identified	

Natura 2000 Site Code	BALLYMURPHY Natura 2000 Sites		000 Sites Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plans	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
			European dry heath (all sub- types) (84%)	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; European dry heaths (all sub-types) (84% area</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for S. 3.5b (for SACs) and Ta
				of the site in mosaic with Dry Grassland and Exposed Rock) and North Atlantic Wet Heaths with Erica tetralix (1% area of the site).	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
			North Atlantic Wet Heath with	• To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for S
			Erica tetralix (1%)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Ta See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains			<ul> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</li> <li>Management Issues</li> <li>All terrain vehicles (ATVs)</li> <li>Burning</li> <li>Decline of the Red Grouse population</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Erosion</li> <li>Group water schemes</li> <li>Maintain sustainable levels of grazing</li> <li>Control burning</li> <li>Control use of All terrain vehicles</li> <li>Monitor status of Red Grouse population</li> <li>Maintain notable species within the site</li> <li>Liaison with stakeholders</li> </ul>			
		1130	Estuaries	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		1100		favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Ta See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			See Tables 3.4a (for S
			covered by seawater at low tide	favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and Ta See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
				communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		3260	Water courses of plain to	protection works, invasion by a species To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for S/
			montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and Ta See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
			Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1103	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA
				relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Ta See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Ta
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1096	Lampetra planeri	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley			obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		3.5b (for SACs) and Ta
12000701		1095	Petromyzon marinus	Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3 See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Ta
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1106 1355	Salmo salar Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA See Tables 3.4a (for SA
				and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of inetr materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Ta See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3

Measure/Mitigation r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. o, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. o, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. o, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 1 lable 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment or significance. b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. ir SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. o, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) req ntial impacts. See Tal les 3.5a & r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Ta s 3 5a & r SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. o, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera				See Tables 3.4a (for S/
			(Incorporates the Dereen		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and Ta
			Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
			from the Sub-Basin Plan)		potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA
			·	favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Ta
				······································	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			See Tables 3.4a (for SA
				favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and Ta
				maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA
							3.5b (for SACs) and Tal See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1103	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		1103	Alosa lallax	relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
				migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1106	Salmo salar			•	See Tables 3.4a (for SA
							3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
							See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		4400			potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	
		1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
				leisure hisrining, unit hetting	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges			See Tables 3.4a (for SA
				and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional			3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
				fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning,			See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
				poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised			
				areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste,			
				disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge,			
				viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of			
				ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of			
				aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1092	Austropotamobius pallipes		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	i tono haonanou	See Tables 3.4a (for SA
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	New Address (19 ad	3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
		1000			potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Nore				See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
			Margaritifera catchment which will		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
			require additional measures from		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
02162	River Barrow and River		the Sub-Basin Plan)		potential impacts.	None Identified	
02102	Nore	1990	Margaritifera durrovensis		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SA
			(Incorporates the Nore		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tal See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
			Margaritifera catchment which will		potential impacts.	None Identified	, ,
		1016	Vertigo moulinsiana	Main threats and impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing,			See Tables 3.4a (for SA
				Undergrazing, Forestry planting, Stock feeding, Burning, Peat extraction, Communications networks, Paths, tracks, Walking, horseriding and non-			3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
				motorised vehicles, Water pollution, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
				Drainage, Modifying structures of inland water course	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,			See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		1421		Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland			3.5b (for SACs) and Tal
		1421					
		1421		clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,	See Tables 3 4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		1421		clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.78, 3.76, 3
		1421		clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex	clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
			Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	
		91A0	and Blechnum in British Isles	clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tat See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
		91A0 91E0	and Blechnum in British Isles Alluvial forests with Alnus	clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tat See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3 See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		91A0	and Blechnum in British Isles Alluvial forests with Alnus Water courses of plain to	clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tat See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3. See Tables 3.4a (for SA See Tables 3.4a (for SA
		91A0 91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus Water courses of plain to montane levels with the	clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tat See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3. See Tables 3.4a (for SA See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tat
		91A0 91E0	and Blechnum in British Isles Alluvial forests with Alnus Water courses of plain to	clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tat See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3. See Tables 3.4a (for SA See Tables 3.4a (for SA

SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
3.70 and 5.74 for Milligation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
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SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
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<ul> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp;</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> </ul>
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<ul> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential</li></ul>
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<ul> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential</li></ul>
<ul> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &amp; able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> </ul>

1310	Salicornia and other annuals	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
	colonizing mud and sand		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
			potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accreti	on See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
	Puccinellietalia maritimae)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
			potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
	(Juncetalia maritimi)	species, erosion	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
			potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
		urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
		enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
	formation (Cratoneurion)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
			potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
	communities of plains and of the		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
	montane to alpine levels		potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
	maritimae)	protection works	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
			potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
		flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Tabl
			potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7

SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
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3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
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3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
able 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

	BANDON CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	<u>Natura 2</u> 91E0	000 Qualifying features Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior		Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plans	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	Measure/Mitigation
			(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,	grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE000108	The Gearagh SAC also comprises The Gearagh Ramsar Site	91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1355			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7130		<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Blanket Bog (active) (13% area of the site) Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog Sac				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				<ul> <li>Minimise impacts of boar outing</li> <li>Minimise impacts of burning</li> <li>Commission surveys of breeding Annex I bird species and Arctic Char</li> </ul>			

		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAG 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAU 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
IE002171	Bandon River SAC	1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1029	require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAI 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.1

SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	BUNDORRAGHA CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Stites		000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plans	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub- Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		1150	Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
IE00484	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC	21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts:Grazing, Erosion, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Overgrazing by sheep, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Agricultural improvement, Overgrazing by cattle, Motorised vehicles, Stock feeding, Trampling, overuse,Undergrazing, Camping and caravans, Sports pitch, Overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, Fertilisation, Dispersed habitation, Disposal of household waste, Invasion by a species, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Other pollution or human activities, Agricultural structures, Sand and gravel extraction, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Disposal of inert materials, Golf courses	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		1150	Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
IE001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	I See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		1150	Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, Sea Defence or coastal protection works			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c

Measure/Mitigation
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ble 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ble 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ole 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ble 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing, Erosion, Restructuring agricultural land			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a
				holding, Overgrazing by sheep, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Agricultural improvement, Overgrazing by cattle, Motorised vehicles,			3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				Stock feeding, Trampling, overuse, Undergrazing, Camping and caravans,			
				Sports pitch, Overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, Fertilisation,			
				Dispersed habitation, Disposal of household waste, Invasion by a species,			
				Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Other pollution or human activities, Agricultural			
				structures, Sand and gravel extraction, Urbanised areas, human habitation,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				Disposal of inert materials, Golf courses	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation, Grazing, Forestry, Burning, Leisure			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a
				fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Discharges, Sport and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			(Littorelletalia uniflorae)	leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion, Invasive species.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		0.400			potential impacts.	None Identified	
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation or	e			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
			<b>,</b>		potential impacts.	None Identified	
		3260	Water courses of plain to				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5
			montane levels with the				3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			Ranunculion fluitantis and		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.
			Erica tetralix		potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
		4030	European dry heaths	Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture, sand and gravel extraction, urbanisation	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		4030	European dry neaths	and industrialisation.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3. 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5
				networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind			3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
				generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure			See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised			
				vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution -	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		5130	Juniperus communis formations		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5
			on heaths or calcareous grasslands		potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5
		1100	Blainter bog ( delive only)	Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
				<b>3</b> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7140	Transition mires and quaking		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5
			bogs		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7230	Alkaline fens		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	Nega Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
		7000	Petrifying springs with tufa	Main threats and Impacts: A variety of impacts and threats are recognised	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4
IE001932	Mweelrea/Sheefry/Erriff	7220	formation (Cratoneurion)	which have resulted in the historic decline of Alkaline fen, and the their			3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
	Complex SAC		Ionnation (Chatoneurion)	associated Petrifying Springs in Ireland to the levels we see today, and			See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
				continue to threaten the habitat. Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local			
				drainage, water abstraction and agricultural reclamation are reported as being	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				the most significant activities affecting the conservation status of Alkaline fens	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4
			chasmophytic vegetation		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.
			chasmophytic vegetation		potential impacts.		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Infilling and reclamation.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.
		1410	(Juncetalia maritimi)	main modes and impacts. Overgrazing, minimig and reciamation.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and	Main Threats and Impacts; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.
			ponds	and the presence of alien species	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.
			of the Rhynchosporion		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1106	Salmo salar		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
					potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

			encroachment, Sand and gravel extraction: loss of habitat in esker / wetland interface habitats, Stock feeding: supplementary feeding of stock in snail habitat, Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to: introduction of exotic sea buckthorn and other species for the purposes of protection from wind and for other purposes, Paths, tracks: trampling erosion and fragmentation of habitat, Golf courses: Loss of habitat from golf courses without very extensive	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
			fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat, Grazing: changes in grazing animal in dune sites to sheep grazing, increases in grazing levels and changes to current grazing practice in marsh site, Abandonment of pastoral systems, Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shade and scrub encroachment, Sand and gravel extraction: loss of habitat in esker / wetland interface habitats, Stock feeding: supplementary feeding of stock in snail			
	1014	Vertigo angustior	and fragmentation, particularly where cars are driven on to sensitive fen habitats. Landfill, land reclamation and drying out. Drainage: changes in hydrole Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. dunes or wetlands from grazing to arable/hay/silage, Use of pesticides: Vertigo angustior is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides, Fertilisation: Vertigo angustior is susceptible to nutrient enrichment from artificial and natura	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for asso See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation
			susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides. Fertilisation: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to nutrient enrichment from artificial and natural fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat. Grazing: changes in grazing animal, particularly from sheep to cattle grazing, increases in grazing levels and changes to curren grazing practice (lengths of grazing periods). Abandonment of pastoral systems. Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shade and scrub encroachment. Communications networks: where encroachment into V. geyeri habitat has been allowed, or interferes with the hydrogeology of the habitat for the species.Paths, tracks: trampling erosion and fragmentation of habitat.Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles: habitat is lost through erosion and fragmentation. Motorised vehicles: habitat is lost through erosion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigatio
	1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Bundorragha Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan) Vertigo geyeri	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. Main Threats and Impacts; Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. from low intensity grazing to arable/hay/silage. Use of pesticides: Vertigo geyeri is			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for ass See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigatio See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for ass
			and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for as See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigati

See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3	3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.	
See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3	50.8
	.54 0
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.	
See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3	3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.	
See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
See Tables 2.4s (for SACs) and 2.4b (for SDAs) reporting potential impacts. See Tables 2	50.8
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3	o.58 &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.	
See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3	9.5a &
	3.5a &
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3</li> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3</li> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> </ul>	3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.	3.5a &
<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3</li> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3</li> </ul>	3.5a &
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<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4b (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.<!--</td--><td>3.5a &amp; 3.5a &amp; 3.5a &amp; 3.5a &amp; 3.5a &amp;</td></li></ul>	3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a &
<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4</li></ul>	3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a &
<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> </ul>	3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a &
<ul> <li>3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4</li></ul>	3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a & 3.5a &

		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
			Erica tetralix		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		potential impacts.	None identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table
							See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1355	Lutra lutra	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7b
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Dawros Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		1833	Najas flexilis	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC
		1033	najas nexins	relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
IE002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC	8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7b
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazing, Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation,Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion, Invasive species.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7C See Tables 3.4a (for SAC 3.5b (for SACs) and Table See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c
					<u>├</u>		

Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. Tc and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
<ul> <li>b) and 0.40 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.</li> <li>7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.</li> </ul>
Ca) and 2 (h (for SDAa) regarding potential impacts See Tables 2 5a 8
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ile 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. Tc and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
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Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
Cs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & le 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	CARAGH CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura	a 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Management Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for
				favourable conservation status.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None identified	See Tables 3.4a (for
			r en en y zen mannae	favourable conservation status.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction,			See Tables 3.4a (for 3.5b (for SACs) and
				Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1355	Lutra lutra	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	ł		See Tables 3.4a (for
				relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal			3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7h
				of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of			
				pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage,			
				management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of			
				sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None identified	See Tables 3.4a (for
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
		0100	E' I		potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7h
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, Erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse,			See Tables 3.4a (for 3.5b (for SACs) and
			dunes)	camping and caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land	у		See Table 3.7a, 3.7h
	Castlemaine Harbour			holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposa	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
IE000343	SAC also comprises			of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
	Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	activities.	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified None Identified	See Tables 2 4s (fa
	Itallisal Olle	1210	Perennial vegetation of stony		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None identified	See Tables 3.4a (for See Tables 3.4a (for
			banks		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		2110 2120	Embryonic shifting dunes	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for See Tables 3.4a (for
		2120	with Ammophila arenaria (white	vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
			dunes)		potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for
			ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)		potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7b
		2190	Humid dune slacks		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7h
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for 3.5b (for SACs) and
			r decine talla mantimacy		potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over-	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for 3.5b (for SACs) and
				nora, water politition, climate change, change in species composition.	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging,			See Tables 3.4a (for
			covered by seawater at low tide	removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and
				industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7h
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for
			colonizing mud and sand		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
		01-0		Main Threads and Increases Increased at the second state of the se	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7l
		91e0 1320	Alluvial forests with Alnus Spartina swards (Spartinion	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for See Tables 3.4a (for
			maritimae)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for
				favourable conservation status.	potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7b
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			See Tables 3.4a (for
				favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and
				maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7h
		1103	Alosa fallax	pollutants To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for
				Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
				leisure fishing, drift netting	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7

Measure/Mitigation (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.7d (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.7d for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. for SACs) and 3.4b (for S (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. for SACs) and 3.4b (for S (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. A Table 3.0 (for SA) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1106	Salmo salar	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	d See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo
				relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo
		1033	Lampera nuviauns	obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites			See Tables 3.4a (fo
				due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation,			3.5b (for SACs) and
				loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is			See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat			
				destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
				deterioration of old buildings	potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges			See Tables 3.4a (fo
				and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professiona			3.5b (for SACs) and
				fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised			See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial			
				areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste,			
				disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge,			
				viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of			
				ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of			
				aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
				sediments, canalization of modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures: Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of			See Tables 3.4a (fo
				pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry			3.5b (for SACs) and
				management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
				ponticum	potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing,			See Tables 3.4a (fo
			(Incorporates the	restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding,			3.5b (for SACs) and
				leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat			See Table 3.7a, 3.7
			Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require	extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	d		
				leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					000 10003 3.40 (101 0703)		
			Basin Plan)	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
			Basin Plan)	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
	Killarney National Park,	1065	Basin Plan) Euphydryas aurinia	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	, , , ,	None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks	<u>1065</u> 1421		Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,	potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river		Euphydryas aurinia	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland	potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks		Euphydryas aurinia	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river		Euphydryas aurinia	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river		Euphydryas aurinia	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river	1421	Euphydryas aurinia Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) It See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river		Euphydryas aurinia	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) It See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river	1421	Euphydryas aurinia Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) It See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river	1421	Euphydryas aurinia Trichomanes speciosum Najas flexilis Oligotrophic waters containing	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Table 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river	1421	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia unifilorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia unifilorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         it         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260 4010	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         It         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         It         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fc
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260 4010	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,         urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260 4010 4030	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         It         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260 4010	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,         urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         It         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         See Tables 3.4a (for SA	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Table 3.7a (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a (for SACs)
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260 4010 4030 5130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,         urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260 4010 4030 5130 6130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Inite and the speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations         Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clave-silt-laden soils	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,         urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Ta
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421         1833         3110         3130         3260         4010         4030         5130         6130         6410	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations         Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Table 3.
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421 1833 3110 3130 3260 4010 4030 5130 6130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Inite and the speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations         Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clave-silt-laden soils	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition         Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         it         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SA	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Table
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421         1833         3110         3130         3260         4010         4030         5130         6130         6410	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations         Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)         Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,         urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen         enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition         Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat         cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         int         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         See Tables 3.4a (	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421         1833         3110         3130         3260         4010         4030         5130         6130         6410	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations         Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)         Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition         Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) <td< td=""><td>None Identified         None Identified</td><td>See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Table 3.4a (fo See Table</td></td<>	None Identified         None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Table
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421         1833         3110         3130         3260         4010         4030         5130         6410         7130	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations         Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)         Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition         Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         int         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) re	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.7a, 3.7
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1421         1833         3110         3130         3260         4010         4030         5130         6130         6410	Euphydryas aurinia         Trichomanes speciosum         Najas flexilis         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).         Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix         European dry heaths         Juniperus communis formations         Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)         Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,         Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland         clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,         Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen         or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,         Global warming, Climate change.         Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat         Cutting, Alien species introduction         Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure         fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and         leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.         Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,         urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen         enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition         Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat         cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway	potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         it         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding         potential impacts.         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)         and 3.4b (for SPAs) reg	None Identified         None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.7a, 3.7 See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo

for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.	
3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &	
nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
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		01E0	Allunial foracto with Alarca	Main Thraste and Impacts: incorporations graving levels: investing and its	1		Coo Toking O As #
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
			(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
			Salicion albae)		potential impacts.	None Identified	
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) an
			Difficit fales		potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo
				recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
		7150			potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			See Tables 3.4a (fo
				favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Pressures: Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal			3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
				(Rhododendron ponticum)	potential impacts.	None Identified	
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Walking,			See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
			dunes)	horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, Erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion			See Table 3.7a, 3.7
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	by a species, trampling, overuse, camping and caravans, agricultural			
	Lough Yganavan and			improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths,			
000370 L	ough Nambrackdarrig			tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal			
	340			protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	0
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
			(Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Cutting, Alien species introduction	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo
				relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	No. of the AME of	3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			See Tables 3.4a (fo
				favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable			3.5b (for SACs) and
				summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict			See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this			
				species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on			
				the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub			
				clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the			
C	Old Domestic Building,			loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			
002098	Askive Wood SAC				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	No. of the AME of	
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo
				favourable conservation status.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo
			banks	favourable conservation status.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
		1000			potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion			See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
			r decinetana manumacy	and accretion	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire			See Tables 3.4a (fo
			(Juncetalia maritimi)	site. Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over	- See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		3.5b (for SACs) and
				grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.	potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and		None identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo
				relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo
		8330	Submerged or partly submerged	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and See Tables 3.4a (fo
		0000	sea caves		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		3.5b (for SACs) and
					potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		2120	<b>°</b>	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (fo
			with Ammophila arenaria (white	vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
			dunes)		poto nua impuoto.		See Table 3.78, 3.7

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		4000	Manakatan and Plant the Advert				One Tables on the "
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlanti and Baltic coasts	C			See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.	None Identified	
		4030 2130	European dry heaths Fixed coastal dunes with	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f See Tables 3.4a (f
IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings		None identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.
		1365	Phoca vitulina	Main Threats and Impacts: Recruitment failure, competition for resources,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f
		1014	Vertigo angustior	Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing Abandonment of pastoral systems, undergrazing, Sand and gravel extraction, Stock feeding, Agriculture and forestry, Paths, tracks, Golf courses, Camping and caravans, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Motorised vehicles, drainage and erosion.	, See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fr 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.1
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			See Tables 3.4a (fi 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelic buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildingsMain threats and impacts:		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fr 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.1
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(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.

IE002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC			To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.						
					potential impacts.	None Identified							
		(Incorporates the Kerry Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub Basin Plan) 1024 <i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>	(Incorporates the Kerry	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural	t i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.						
			improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines,			See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.							
			,	discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified							
			1024 Geo	024 Geomalacus mac	1024 Geomalacus mac	024 Geomalacus maculosus	1024 G	024 Geomala	)24 Geomalacus maculosus	pestic mana	pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	
				ponticum)	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified							
		4030		Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.						
					potential impacts.	None Identified							

Natura 2000 Site Code	CLADY CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	Measure/Mitigation
		Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 4010 Erica tetralix		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady Margaritiera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
			Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG		Generic measures: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
			To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	· · ·		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains 3110 (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0000142			Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	) None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		Northern Atlantic wet heaths with           4010         Erica tetralix           4030         European dry heaths		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	9 None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7230 Alkaline fens		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous 5130 grasslands		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		5130 grasslands Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils 6410 (Molinion caeruleae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey 2130 dunes)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

							See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
			Decalcified fixed dunes with		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		2140	Empetrum nigrum		potential impacts.	None Identified	
			Dunes with Salix repens		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		2170	ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)		potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		2190	Humid dune slacks		potential impacts.		
			Shifting dunes along the shoreline		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		2120	with Ammophila arenaria (white		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2120	dunes)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
			Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		2150	(Calluno-Ulicetea)		potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Maio Theorem and Important Quantum interior share an antila. Manu sites are	potential impacts.		
				Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many			
				Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
			Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1330	Puccinellietalia maritimae)	and reclamation.	potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1410	Lowland hay meadows		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
			(Alopecurus pratensis,		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		6510	Sanguisorba officinalis)		potential impacts.		
			Semi-natural dry grasslands and				
	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD		scrubland facies on calcareous				
IE0000197			substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		6210	sites)		potential impacts.		
		0210	0.100)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)		potential impacts.		
			Oligotrophic waters containing		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		3110	very few minerals of sandy plains		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		3110	(Littorelletalia uniflorae)		potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				Threats; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1130	Estuaries	climate change, change in species composition.	potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
			Mudflats and sandflats not		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1140	covered by seawater at low tide		potential impacts.		
				Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1106	Salmo salar	biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.	potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (f
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	3.5b (fe
		1365	Phoca vitulina		potential impacts.		
				Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses,			
				removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing			
				(including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas,			
				human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas,			
				discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal			
				of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water			
				pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes,			
				ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1355	Lutra lutra		potential impacts.		
				Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring			
				agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure			
			Margaritifera margaritifera	feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat			
			(Incorporates the Owenea Margaritifera catchment which	extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
			will require additional measures	leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1029	from the Sub-Basin Plan)	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1013 1833	Vertigo geyeri Najas flexilis	and fragmentation, particularly where cars are driven on to sensitive fen habitats. Landfill, land reclamation and drying out. Drainage: changes in hydrolo Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii Depressions on peat substrates		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		7150	of the Rhynchosporion		potential impacts.		
		1130	Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1140	covered by seawater at low tide	reedbed (<1%) and exposed rock (<1%).	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	sea defence or coastal protection works.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
			Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		2120	dunes)	conservation status, Chough, over-wintering birds and marine mammals	potential impacts.		
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	<b>3</b> , <b>1</b>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		2190	Humid dune slacks		potential impacts.		
IE0001090	BALLYNESS BAY	1013	Vertigo geyeri	and fragmentation, particularly where cars are driven on to sensitive fen habitats. Landfill, land reclamation and drying out. Drainage: changes in hydrolo Management Issues: • Dumping	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5b (for SACs) See Table 3.7a
				Erosion     Erosion     Grazing and supplementary feeding     Reclamation     Recreation     Sewage disposal     Main strategies to achieve objectives     Implement sustainable grazing practises     Regulate access to the Docey Peninsula by recreational users     Increase control of other damaging activities including supplementary feeding,     dumping and     littering			

3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Cs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

			<ul> <li>Monitor potential damaging activities to all the habitats and the status of notable plant and animal species</li> <li>Liaise with various organisations and groups regarding the management of the site</li> </ul>			
IE0001107	COOLVOY BOG	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the priority habitat, active blanket bog. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of semi-natural habitats throughout the site; wet heath, cutover bog, flushes and streams To maintain the population of Golden Plover on the site To continue effective liaison and co-operation with landowners/managers and relevant interest groups on the management of the site Main strategies to achieve objectives • Manage grazing on active blanket bog, heath and cutover bog • Monitor the active blanket bog • Regulate peat cutting • Maintain Golden Plover population through habitat protection and monitoring • Liaison/consultation with landowners and interested parties	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE0001141	GWEEDORE BAY AND ISLANDS	1150       Coastal lagoons         1170       Reefs         Perennial vegetation of stony         1220       banks         1410       (Juncetalia maritimi)         2110       Embryonic shifting dunes         Shifting dunes along the shore with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)         2120       dunes)         2120       Decalcified fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)         2140       Empetrum nigrum         2150       (Calluno-Ulicetea)         2170       ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)         1395       Petalophyllum ralfsii         2190       Humid dune slacks         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plai         3110       (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Threats; walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping & caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling, golf course, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities, sports pitch, other urbanisation, burning, discontinuous urbanisation, routes, autoroutes, fertilization, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution competition.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) Jand 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		4030       European dry heaths Juniperus communis formation on heaths or calcareous         5130       grasslands         21a0       Machairs (* in Ireland)	s	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1833	Najas flexilis	Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) , and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
			;	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting,			
		3110	(Littorelletalia uniflorae)	afforestation, and the presence of alien species	potential impacts.		
				To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status: blanket bog,			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	heath, scree, cut-over bog, flushes, lakes, rivers and streams, exposed rock,			
		4010	Elica letralix	sand and gravel and upland grassland on peaty soil To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable			
				conservation status, particularly those listed in Annex I of the EU Birds	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				Directive (Golden Plover, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin), Red Grouse, Ring Ouzel	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		4030	European dry heaths	and the populations of rare and notable plant species	potential impacts.		
				The second line is the line is a second s			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
				relevant authorities. Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind			
				generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure			
				activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution –	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse	potential impacts.		
				Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	scale construction.	potential impacts.		
			Siliceous scree of the montane to		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		8110	snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		8110	alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladaril)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN		Siliceous rocky slopes with		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
		8220	chasmophytic vegetation		potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
					and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
					potential impacts.		
				Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring			
				agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure			
			Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owencarrow	feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste,			
			Margaritifera catchment which	communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1029	from the Sub-Basin Plan)	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	potential impacts.		
				Management Issues			
				<ul> <li>Path erosion, burning, dumping, quarrying, turf cutting, grazing</li> </ul>			
				Main strategies to achieve objectives			
				<ul> <li>Manage grazing on commonages and on privately owned land</li> <li>Minimise threat from quarrying</li> </ul>			
				Minimise impacts of peat extraction and peat erosion due to trampling			
				pressures			
				Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive			
				<ul> <li>Manage habitats for notable plant species</li> <li>Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and</li> </ul>			
				interested parties			
			Oligotrophic waters containing	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		0110		favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting,			
		3110	(Littorelletalia uniflorae)	afforestation, and the presence of alien species	potential impacts.		
			Water courses of plain to				
			montane levels with the				
		0000	Ranunculion fluitantis and	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		3260	Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation Northern Atlantic wet heaths with		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		4010	Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	potential impacts.		
					See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		4020	Europeen dry beeth-	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
		4030	European dry heaths	relevant authorities. Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths,	potential impacts.		
				tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy,			
				improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking,			
				horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain,	, and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		+000	Molinia meadows on calcareous,	trampling and overuse	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
			peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		6410	(Molinion caeruleae)		potential impacts.		
				Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation,	0		
				mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
				trampling climate change spread of invasive species air pollution and large	and 3.4h (for SPAc) regarding		
	Cloghernagore Bog and	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

IE0002047	Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.7
	Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	91A0 1421	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles Trichomanes speciosum	Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
				Threats: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal			
		1355	Lutra lutra	of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
			Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.	-		
		1106	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlas keelan Margaritifera catchments which will require additional	extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	1		
		1029	measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
	LEANNAN RIVER	1833	Najas flexilis	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
IE0002176			Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	See Tables 2.46 (for SACe)		
		1029	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1106	Salmo salar Oligotrophic waters containing	pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic materia and Eutrophication.			
		3110	0 1 0	favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	. ,	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		4010	Erica tetralix	favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	7130	Blanket bog (*active only) Transition mires and quaking	scale construction. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	-	
120002001		7140	bogs	relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution,	potential impacts. See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	-	
		1106	Salmo salar	biocenotic evolution, positiotes, tornibation, grazing, politikon, water politikon, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure	potential impacts.	-	
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
SPA004039	Glenveagh National Park		Peregrine (4 pairs) and Merlin (1- 3 pairs). Golden Plover, with between 5 and 10 pairs known to breed. Red Grouse is also widespread on the bogs. Ring Ouzel, breeds sparingly.Several pairs of Whinchat, a scarce Irish			None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fr 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.3
			species, breed within the site. A	habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when · its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and · the ecological factors that are necessary for its long- term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and · the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

Ita (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
 ) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
 I, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & s) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

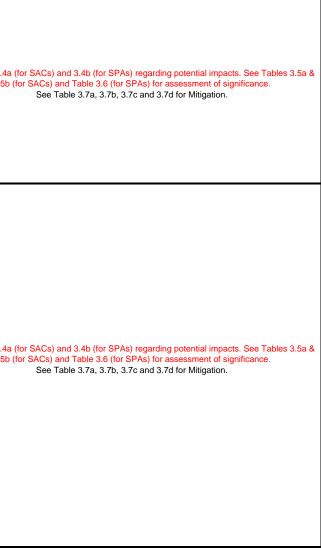
Natura 2000 Site Code	CLODIAGH CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features		Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP): "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	Measure/Mitigation
IE000668	Nier Valley Woodlands	91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains	4060 3260 8210 8220	Erica tetralix European dry heaths Alpine and Boreal heaths Water courses of plain to Calcareous rocky slopes with Siliceous rocky slopes with	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation. Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0002137	Lower River Suir	1095 1096 1099 1103 1106 1102 1355 1092 1029 1410 3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles Alluvial forests with Alnus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting Main Threats and Impacts: Waor-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, possing, possing, seand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, discharges, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, discharges, disposal of nousehold waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	, - -	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	CLOON CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 20	00 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
				To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	pollutants	-		
		1000		To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	pollutants To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants			
		1106	Salmo salar	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation, Pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing, Pollution, Water pollution, Biocenotic evolution, Accumulation of organic material, Eutrophication			
		1349	Tursiops truncatus		-		
		4255		Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera				
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for fora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	ge, change in species composition. Ilture, professional fishing, bait digging, ction;(removal of beach material, munications networks, water pollution, trian; (removal of beach material, munications networks, water pollution, munications networks, water pollution, munications networks, water pollution, trian; (removal of beach material, munications networks, water pollution, trian; (removal of beach material, munications networks, water pollution, trian; (removal of beach material, munications networks, water pollution, trian; (removal of beach material, trian; (removal of beach material, munications networks, water pollution, trian; (removal of beach material, trian; (removal of beach m		
IE002165	Lower River Shannon	1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species		g None Identified	See Tables
		1140	covered by seawater at low lide	Main threats and Impacts: Hunting, paths, tracks, improved access to site, outdoor sports leisure, water pollution, reclamation, drainage, modification of hydrography, management of water levels, eutrophication, accumulation of			
		1150	Coastal lagoons	organic material.			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts				
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main Threats and Impacts: Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
			Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1330	Puccinellietalia maritimae) Mediterranean salt meadows	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive			
		1410	(Juncetalia maritimi) Water courses of plain to	species, erosion			
		3260	montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time				
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species.			
				Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for			
		1170	Reefs Perennial vegetation of stony	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1220	banks	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or			
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Main threats and impacts: reclamation of mudilats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
			Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		91E0	Salicion albae)				

Measure/Mitigation

eles 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

IE002318	Knockanira House	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (1
IE004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuary SPA		This site is of great ornithological interest, being of international importance on account of the numbers of wintering birds it supports. It also supports internationally important numbers of three species, i.e. Dunlin, Blact tailed Godwit and Redshank. In addition, there are 16 species that have populations of national importance. For several of the bird species, it is the top site in the country. Also of note is that three of the species which occur regularly are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, i.e. Whooper Swan, Golden Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit.	<		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (



Natura 2000 Site Code	CURRANE CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Sites Qualifying features		Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
IE000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1130	Estuaries	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1103	Alosa fallax	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1106	Salmo salar	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	_	
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			

Measure/Mitigation .4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures:Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
	Killarney National Park,	1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Caragh/Capall/Owenreagh/Kerry Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			See Tables 3.4
IE000365	Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river	1065	Euphvdrvas aurinia		4	None Identified	3.5
	Catchment SAC	1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
		1833	Najas flexilis				
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).	Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with				
			Erica tetralix				
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		5130	Juniperus communis formations				
		6130 6410	Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous,	4	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
			peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	-	
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	-	
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	-	
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
IE001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	91a0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (for SACs) See Table 3.7a,
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		4030	Erica tetralix European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	potential impacts.	4	

3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Cs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 8.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

IE002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	-		
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony	relevant authorities. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1330	banks Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for for a flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		8330	Submerged or partly submerged sea caves	nord, water politikon, einnate enange, enange in species composition.	-		
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		4030 2130	European dry heaths Fixed coastal dunes with	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,			
IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae			None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		

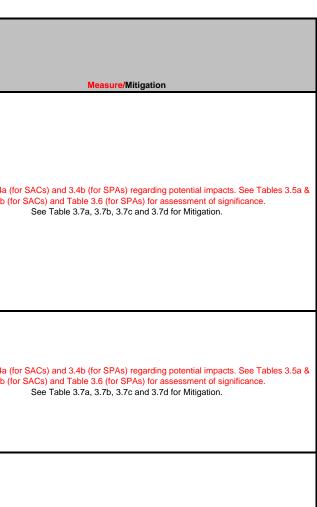
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1014	Vertigo angustior	Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing, Abandonment of pastoral systems, undergrazing, Sand and gravel extraction, Stock feeding, Agriculture and forestry, Paths, tracks, Golf courses, Camping and caravans, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Motorised vehicles, drainage and erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
					-		
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildingsMain threats and impacts:	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
IE002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	1355	Lutra lutra	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (for SACs) See Table 3.7a,
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Kerry Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub Basin Plan)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures: Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)	potential impacts.		
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
IE002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (for SACs) ; See Table 3.7a,
				favourable conservation status.			I

 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Cs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.
 7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. .4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Cs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1170	Reefs	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.		
IE004038	Killarney National Park SPA		he site is of ornithological importance because it supports good diversities of birds typical of upland and woodland habitats. Several nationally rare woodland species are present, notably Redstart. Two species, Red Grouse and Ring Ouzel, are Red- listed species of high conservation concern. Of note is that three of the species which occur regularly are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, i.e. Peregrine, Merlin and Greenland White-fronted Goose. The goose population is also of significance as it is the most southerly in the country.		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7l

Natura 2000 Site Code	DAWROD CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	N	latura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		4030	European dry heaths	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture, sand and gravel extraction, urbanisation and industrialisation.	Ŀ		
IE000330	Tully Mountain SAC	4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non- motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation,Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion , Invasive species.	potential impacts.		
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.			
		1833	Najas flexilis	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
IE001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation,Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion, Invasive species.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fo
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	4		
		1150	Coastal lagoons	relevant authorities. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.			
		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, Sea Defence or coastal protection works	3		
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)				
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)				
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	Main Threats and Impacts:Grazing, Erosion, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Overgrazing by sheep, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Agricultural improvement, Overgrazing by cattle, Motorised vehicles, Stock feeding, Trampling, overuse, Undergrazing, Camping and caravans, Sports pitch, Overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, Fertilisation, Dispersed habitation, Disposal of household waste, Invasion by a species, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Other pollution or human activities, Agricultural structures, Sand and gravel extraction, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Disposal of inert materials, Golf courses			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation,Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion , Invasive species.	]		
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea				



		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
		4030	European dry heaths	Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture,sand and gravel extraction,urbanisation and industrialisation.			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts:Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs				
		7230	Alkaline fens				
IE001932	Mweelrea/Sheefry/Erriff Complex SAC	7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	Main threats and Impacts: A variety of impacts and threats are recognised which have resulted in the historic decline of Alkaline fen, and the their associated Petrifying Springs in Ireland to the levels we see today, and continue to threaten the habitat. Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage, water abstraction and agricultural reclamation are reported as being the most significant activities affecting the conservation status of Alkaline fens	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation			
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main Threats and Impacts:Overgrazing, Infilling and reclamation.			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Main Threats and Impacts; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		1106	Salmo salar				
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste,disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Bundorragha Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	Main Threats and Impacts; Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. from low intensity grazing to arable/hay/silage. Use of pesticides: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides. Fertilisation: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to nutrient enrichment from artificial and natural fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat. Grazing: changes in grazing animal, particularly from sheep to cattle grazing, increases in grazing levels and changes to current grazing practice (lengths of grazing periods). Abandonment of pastoral systems. Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shade and scrub encroachment. Communications networks: where encroachment into V. geyeri habitat has been allowed, or interferes with the hydrogeology of the habitat for the species.Paths, tracks: trampling erosion and fragmentation of habitat.Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles: habitat is lost through erosion and fragmentation. Motorised vehicles: habitat is lost through erosion and fragmentation, particularly where cars are driven on to sensitive fen habitats. Landfill, land reclamation and drying out. Drainage: changes in hydrole	t		

EXXX         Mamma Movements to process of the second model model model model model and the properties in a second model and the properties in a second model and the properties in a second model model model. The properties is a second model model. The properties is a second model								
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International internatena international international international internati				(Littorelletalla uninorae)	leisure structures, Poliution, Drainage, Erosion, invasive species.			
Interview     Provide a statutistic of the Rhynchologorion     To maintain the Annex I habitatis for which the GAC has been selected at revolvable conservation status.     Interview       106     Salmo saler     To maintain the Annex I habitatis for which the GAC has been selected at revolvable conservation status.     Interview       1355     Luire luire     To maintain the Annex I habitatis for which the GAC has been selected at revolvable conservation status.     Interview       1355     Luire luire     To maintain the Annex I habitatis for which the GAC has been selected at revolvable conservation status.     Interview       1355     Luire luire     To maintain the Annex I habitatis for which the GAC has been selected at revolvable conservation status.     Interview       1355     Luire luire     To maintain the Annex I habitatis for which the GAC has been selected at revolvable conservation status.     Interview       1355     Luire luire     To maintain the Annex I habitatis for which the GAC has been selected at revolvable conservation status.     Interview       1029     Marganitilera marganitilera (Marganitilera marganitilera (Marganitilera disconservation status.     To maintain the societ, societ marganitilera (Marganitilera activity)     To maintain the societ dosciet marganity marganitilera (M			4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with				
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IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garaan         The Twelve Bens/Garaan       7130       Blanket bog ("active only)       Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.         IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garaan       7130       Blanket bog ("active only)       Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4b (for SPAs) regardi								
IEE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garanan Complex SAC       Sale       Sale <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>								
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Image: Interview Bens/Garraun complex SAC       Ariga: Interview Bens/Garraun complex SAC       Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) regarding potential impacts.       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) regarding potential impacts.			1029					
Image: Leon20201       Image: The Twelve Bens/Garrau complex SAC       from the Sub-Basin Plan)       extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollutivures, polutivures, pollutivures, pollutivures, poll								
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garan       7130       Blanket bog (*active only)       Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       None Identified       3.5b								
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC       Najas flexilis       To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.       To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.       See Tables 3.4 (for SACs)       See Tables 3.4 (for SACs)       See Tables 3.4 (for SACs)       None Identified       See Tables 3.4       See Tabl				from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC       To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.       To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and neaves, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.       To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and maches: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       None Identified       3.5t         8210       Calcareous rocky slopes with       Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.       potential impacts.       None Identified       3.5t								
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garran complex SAC       T130       Blanket bog (*active only)       Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) ad.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a         8220       Siliceous rocky slopes with B210       Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) potential impacts.       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)								
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garrann complex SAC       Tables 2.42       Tables 3.44 (for SACs) Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development. Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat			1833	Naias flexilis	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	4		
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC <ul> <li>A 130</li> <li>Blanket bog (*active only)</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development. Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extractindext. Agricultural re</li></ul>								
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC       7130       Blanket bog (*active only)       Main Threats and Impacts:Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development. Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Mechanical peat extraction, Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.     See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and Sta (for SACs) and Sta (for SACs) and Sta (for SACs) and Sta (for SACs) an					aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage,			
IE002031       The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC       Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs).       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs).       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs).       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs).       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SACs).       None Identified       See Tables 3.4a (for SACs).       See			7130	Blanket bog (*active only)		4		
B220     Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation     Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation     potential impacts.       8210     Calcareous rocky slopes with Calcareous rocky slopes with     Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.     potential impacts.	E002031		. 100	Diamor bog ( douve only)			None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
chasmophytic vegetation       8210     Calcareous rocky slopes with       Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.	-2002001	complex SAC	8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation			3.50 (1
				chasmophytic vegetation				
chasmophytic vegetation			8210		Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

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		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation,Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion , Invasive species.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion , Invasive species.			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting;Peat extraction; and Invasive species			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
		4030	Erica tetralix European dry heaths	relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture,sand and gravel extraction,urbanisation			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	and industrialisation.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Inpacts: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
IE002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5
		7230	Alkaline fens	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage	potential impacts.		
		1150	Coastal lagoons	and agricultural reclamation Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage			
		7150	bogs Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	and agricultural reclamation			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats & Impacts; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1106	Salmo salar				
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia				
		1000			ı		I

		1833 Najas flexilis	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.	)f	
IE002130	Tully Lough SAC	3110     Oligotrophic waters of very few minerals of (Littorelletalia uniflor:       1833     Najas flexilis	containing To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at sandy plains favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazin	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding None Ide potential impacts.	entified See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (

Natura 2000 Site Code	DEREEN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site		Natura 2000	D Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1130		Estuaries	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1140		Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		3260		Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1103		Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1099		Lampetra fluviatilis	Ingration, cautophication, islatic horizing, and roaning			
		1096		Lampetra planeri	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction Gross pollution and specific pollutants	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley	1095 1102		Petromyzon marinus Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (
		1106		Salmo salar	leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1355		Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1029		Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Dereen Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		7140		Transition mires and quaking	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		7110		bogs Active raised bogs	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting;	_		
IE0001757	Holdenstown Bog				drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (
				1	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
					To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		7130		Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		7130			favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: Grazing, Afforestation, Recreational activities, encroachment of scrub, land improvement/reclamation and afforestation			
		4010		Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		4030		European dry heaths	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	-		
					urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			

Measure/Mitigation .4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & .5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. .4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & .5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of			
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	non-native conifers. Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		8110 4060	Siliceous scree of the montane to Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr			
				recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and				
		3130	ponds Oligotrophic to mesotrophic				
		0100	standing waters with vegetation o the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	f			
		6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural intensification, Agricultural abandonment and afforestation			
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1103	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106	Salmo salar				
		1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,			
		1355	Lutra lutra	leisure fishing, drift netting Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092 1029	Austropotamobius pallipes Margaritifera margaritifera				
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore	1025	Margantiera margantiera (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which wil require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
		1990	Margaritifera durrovensis (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which wil				

 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &

 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.

 See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

1016	Vertigo moulinsiana	Main threats and impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing,
		Undergrazing, Forestry planting, Stock feeding, Burning, Peat extraction,
		Communications networks, Paths, tracks, Walking, horseriding and non-
		motorised vehicles, Water pollution, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out,
		Drainage, Modifying structures of inland water course
1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure,
		Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland
		clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees,
		Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development
		or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,
	and Blechnum in British Isles	clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.
0450	All - 1-1 Course (a. 1910 Allows	Market Theorem is the second data and the second
91E0 3260	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;
3260	Water courses of plain to	
	montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and	
	Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	
	Caminicho-Batrachion vegetation	
1310	Salicornia and other annuals	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion
	colonizing mud and sand	
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion
	Puccinellietalia maritimae)	
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive
	(Juncetalia maritimi)	species, erosion
4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,
		urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen
7000		enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa	
0.400	formation (Cratoneurion)	4
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe	
	communities of plains and of the	
1320	montane to alpine levels	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	main threats and impacts: reclamation or mudilats and saltmarsh or coastal
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging,
1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for
1130	LSWANCS	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.
		nora, water politition, tilmate triange, triange in species composition.

Natura 2000 Site Code	ESKE CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of]: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
			Threats; Agriculture, sand and gravel extraction, urbanisation and			
IE0000115	BALLINTRA	4030         European dry heaths           8240         Limestone pavements	Industrialisation. Threats; Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, africultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding. To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Strategies to achieve objectives Control of supplementary feeding Maintain suitable grazing régime Purchase of land within site Management Issues Grazing regime. Ineffective control of scrub encroachment.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
IE0000129	CROAGHONAGH BOG	7130 Blanket bog (*active only) Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures 1029 from the Sub-Basin Plan)	<ul> <li>Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.</li> <li>Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.</li> <li>To maintain the extent, species-richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To maintain facilities for the visiting public and promote and enhance the potential educational</li> <li>Management Issues</li> <li>Water Abstraction (I. Mourne water supply to be developed by Donegal Co Co will not impact significantly on the cSAC. Minor issues also include;</li> <li>Drainage (EU life project inproving integrity)</li> <li>Dumping</li> <li>Forestry (commercial forestry adjacent to site needs to be monitored)</li> <li>Grazing (sheep at low stocking density)</li> <li>Burning</li> <li>Turf Cutting</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fi
IE0000133	DONEGAL BAY (MURVAGH)	Mudflats and sandflats not         1140       covered by seawater at low tide         Fixed coastal dunes with         herbaceous vegetation (grey         2130       dunes)         2190       Humid dune slacks         1365       Phoca vitulina	Threats; Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species Threats; Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, Erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping and caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
IE0000138	DURNESH LOUGH	1150       Coastal lagoons         Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils         6410       (Molinion caeruleae)	Threats; Hunting, paths, tracks, improved access to site, outdoor sports leisure water pollution, reclamation, drainage, modification of hydrography, management of water levels, eutrophication, accumulation of organic material.	, See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (t 3.5b (f
		Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains 3110 (Littorelletalia uniflorae) Petrifying springs with tufa 7220 formation (Cratoneurion)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Any change in the hydrological condition of these often sites of limited expanse may result in their rapid disappearance.			

Measure/Mitigation
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 6 (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 9 (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 9 (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

LOUGH ESKE AND ARDNAMONA WOOD	91A0 and Blechnum in B 1106 Salmo salar <i>Margaritifera</i> <i>margaritifera</i> (Incor Eske <i>Margaritiera</i> which will require a	site.Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate g species, whereas external threats include clearance initish Isles To establish effective liaison and co-operation with relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accu and Eutrophication. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, over agricultural holdings,general forestry management, feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gra extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disp communication networks, energy transport, improve leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamatio flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	grazing levels and invasive e for agriculture or felling for landowners, legal users and , fertilisation, grazing, imulation of organic material grazing, restructuring stock feeding, leisure vel extraction,peat bosal of household waste, ed access to sites, sport and in, drainage, canalisation, han disturbance, woodland		See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (1
	1421 Trichomanes spec	modifications to the hdrology of a site through affore or hydro-electric engineering, water pollution, air po	estation, road development		
	3110 Oligotrophic waters	s containing Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, affo	prestation, and the presence		
LOUGH NILLAN BOG (CARRICKATLIEVE)	<i>Margaritifera marg</i> (Incorporates the C <i>Margaritifera</i> catch will require additior	mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive speci scale construction. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, over agricultural holdings,general forestry management, feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gra extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disp communication networks, energy transport, improve hal measures	afforestation, tourism, ies, air pollution and large grazing, restructuring stock feeding, leisure vel extraction,peat posal of household waste, ed access to sites, sport and		See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE BOC	7130 Blanket bog (*activ	mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive speci	afforestation, tourism, ies, air pollution and large See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
	4010       Erica tetralix         4030       European dry heat         4060       Alpine and Boreal         4060       Alpine and Boreal         7130       Blanket bog (*activ         7230       Alkaline fens         Juniperus commur       on heaths or calca         5130       grasslands         Molinia meadows or peaty or clavey-silt         6410       (Molinion caerulea)         Fixed coastal dune         herbaceous vegetz         2130       dunes)         Decalcified fixed di         2140       Empetrum nigrum         Dunes with Salix re         2170       ssp.argentea (Sali)         2190       Humid dune slacks         Shifting dunes alor       with Ammophila ar         2120       dunes)         Atlantic decalcified         2150       (Calluno-Ulicetea)         1160       Large shallow inlet         1330       Puccinellietalia ma	hs Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communic tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other form improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leis horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – a trampling and overuse Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, a mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive speci scale construction. is formations reous on calcareous, -laden soils e) us with ation (grey unes with gg the shoreline enaria (white fixed dunes s and bays Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep of also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina angl Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive spec some minor losses of habitat during the current ass and reclamation.	ns – wind generated energy, sure activities, walking, l vehicles, mountaineering, acidification – from acid rain, agricultural reclamation, afforestation, tourism, ies, air pollution and large		
	ARDNAMONA WOOD	LOUGH ESKE AND ARDNAMONA WOOD       1106       Salmo salar         1106       Salmo salar         Margaritifera which will require a which will require a measures from the 1029       Plans)         1421       Trichomanes speci measures from the 1029       1421         LOUGH NILLAN BOG (CARRICKATULEVE)       7131       Blanket bog (*activ Will require addition 1029         MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE BOO       7130       Blanket bog (*activ Will require addition 1029         TIO       Stating will regit regit regit regit re	LOUGH ESKE ADD     AREMMON WOOD     To statistic induce induce clearance     and discrimin in Entlinit liefs     and Eutophones     and Eutophone     and Eutophone     and Eutophones     and Eutophones     and Eutophones     and Eutophone     and     and     and Eutophone     and     an	21.0.         and Betchmin In Similar lates         intelex         Intelexits in discrimination of support and	Instantian         Instant

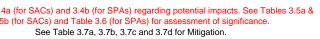
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

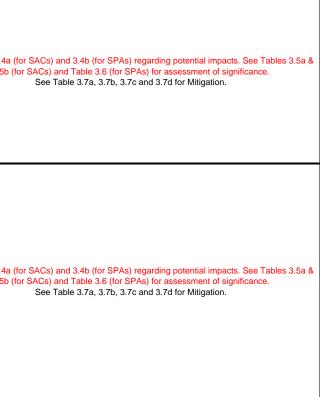
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

IE0001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau also contains Pettigo plateau Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	4010 7130	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain and, if possible, enhance the extent and ecological value of the active blanket bog and wet heath habitats within the site. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. To maintain and, if possible, enhance the populations of important bird species occurring within the site, including the Greenland White-fronted Goose (if it still occurs), Golden Plover, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon and Hen Harrier To maintain and, if possible, enhance the extent and ecological value of the other habitats within the site, including the lakes and wet grassland Main strategies to achieve objectives <ul> <li>Ensure sustainable grazing levels</li> <li>Cease mechanical peat extraction within the site and control ongoing turf-cutting activities</li> <li>Prevent extraction of peat from virgin blanket bog areas</li> <li>Block existing drains</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fo
IE0000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD	6210 21A0 3110 1130 1140 1106 1365 1355 1029 1065 1065 1013 1013 1833 1395 7150	Biometana) (Important orchid sites)         Machairs (* in Ireland)         Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)         Estuaries         Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide         Salmo salar         Phoca vitulina         Lutra lutra         Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenea Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)         Euphydryas aurinia         Vertigo geyeri         Najas flexilis         Petalophyllum ralfsii         Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with	<ul> <li>Threats; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.</li> <li>Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.</li> <li>Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of inet materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course</li> <li>Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.</li> <li>Threats; Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. from low intensity grazing to arable/hay/silage. Use of pesticides: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to nutrient enrichment from artificial and natural fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat. Grazing: changes in grazing lavels and changes to current grazing practice (lengths of grazing periods). Abandonment of pastoral systems. Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shabita ti sots through erosion and fragmentation</li></ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
		6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid				

.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

			Eradicate Rhododendron from the site and adjoining lands			
IE0001880	MEENAGUSE SCRAGH	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 4010 Erica tetralix	To maintain and, if possible, enhance the extent and quality of the Annex I habitat northern Atlantic wet heath To maintain and, if possible, enhance the breeding success of the Peregrine To maintain and, if possible, enhance the presence of Atlantic Salmon To maintain and, if possible, enhance other habitats of ecological interest on the site To maintain effective liaison between NPW and interested parties (e.g. landowners, commonage right holders, the NRFB and the public) regarding the management of the site Management Issues Main conservation issues Natural succession Degradation of habitats Localised erosion Main strategies to achieve objectives Achieve sustainable stocking densities Monitor the Annex I habitat ,scragh and Peregrine population Liaise with landowners and commonage rights holders to achieve sustainable stocking densities Liaise with NRFB regarding water quality and Salmon populations	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
IE0001992	TAMUR BOG	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with           4010         Erica tetralix           7130         Blanket bog (*active only)           7150         Oepressions on peat substrates           7150         of the Rhynchosporion           Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)           3110         (Littorelletalia uniflorae)           Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 4010         Erica tetralix           7130         Blanket bog (*active only)           Transition mires and quaking bogs         Transition mires and quaking           1106         Salmo salar           Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (





Natura 2000 Site Code	GEARHAMEEN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site Name		000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1099	Lompotro fluviotilio	favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1355	Lutra lutra	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii				
IE000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC also comprises Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	2130       Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)       Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, Erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping and caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation,       See Tables 3.4a (for SAC and 3.4b (for SPAs) regar	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for \$ 3.5b (for SACs) and T See Table 3.7a, 3.7b,		
		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines				
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony				
		2110	banks Embryonic shifting dunes	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised			
		2120		Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised			
			with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works			
		2170 2190	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae) Humid dune slacks				
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
			Puccinellietalia maritimae)				
		1410 1130	Mediterranean salt meadows Estuaries	Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over- Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for			
		1150	Estudiles	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		91e0	colonizing mud and sand Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion	אין	1		
			maritimae)				
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
IE000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC			To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for S 3.5b (for SACs) and Ta See Table 3.7a, 3.7b,
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for S
IE000364	Kilgarvan Ice House SAC			clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and Tase Table 3.7a, 3.7b,

Measure/Mitigation
Measure/Mitigation
8.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Cs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
8.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & Cs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

				<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	1
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.		
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.		
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants		
		1103	Alosa fallax	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting		
		1106	Salmo salar	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.		
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants		
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through		
		1355	Lutra lutra	deterioration of old buildings Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course		
	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks	1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures: Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	See Tables 3.4
IE000365	and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Caragh/Capall/Owenreagh/Kerry Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding None Identified potential impacts.	3.5b (for SACs) See Table 3.7a
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia		1	
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.	t	
		1833 3110	Najas flexilis Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).	Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction		

		0.400			1		
		3130		Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
		5130 6130	Juniperus communis formations Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils				
		7130		Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		91J0	Salicion albae) Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	noroalion, quarres, communication networks, with farm developments.			
		91A0		To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
IE001371	Mucksna Wood SAC			To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SA 3.5b (for SACs) and Tal See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3
				favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			See Table 3.78, 3.70, 3.
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion			
		1410		and accretion To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	•		
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		8330	Submerged or partly submerged sea caves				
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts				

		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	-		
IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	2130 6130	Fixed coastal dunes with Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professiona fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		<u>1365</u> 1014	Phoca vitulina Vertigo angustior	Main Threats and Impacts: Recruitment failure, competition for resources, Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing Abandonment of pastoral systems, undergrazing, Sand and gravel extraction, Stock feeding, Agriculture and forestry, Paths, tracks, Golf courses, Camping and caravans, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Motorised vehicles, drainage and erosion.			
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelic buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildingsMain threats and impacts:			
		1355	Lutra lutra	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Mair Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste,disposal of industrial waste,			
	Blackwater River (Kerry)			disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (f

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1029	(Incorporates the Kerry Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub- Basin Plan) Geomalacus maculosus European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. Main Threats and Pressures:Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum) Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,			
				urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
IE004038	Killarney National Park SPA		good diversities of birds typical of upland and woodland habitats. Several nationally rare woodland species are present, notably Redstart. Two species, Red Grouse and Ring Ouzel, are Red- listed species of high conservation concern. Of note is that three of the species which occur regularly are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, i.e. Peregrine, Merlin and Greenland White-fronted Goose. The goose population is also of significance as it is the	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when - its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and - the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and - the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below. The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when population status of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fr 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.1
				To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding		See Tables 3.4a (f

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance.

	Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when $\cdot$ its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and $\cdot$ the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.	potential impacts.	See Table 3.7a, 3.7
	The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and - the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.		

, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

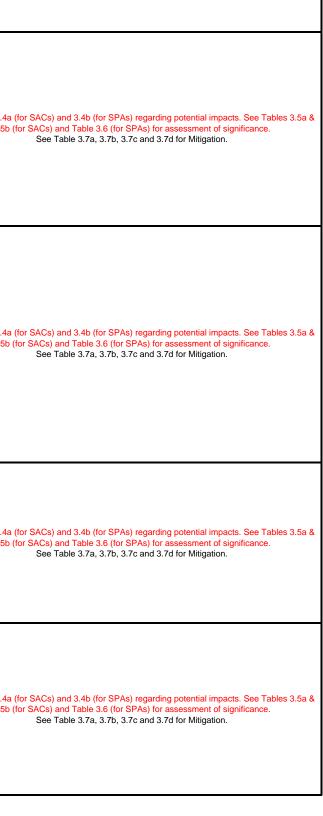
Natura 2000 Site Code	GLASKEELAN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site Name	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?		
		Northern Atlantic wet heaths with           4010         Erica tetralix           7130         Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	-			
		Depressions on peat substrates           7150         of the Rhynchosporion	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring	-			
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady Margaritiera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin 1029 Plans)	agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (1	
			Generic measures: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	-			
			To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	ł			
		7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	g None Identified		See Tables 3.4a (
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	Transition mires and quaking 7140 bogs	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation           Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		3.5b (f	
		7230         Alkaline fens           1393         Drepanocladus vernicosus	reclamation Threats; Pollution, Land use, climate change	-			
		Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains 3110 (Littorelletalia uniflorae) Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 4010 Erica tetralix	afforestation, and the presence of alien species To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status: blanket bog,				
		4030     European dry heaths       4060     Alpine and Boreal heaths	and the populations of rare and notable plant species To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse	-			
		7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.				
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia 8110 alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani Siliceous rocky slopes with 8220 chasmophytic vegetation		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f	
		Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owencarrow Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures 1029 from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	3			
			Management Issues         • Path erosion, burning, dumping, quarrying, turf cutting, grazing         Main strategies to achieve objectives         • Manage grazing on commonages and on privately owned land         • Minimise threat from quarrying         • Minimise impacts of peat extraction and peat erosion due to trampling pressures				

Measure/Mitigation
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & o (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & o (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ) (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

			<ul> <li>Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive</li> <li>Manage habitats for notable plant species</li> <li>Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties</li> </ul>			
IE0001190	SHEEPHAVEN	Mudflats and sandflats not         1140       covered by seawater at low tide         Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-         1330       Puccinellietalia maritimae)         Mediterranean salt meadows         1410       (Juncetalia maritimi)         Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white         2120       dunes)         Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)         21a0       Machairs (* in Ireland)         Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats; walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping & caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities, ports, pitch, other urbanisation, burning, discontinuous urbanisation, routes, autoroutes, fertilization, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, competition.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	3110 (Littorelletalia uniflorae) Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, menchanical removal of peta, ontine errowal of peta, with errowal of peta, indiverse finite errowal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peta, ubanised areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industria waste, disposal of industrial waste, dis	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

					7		1
			Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlas keelan Margaritifera catchments which will require additional	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	1		
		1029	measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
			Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting,			
		3110	(Littorelletalia uniflorae)	afforestation, and the presence of alien species To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish	-		
		1833	Najas flexilis	aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.	4		
IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER		Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
		1029	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material			
		1106	Salmo salar Oligotrophic waters containing	and Eutrophication. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		3110	very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only) Transition mires and quaking	scale construction. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	7140	bogs	relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (f
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
				Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure			
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	1		
		1020		nooding, damping, dopoliting, oroboth.			
SPA004039	Glenveagh National Park		Peregrine (4 pairs) and Merlin (1- 3 pairs). Golden Plover, with between 5 and 10 pairs known to breed. Red Grouse is also widespread on the bogs. Ring Ouzel, breeds sparingly.Several pairs of Whinchat, a scarce Irish species, breed within the site. A pair of the very rare Red-throated Diver breeds nearby. Goosander	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.We are using the habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when - its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and - the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
			is also a regular visitor to the lakes. Snowy Owl attempted to breed within the site.	term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.			
			supported a small Greenland	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the			
SPA004106	Lough Barra Bog also contains Lough Barra Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)		the bog habitat is still good.The site has a good population of Red Grouse, a Red-listed species, and also has breeding Dunlin. It may support breeding Golden Plover,	habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when · its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and · the ecological factors that are necessary for its long- term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and · the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below. The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: · population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and · the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and · there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (i
			bog to the east of the site.	basis.			



Natura 2000 Site Code	KERRY BLACKWATER Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 20	00 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Pressures: Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
IE000093	Caha Mountains SAC	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.	potential impacts.		See Table 5.78, 5.1
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		3130	chasmophytic vegetation Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds		-		
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1355	Lutra lutra	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii	Main Thracta and Impacts, Walking harastiding 9 non-metariand vahiolog			
IE000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC also comprises Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, Erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping and caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposa of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1210 1220	Annual vegetation of drift lines Perennial vegetation of stony		1		
			banks		-		
		2110 2120	Embryonic shifting dunes Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works			
		2170	dunes) Dunes with Salix repens		1		
		2190	ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae) Humid dune slacks		1		
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over-	]		

Measure/Mitigation

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. , 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution,			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals	reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		91e0	colonizing mud and sand Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)				
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for
IE000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC			relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7l
					poonaa mpooor		
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		I	
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1103	Alosa fallax	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	-		
		1400	Salma aalaa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106	Salmo salar	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures:Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1029	Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7t
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia		]		

(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

				timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for			
		1833	Najas flexilis				
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
			Geomanacus maculosus	relevant authorities.Main Threats and Pressures:Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
E001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	<mark>See Table: 3.5b (for S</mark> See Table
		3110	(Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.	]		
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species	]		
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
			Alluvial forests with Alnus	clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,	-		
		7130	peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat	-		
		5130 6130 6410	Juniperus communis formations Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous,				
				urban uneats and impacts. Agriculture, burning, said and graver extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
		4010 4030	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,			
			montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		3260	the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea Water courses of plain to	leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.			
		3130	(Littorelletalia uniflorae). Oligotrophic to mesotrophic	Cutting, Alien species introduction Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and			
		1833 3110	Najas flexilis Oligotrophic waters containing	Global warming, Climate change. Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons,			

				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at		I	
IE001371	Mucksna Wood SAC			favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for 3.5b (for SACs) and
12001011				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
				relevant authorities.	-		
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				favourable conservation status; Blanket bog (active) (25% area of the site) Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat			
				cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway			
				Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change			
IE001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC			To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
12001001	madiago ma bog or to			• To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict			
				buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to			
				foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this			
				species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub			
IE002098	Old Domestic Building,			clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and
1002090	Askive Wood SAC			loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	1		
				favourable conservation status.	-		
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
				relevant authorities.	4		
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1330	banks Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	4		
		1000	Puccinellietalia maritimae)	favourable conservation status. Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows	and accretion To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire	4		
			(Juncetalia maritimi)	site. Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over			
				grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
		1170	Reefs	relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for	-		
		8330	Submerged or partly submerged	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	{		
		2120	sea caves	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised	-		
				vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic		1		
			and Baltic coasts				
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	-		
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,			
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae				
					ļ		
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for
IE002158	Kenmare River SAC			loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and
				foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7
				also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant			
				pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through			
				deterioration of old buildings			
					L	1	I

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges	<b>л</b> ,		I
		1365 1014	Phoca vitulina Vertigo angustior	and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course Main Threats and Impacts: Recruitment failure, competition for resources, Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing, Abandonment of pastoral systems, undergrazing, Sand and gravel extraction, Stock feeding, Agriculture and forestry, Paths, tracks, Golf courses, Camping and caravans, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Motorised vehicles, drainage and erosion.			
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
	Blackwater River (Kerry SAC	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roots through deterioration of old buildingsMain threats and impacts: To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and			
IE002173		,		copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (for SACs) ar See Table 3.7a, 3.
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Kerry Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub Basin Plan)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking b- and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures:Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
IE002187	Drongawn Louidh SAC	1150	Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, paths, tracks, improved access to site, outdoor sports leisure, water pollution, reclamation, drainage, modification of hydrography, management of water levels, eutrophication, accumulation of organic material.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (for SACs) ar
1002187	Drongawn Lough SAC			To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	potential impacts.	None identified	See Table 3.7a, 3.
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Sites Code	LEANNAN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of[: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
IE0000116	BALLYARR WOOD	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which wi require additional measures from 1029 the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, I communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the site To provide facilities on site for the visiting public so as to improve its recreational use and potential educational value. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with neighbouring landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fc 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7
		Management Issues Coppicing; dead and fallen timber; education/information; exotic tre grazing; recreational use; regeneration; research. In relation to fenc sheep and stock poof fence encloses the entire site. A regular prog maintenance is essential. Controlled grazing to maintain the quality of open areas within the site is an issue. A research project aimed a biodiversity and conditions for natural regeneration of trees, based	Management Issues Coppicing; dead and fallen timber; education/information; exotic trees; fencing; grazing; recreational use; regeneration; research. In relation to fencing, a sheep and stock poof fence encloses the entire site. A regular programe of maintenance is essential. Controlled grazing to maintain the quality and extent of open areas within the site is an issue. A research project aimed at enhancing biodiversity and conditions for natural regeneration of trees, based on grazing by a small number of introduced ponies is ongoing.			
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with           4010         Erica tetralix           7130         Blanket bog (*active only)           Depressions on peat substrates           7150         of the Rhynchosporion           Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady Margaritiera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin           1029         Plans)	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.         Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.         Generic measures: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.         To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fr 3.5b (for SACs) an See Table 3.7a, 3.
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	7130     Blanket bog (*active only)       Transition mires and quaking       7140     bogs       7230     Alkaline fens       1393     Drepanocladus vernicosus	Irelevant authorities. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation Threats; Pollution, Land use, climate change	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (
IE0001107	COOLVOY BOG	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the priority habitat, active blanket bog. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of semi-natural habitats throughout the site; wet heath, cutover bog, flushes and streams To maintain the population of Golden Plover on the site To continue effective liaison and co-operation with landowners/managers and relevant interest groups on the management of the site Main strategies to achieve objectives • Manage grazing on active blanket bog, heath and cutover bog • Monitor the active blanket bog • Regulate peat cutting	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table 3.7a, 3.7

Measure/Mitigation
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & o (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
(for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

							1
				Maintain Golden Plover population through habitat protection and monitoring     Liaison/consultation with landowners and interested parties			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status: blanket bog, heath, scree, cut-over bog, flushes, lakes, rivers and streams, exposed rock, sand and gravel and upland grassland on peaty soil To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, particularly those listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (Golden Plover, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin), Red Grouse, Ring Ouzel			
		4030	European dry heaths	and the populations of rare and notable plant species	-		
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation,			
				mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	scale construction.	-		
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (for SACs) ar See Table 3.7a, 3.
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation		potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owencarrow Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	3		
				Management Issues • Path erosion, burning, dumping, quarrying, turf cutting, grazing Main strategies to achieve objectives • Manage grazing on commonages and on privately owned land • Minimise threat from quarrying • Minimise impacts of peat extraction and peat erosion due to trampling pressures • Manage habitats for notable plant species • Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
	SHEEPHAVEN	1140	covered by seawater at low tide Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) Shifting dunes along the shoreline				
		2120	with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a
IE0001190			Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey	Threats; walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping & caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling, golf course, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities, sports pitch, other urbanisation, burning, discontinuous urbanisation, routes, autoroutes, fertilization, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	rding None Identified	3.5b
		2130 21a0	dunes) Machairs (* in Ireland)	competition.	-		
		91a0	Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		3110	(Littorenetalia uninorae)	anorestation, and the presence of allen species	1	I	I

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & .5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

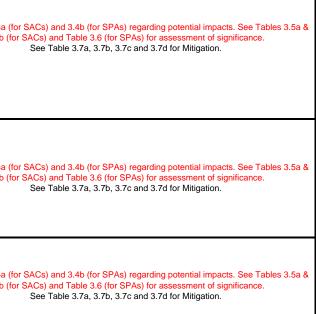
Glenveagh Nat IE0002047 contains Lo Meenachullio	gore Bog and ational Park also ough Barra & ion Bog Nature (Ramsar Site)	3260 4010 4030 4060 6410 7130 7150 91A0 1421 1355 1106	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix European dry heaths Alpine and Boreal heaths Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) Blanket bog (*active only) Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles Trichomanes speciosum Lutra lutra Lutra lutra Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlas keelan Margaritifera catchments which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication. Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (for SACs) a See Table 3.7a, 3
		1029	Plan)	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
IE0002159 MULRO	OY BAY	<u>1160</u> 1170 1355	Large shallow inlets and bays Reefs Lutra lutra Oligotrophic waters containing	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
	-	<u>3110</u> 1833	very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) Najas flexilis				

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

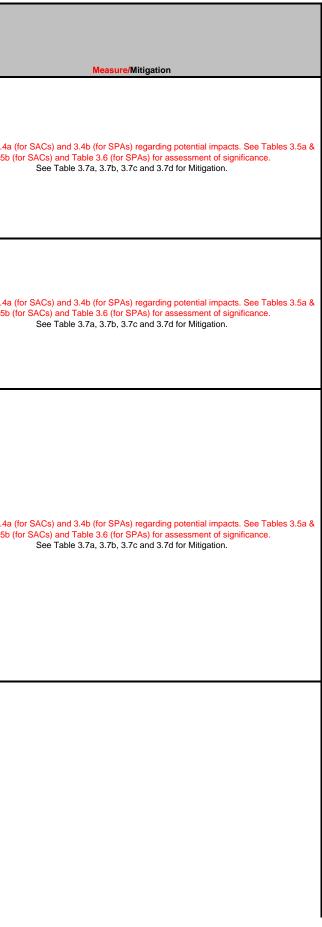
						1	1
IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER		Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures	Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (1
		1029	from the Sub-Basin Plan)	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing,			
				pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic materia	1		
		1106	Salmo salar	and Eutrophication. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				favourable conservation status. Threats: aquaculture, recreational fishing,			
				housing development, sewage outflow, industrialisation, autoroutes, port/marina, motorised sports including boating, water pollution, reclamation of			
		1130	Estuaries	land, drainage, dredging.	_		
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Professional fishing, taking for fauna,			
		1150	Constal language	taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition			
		1150	Coastal lagoons Spartina swards (Spartinion		_		
		1320	maritimae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	4		
				relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle			
				Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species.			
IE0002287	LOUGH SWILLY		Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (1 3.5b (f
		1330	Puccinellietalia maritimae)	period to infilling and reclamation. Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive	potential impacts.		0.00 (.
			Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for	·		
		91a0	and Blechnum in British Isles	timber	-		
				Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses,			
				removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching,			
				sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas,			
				discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal			
				of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes,			
				ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank			
		1355	Lutra lutra	vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
			Oligotrophic waters containing	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		3110	very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
			Northern Atlantic wet heaths with	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	1		
		4010	Erica tetralix	favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire	-		
				site. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism,			
		7120	Plankat has (*	trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large			
IE0003204		7130	Blanket bog (*active only) Transition mires and quaking	scale construction. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (t
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	7140	bogs	relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (f
				Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution,			
		1106	Salmo salar	biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring	-		
				agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure			
			Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske	feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste,			
			Margaritifera catchment which	communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and	Ł		
		1029	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
			,				
			Peregrine (4 pairs) and Merlin (1- 3 pairs). Golden Plover, with between 5 and 10 pairs known to breed. Red Grouse is also				
SPA004039	Glenveagh National Park		widespread on the bogs. Ring Ouzel, breeds sparingly.Several pairs of Whinchat, a scarce Irish	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the babitat displayed and finitian of COS. Enversely accomparison status of a babitat	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
			Diver breeds nearby. Goosander is also a regular visitor to the lakes. Snowy Owl attempted to	term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as			
			pair of the very rare Red-throated Diver breeds nearby. Goosander is also a regular visitor to the	is achieved when · its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and · the ecological factors that are necessary for its long- term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable			

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 9 (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

			-			
SPA004060	Lough Fern SPA	1990s, it seems that Pochard has a population of national importance (average of 671 individuals), with good numbers also of Tufted Duck (average of 213). Other species that occur include Goldeneye (9), Coot (48), Whooper Swan (20-30), and small numbers of dabbling ducks such as Wigeon and Mallard. Little Grebe and Water Rail are	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when $\cdot$ its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and $\cdot$ the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below. The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: $\cdot$ population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and $\cdot$ the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fo
373	Lough Barra Bog RAMSAR		An area of lowland blanket bog and part of the headwaters of a major tributary of the Gweebarra River. The blanket bog grades into wet grassy heath and includes fenland and several small pool and lake complexes.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
475	Meenachullion Bog RAMSAR	apricaria', and a wintering flock of the globally vulnerable goose	The site, adjacent to the Meenachullion Bog site, is part of the most extensive and intact area of lowland blanket bog in northwest Ireland. The site includes numerous small pool complexes and flushes and remnants of native deciduous woodland.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr



Natura 2000 Site Code	LICKY CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites		Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1130	Estuaries	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing,			
				taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
	Ballymacoda SAC also comprises Ballymacoda Ramsar Sites	1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion S	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
IE000077		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide				
				pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	c			
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
IE0000665	Helvick Head			To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding None Identified potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fc
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	1		
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic	• To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
	Ardmore Head - BALLYNAFAGH BOG		and Baltic coasts	favourable conservation status; vegetated sea cliffs (25%) and European dry heaths (23%)			
IE002123		4030	European dry heaths	<ul> <li>To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, including open marine waters (33%), dry-humid acid grassland (10%), scrub (4%), exposed rocky shore and shingle beaches (3%), amenity grassland (&lt;1%), non- calcareous springs (&lt;1%), stonewalls and other stonework (3%), amenity grassland (&lt;1%), non-calcareous springs (&lt;1%), stonewalls and other stonework (&lt;1%), hedgerows (&lt;1%) and sea inlets and bays (part of 33% open marine water). Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition</li> </ul>		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
				• To maintain the populations of notable species at favourable conservation status, including Chough, Peregrine Falcon and sea bird colonies that occur within the site			
				<ul> <li>To increase public awareness and appreciation of the conservation value of the site</li> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities</li> </ul>			
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution,			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1410	Puccinellietalia maritimae) Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over- grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.	3		
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
							1



		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		1095 1096	Petromyzon marinus Lampetra planeri	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction,			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Gross pollution and specific pollutants Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction,			
		1100	AL	Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1103	Alosa fallax Salmo salar	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,			
	Blackwater River	1106 1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,			
IE002170	(Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises			leisure fishing, drift netting	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
	Blackwater Estuary Ramsar Site	1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	potential impacts.		
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Munster Blackwater and Licky Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1000	Austranstanskius sellings				
		<u>1092</u> 1421	Austropotamobius pallipes Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
IE0002324	Glendine Wood	1921	monomanes speciosam	favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	potentiai impacto.		
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
				relevant authorities.			
				To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a
IE004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA also contains Dungarvan Harbour Ramsar site			Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when $\cdot$ its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and $\cdot$ the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b
				The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and $\cdot$ the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.			

.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. .4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

itura 2000 Site Co	MOUNTAIN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Q	ualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	European dry heath (all sub- types) (84%) North Atlantic Wet Heath with Erica tetralix (1%)	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; European dry heaths (all sub-types) (84% area of the site in mosaic with Dry Grassland and Exposed Rock) and North Atlantic Wet Heaths with Erica tetralix (1% area of the site).</li> <li>To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site.</li> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities Management Issues</li> <li>All terrain vehicles (ATVs)</li> <li>Burning</li> <li>Decline of the Red Grouse population</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Erosion</li> <li>Group water schemes Main strategies to achieve objectives</li> <li>Maintain sustainable levels of grazing</li> <li>Control burning</li> <li>Control burning</li> <li>Control use of All terrain vehicles</li> <li>Monitor status of Red Grouse population</li> <li>Maintain notable species within the site</li> <li>Liaison with stakeholders</li> </ul>		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (1
	Slaney River Valley	1130 1140 3260	Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
IE0000781		1103 1099 1096 1095 1102	Alosa fallax Lampetra fluviatilis Lampetra planeri Petromyzon marinus Alosa alosa	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,			See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
		1106 1355	Alosa alosa       Main Threats and Impacts. Main Hade barriers to migration, edunophication         Issuer fishing, drift netting       Issuer fishing, drift netting         Lutra lutra       Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedge: and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, profession fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanise areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course				
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Dereen Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions,			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	1		
		1103	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106	Salmo salar	contraction for an initial of the monthly of the fortune	1		

Measure/Mitigation
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	]		
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092 1029 1990	Austropotamobius pallipes Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan) Margaritifera durrovensis (Incorporates the Nore				
			Margaritifera catchment which wil require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
IE0002162 iver E	Barrow and River Nor	1016	Vertigo moulinsiana	Main threats and impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing, Undergrazing, Forestry planting, Stock feeding, Burning, Peat extraction, Communications networks, Paths, tracks, Walking, horseriding and non- motorised vehicles, Water pollution, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, Drainage, Modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3 3.
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	-		
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.	-		
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae) Mediterranean salt meadows	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive	-		
		4030	(Juncetalia maritimi) European dry heaths	species, erosion Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	-		
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa	urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition	-		
		6430	formation (Cratoneurion) Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels				
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			

es 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	MUNSTER BLACKWATER Natura 2000 Site Name	0440	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of]: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
IE000106	St.Gobnets Wood SAC	91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1103	Alosa fallax Salmo salar	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	-		
		1099 1303	Lampetra fluviatilis Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (for
	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks	1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures:Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
IE000365	and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1029	Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	3		

Measure/Mitigation

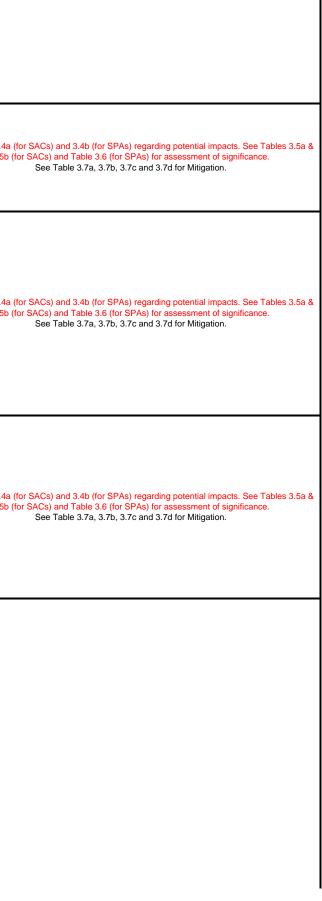
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

				clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development			
				or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
		<u>1833</u> 3110	Najas flexilis Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains	Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction			
		3130	(Littorelletalia uniflorae). Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and			
			the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	n		
	6	5130	Juniperus communis formations	enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
		<u>6130</u> 6410	Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change		1	1
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	• To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; active blanket bog (8% of the site), species-rich Nardus grassland (<1%), European dry heath (47%), Alpine and boreal heath (2%) and siliceous/calcareous rocky slopes (3%). Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	<ul> <li>To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, such as upland grassland (29%), wet heath (9%), lakes and rivers (1%) and scrub (&lt;1%) Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.</li> </ul>			
		4030	European dry heaths	<ul> <li>To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, including Small White Orchid, Northern Rock-cress, Alpine Saw-wort, Otter, Irish Hare, Badger, Peregrine Falcon and Merlin. Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3
IE000646	Galtee Mountains	8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	<ul> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.</li> </ul>	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and T See Table
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation				
		6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural intensification, Agricultural abandonment and afforestation			

s 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

				Management Issues  • Burning • Drainage • Erosion • Grazing • Recreational pressure Main strategies to achieve objectives • Maintain sustainable grazing levels • Control damaging activities, such as burning and fertiliser use • Conduct monitoring surveys of habitats and important species • Ensure effective liaison between relevant stakeholders			
IE001890	Mullaghanish Bog SAC	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with				
			Erica tetralix	favourable conservation status.			
		4030	European dry heaths	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
IE002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change. Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		4010		To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
IE002037	Carrigeenamoronety Hill SAC	1421	Erica tetralix Trichomanes speciosum	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (1
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution,			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals	reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1330	colonizing mud and sand Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
			Puccinellietalia maritimae)				
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over- grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		91E0 1220	Alluvial forests with Alnus Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		91A0 91J0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		1095	Petromyzon marinus				
		1095 1096	Petromyzon marinus Lampetra planeri	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			



		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	,		
		1103	Alosa fallax	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,	-		
	Blackwater River	1106	Salmo salar				
IE002170	(Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises	1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5
12002110	Blackwater Estuary Ramsar Site	1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	native or mixed woodland, professional ets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, nechanical removal of peat, urbanised banization, industrial or commercial ld waste, disposal of industrial waste, rges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, mixed forms of pollution, infilling of or pits, drainage, management of ge purposes, removal of uctures of inland water course limprovement,fertilisation, overgrazing, auna, sand and gravel extraction, peat d areas, disposal of household waste, port, improved access to sites, sport and		
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Munster Blackwater and Licky Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mises, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1092	Austropotamobius pallipes		-		
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
			This side is of importance for its	To maintain the bind on a inc. of one sink on ordination interact for which this			
			This site is of importance for its populations of wintering waterfowl, including an internationally important population of Whooper Swan and nationally important populations of Wigeon, Teal and Black-tailed Godwit. The presence of Whooper Swan, as well as Little Egret, is of particular note as these species are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4
IE004094	Balackwater Callows SPA			Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when $\cdot$ its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and $\cdot$ the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5
				The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and · the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and · there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.			
			The site is of ornithological interest because it supports nationally important numbers of three species (Whooper Swan, Teal and Shoveler). Of particular note is the population of Whooper Swan, a species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.			
IE004095	Kilcoman Bog SPA			Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when $\cdot$ its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and $\cdot$ the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5

.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4.4 (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
 .5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4.4 (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & .5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

				The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and $\cdot$ the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and $\cdot$ there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.			
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	-		
		1103	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106	Salmo salar				
		1102	Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial			
				areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of			
IE0002137	Lower River Suir			sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5
		1092	Austropotamobius pallipes		potential impacts.		
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera	1			
			(Incorporates the Clodiagh				
			Margaritifera catchment which			1	
			will require additional measures				
		1410	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling, and reclamation, invasive			
		1410	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan) Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion			
		1410 3260	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan) Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) Water courses of plain to				
			will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan) Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)				
			will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan) Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and				
		3260	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,</li> </ul>	species, erosion Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,			
		3260 91A0	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the</li> </ul>	species, erosion Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		3260 91A0 91E0	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the</li> </ul>	species, erosion Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> </ul>	species, erosion Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1096	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> </ul>	Species, erosion Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex I lapecies for which the cSAC has been selected at favo			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1096 1095	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)           Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)           Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation           Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles           Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)           Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels           Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles           Lampetra fluviatilis           Lampetra planeri           Petromyzon marinus	Species, erosion Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex I lapecies for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex I species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Mair			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	Species, erosion Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex I lapecies for which the cSAC has been selected at favo			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1096 1095	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)           Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)           Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation           Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles           Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)           Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels           Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles           Lampetra fluviatilis           Lampetra planeri           Petromyzon marinus	Species, erosion         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.         To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Mair To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	species, erosion         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.         To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Mair To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	Species, erosion         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.         To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Mair To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Species, erosion</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.</li> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial</li> </ul>			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	species, erosion         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.         To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	species, erosion         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.         To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Species, erosion</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.</li> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favo To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infiling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of</li> </ul>			
		3260 91A0 91E0 6430 91J0 1099 1095 1106	<ul> <li>will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</li> <li>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)</li> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</li> <li>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels</li> <li>Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles</li> <li>Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>Lampetra planeri</li> <li>Petromyzon marinus</li> <li>Salmo salar</li> </ul>	species, erosion         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.         To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favor To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of			

, , <del>,</del> , 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

IE002165	Lower River Shannon	1029 1130 1140 1150 1230 1310 1330 1410 3260	Coastal lagoons Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic Salicornia and other annuals colo Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Pu Mediterranean salt meadows (Jur	Main Threats and Impacts: Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
		1110 1160 1170 1220 1320 6410 91E0	Sandbanks which are slightly cover Large shallow inlets and bays Reefs Perennial vegetation of stony ban Spartina swards (Spartinion marit Molinia meadows on calcareous,	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
IE0002257	Moanour Mountain	6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural intensification, Agricultural abandonment and afforestation To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
IE004161	STACK'S TO MULLAGHAREIRK MOUNTAINS, WEST LIMERICK HILLS AND MOUNT EAGLE SPA	Hen Harrier Short-eared Owl Merlin Red Grouse		The main threat to the long-term survival of Hen Harriers within the site is further afforestation, which would reduce and fragment the area of foraging habitat, resulting in possible reductions in breeding density and productivity. The site has a number of wind farm developments but it is not yet known if these have any adverse impacts on the Hen Harriers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
IE004162	MULLAGHANISH TO MUSHERAMORE MOUNTAINS SPA	<u>Hen Harrier</u> Merlin		The main threat to the long-term survival of Hen Harriers within the site is further afforestation, which would reduce and fragment the area of foraging habitat, resulting in possible reductions in breeding density and productivity. The site has a number of wind farm developments but it is not yet known if these have any adverse impacts on the Hen Harriers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	NEWPORT CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites		Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; active blanket bog (approximately 64% of the site), Northern Atlantic wet heaths, Alpine and boreal heath, oligotrophic waters with few minerals, oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, water courses of the plain to montane levels, transition mires and quaking bogs and Juniperus communis formations.</li> </ul>	he aters at er		
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Shining Sickle Moss, Marsh Saxifrage, Otter and Salmon. Main Threats and Impacts; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species</li> </ul>			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	<ul> <li>To maintain the species for which the SPA has been selected at favourable conservation status; Greenland White-fronted Goose, Golden Plover, Merlin and Peregrine Falcon.</li> </ul>	-		
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	<ul> <li>To maintain the extent, species-richness and biodiversity of the site.Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	<ul> <li>To continue to develop Ballycroy National Park, Co. Mayo.</li> </ul>		g None Identified	
IE000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex also comprises Owenduff Ramsar Site	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	<ul> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts:Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.</li> </ul>			See Tables 3.4 3.5I
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation,Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion , Invasive species.	potential impacts.		
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs		-		
		1106	Salmo salar				
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1393 1528	Drepanocladus vernicosus Saxifraga hirculus	Management Issues • Dumping .Afforestation • Fencing • Livestock trespass into Ballycroy National Park • Loss of Red Grouse habitat • Motor vehicle use • Overgrazing • Peat cutting • Poor state of trails • Poor water quality • Quarrying • Rhododendron infestation			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Impacts and Threats: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species.			
		1150	Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.			

Measure/Mitigation 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	1		1
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	t		
			banks	relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (
IE001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (f
			Fuccinemetana manumae)	Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been	potential impacts.		
				some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	and reclamation. Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking horse-riding and non-motorised			
		2110	Empryonic shinting duries	vehicles, Trampling, Sea Defence or coastal protection works			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline	Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding, Trampling, overuse,			
			with Ammophila arenaria (white	Sea Defence or coastal protection, Motorised vehicles, Paths, tracks, cycling			
		1140	dunes) Mudflats and sandflats not	routes, Grazing. Main Impacts & Threats: Aquaculture;Professional fishing;Bait digging;			
			covered by seawater at low tide	Removal of fauna; Reclamation of land; Coastal protection works; Invasion by a	a		
				species			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction,			
				wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change,			
				spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
	Bellacorick Bog Complex	7020	Erica tetralix Alkaline fens	favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (
IE001922	also comprises		Alkaline tens	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and		None Identified	3.5b (f
	Knockmoyle/Sheskin and Owenboy Ramsar Site			agricultural reclamation	potential impacts.		
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry;			
				Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; and Invasive species.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates				
			of the Rhynchosporion				
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
			(Incorporates the Newport	favourable conservation status. Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation,			
			Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures	overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand			
			from the Sub-Basin Plan)	and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas,	0		Our Tables O de d
IE002144	Newport River SAC			disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
				reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.	potential impacts.		
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main	1		
				Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural			
				reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	E		
		7110	Active raised bogs	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts; Peat Cutting, Grazing, Burning.			
		7120	Degraded raised bogs still	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
			capable of natural regeneration	favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting;			
				drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation;			
				mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates	extraction. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		. 100	of the Rhynchosporion	is mander the enter, species formess and biddiversity of the entire site.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	4		
			and Blechnum in British Isles	relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include			
				inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus	mondo ocarance for agriculture of rening for timber			
			glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior				
IE002298	River Moy SAC		(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
		1106	Salmo salar		potential impacts.		
		1095 1096	Petromyzon marinus	Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.			
		1090	Lampetra planeri	Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.		l	I

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

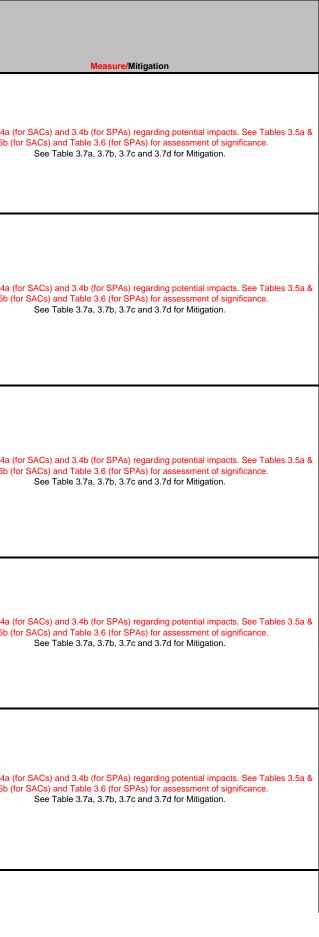
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092	Austropotamobius pallipes				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
IE001922		7230	Erica tetralix Alkaline fens	favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and period to elevation the state of the state o	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	agricultural reclamation To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting;Peat extraction; and Invasive species.	potential impacts.		
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation o the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; active blanket bog (approximately 64% of the site), Northern Atlantic wet heaths, Alpine and boreal heath, oligotrophic waters with few minerals, oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, water courses of the plain to montane levels, transition mires and quaking bogs and Juniperus communis formations.</li> </ul>			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Shining Sickle Moss, Marsh Saxifrage, Otter and Salmon. Main Threats and Impacts; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species</li> </ul>	•		
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	<ul> <li>To maintain the species for which the SPA has been selected at favourable conservation status; Greenland White-fronted Goose, Golden Plover, Merlin and Peregrine Falcon.</li> </ul>			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	<ul> <li>To maintain the extent, species-richness and biodiversity of the site.Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse</li> </ul>			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	To continue to develop Ballycroy National Park, Co. Mayo.			
IE000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex also comprises Owenduff Ramsar Site	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts:Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation, Grazing, Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion, Invasive species.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs				
		<u>1106</u> 1355	Salmo salar Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1393	Drepanocladus vernicosus	Management Issues • Dumping .Afforestation	$\mathbf{I}$		

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1528	Fencing	
			<ul> <li>Livestock trespass into Ballycroy National Park</li> </ul>	
			Loss of Red Grouse habitat	
			Motor vehicle use	
			Overgrazing	
			Peat cutting	
			Poor state of trails	
L			Poor water quality	
			Quarrying	
			Rhododendron infestation	

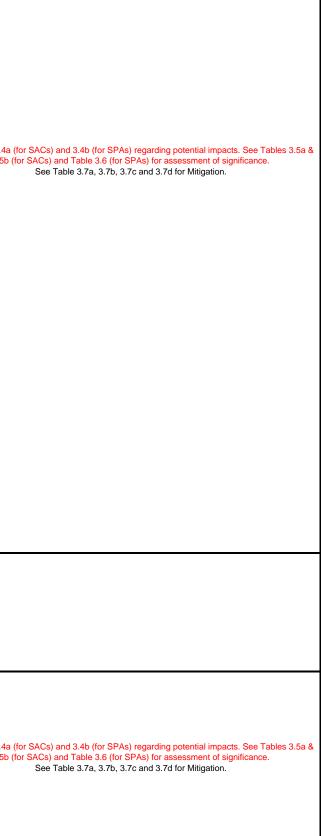
Natura 2000 Site Code	NORE CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites		000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of]: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
IE0000407	The Loughans SAC	3180	Turloughs	Main Threats and Impacts: Drainage, over-grazing, eutrophication, peat cutting marl extraction and quarrying.           To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.           To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.           To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.           To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.           To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
IE0000412	/e Bloom nature reserves	7130 4010 91E0	Blanket bog (*active only)         Northern Atlantic wet heaths with         Erica tetralix         Alluvial forests with Alnus         glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior         (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,         Salicion albae)	Main threats and Impacts: Grazing, Afforestation, Recreational activities, encroachment of scrub, land improvement/reclamation and afforestation         Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.         To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.         To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
IE0000831	Cullahill Mountain		Orchid-rich calcareous grassland (72%).	relevant authorities.		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
IE0000849	Spahill and Clomantagh Hi	6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid sites)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub encroachment To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
IE000859	Clonaslee Eskers and Derry Bog	1013 7230 6210	Vertigo geyeri Alkaline fens Semi-natural dry grasslands and s	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: Adjacent infrastructure, Agricultural, nutrient enrichment, drainage To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub sencroachment To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
			Calcareous fen with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae (30 % area of the site).	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; calcareous fen with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae (30 % area of the site)</li> </ul>			



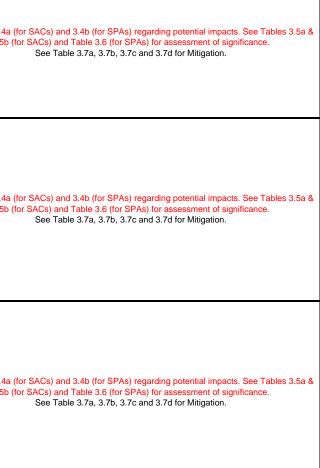
IE0000869	Lisbigney Bog		Vertigo moulinisiana	<ul> <li>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Vertigo moulinisiana</li> <li>To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status; wet grassland (20% area of the site), raised bog (12%), cut-over bog (7%), scrub (5%), reed and large sedge swamp (3%), wet willow-alder-ash woodland (2%), oak-birchholly woodland (2%), conifer plantation (2%), drainage ditches (1%), freshwater marsh (&lt;1%) and hedgerows (&lt;1%).</li> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</li> <li>Management Issues</li> <li>Access to site</li> <li>Adjacent agricultural activity</li> <li>Burning</li> <li>Damage from vehicles</li> <li>Drainage</li> <li>Dumping</li> <li>Forestry</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Management for Vertigo moulinsiana</li> <li>Scrub encroachment</li> <li>Main strategies to achieve objectives</li> <li>Maintain and enhance water quality and quantity; investigate site hydrology</li> <li>Maintain sustainable grazing regime</li> <li>Minimise impact of fires</li> <li>Prevent further scrub encroachment</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
				Maintain habitats for, and monitor, notable species, particularly V.     moulinsiana			
		6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands,	Liaise with interested parties and REPS planners     To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
IE0000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain	4030	on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) European dry heaths	favourable conservation status; species-rich Nardus grassland (20% area of the site) and European dry heaths in mosaic with wet heath (50% area of the site)  • To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, wet and dry deciduous woodland (<10%), semi-improved grassland (<5%), scrub (<5%), exposed rock (1%), streams (1%), flushed areas (1%) and freshwater marsh (<1%) • To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, including the Small-white Orchid and Peregrine Falcon • To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities Management Issues • Afforestation • Agricultural improvement • Disturbance, particularly of Peregrine • Grazing • Presence of notable species, particularly the Small White Orchid Main strategies to achieve objectives • Liaison with the private landowner, so as to maintain traditional farming practices i.e. traditional numbers of grazing cattle and sheep and no fertilisation or other improvements of the site lands • Control of recreational use so as to minimise disturbance to nesting Peregrine Falcons	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
		7230	Alkaline fens	Main Threats and Imapcts; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage			
IE0001858	Galmoy Fen		1	and agricultural reclamation	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	pollutants To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1103	Alosa fallax	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106 1102	Salmo salar Alosa alosa	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,			
		1102	הייטא מוטאל	leisure fishing, drift netting			

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & o (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & o (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professiona fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	al			
		1092 1029	Austropotamobius pallipes Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from					
		1990	the Sub-Basin Plan) Margaritifera durrovensis (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified		See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (1
IE0002162 i	iver Barrow and River Nor	1016	Vertigo moulinsiana	Main threats and impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing, Undergrazing, Forestry planting, Stock feeding, Burning, Peat extraction, Communications networks, Paths, tracks, Walking, horseriding and non- motorised vehicles, Water pollution, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, Drainage, Modifying structures of inland water course				
		91A0	Trichomanes speciosum	Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.	nd opment s, ecies,			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.				
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.				
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation					
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion	-			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion	1			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion				
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition				
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)					
		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels					
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works				
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction;(removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species				
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for				
				flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at				
		5130	Juniperus communis formations o	favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub encroachment				
IE002236	Island Fen	7230	Alkaline fens	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: A variety of impacts and threats are recognised which have resulted in the historic decline of Alkaline fen, and the their associated Petrifying Springs in Ireland to the levels we see today, and continue to threaten the habitat. Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage, water abstraction and agricultural reclamation are reported as being the most significant activities affecting the conservation status of Alkaline fens	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified		See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	3			



		6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid sites)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub encroachment			
150000050				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (
IE0002256	Ballyprior Grassland			To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (f
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
	Coolrain Bog	7110	Active raised bogs	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting; drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.			See Tables 3.4a (f 3.5b (fr
IE0002332		7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting; drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	1		
	Knockacoller Bog	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting; drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.		) regarding None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fr 3.5b (fr
IE0002333		7110	Active raised bogs	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting; drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
			I	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	1		



Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENAGAPPUL CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site	Natura	a 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Pressures: Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Remova of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
IE000093	Caha Mountains SAC	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Mair Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.	d		
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		3130	chasmophytic vegetation Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.	-		
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds		-		
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	-		
		1103	Alosa fallax	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106	Salmo salar	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	d		
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, Barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants	-		
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professiona fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	1		
		1024	Geomalacus maculosus	Main Threats and Pressures:Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f



IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1029 1065 1421 1833 3110 3130	Blackwater Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub Basin Plan) Euphydryas aurinia Trichomanes speciosum Najas flexilis Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae). Oligotrophic to mesotrophic	<ul> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction</li> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion; Invasive species.</li> </ul>			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010 4030	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen	-		
		5130 6130 6410	Juniperus communis formations Calaminarian grasslands of the Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils	enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
		7130	(Molinion caeruleae) Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change		I	I
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with llex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			
IE001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	91a0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3
		4010		To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4030	Erica tetralix European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition	3		
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate	1		
				grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.			

See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

IE001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	3110 1303 1024 1421	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)         Rhinolophus hipposideros         Geomalacus maculosus         Trichomanes speciosum	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Ove - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Pressures. Agricultural improvement (reclamation), Use of pesticides, Overgrazing by sheep, Removal of scrub, General Forestry management, Artificial planting (gardens), Burning, Dispersentabitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum) Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road developmen or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming. Climate change.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
		1833	Najas flexilis	Global warming, Climate change.			
	Glanmore Bog SAC	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Winc Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Eutrophication, Ove	-		
IE001879		3260	(Littorelletalia uniflorae) Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	- grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
IE001879		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None identified	3.50
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenagappul Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
IE002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelic buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
				To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	- - 1		
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			+
		1330	banks Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion	-		
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	and accretion To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Threats:The most common impact in the current assessment period is ove grazing by cattle or sheep. There has been some minor losses of habitat during			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
		. 100	Large shallow milets and bays	relevant authorities.			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for			

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		8330	Submerged or partly submerged sea caves				
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white	e Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works			
		1230	dunes) Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlanti and Baltic coasts	c			
		4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	-		
		4030 2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	Main threats and Impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,	-		
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the	Main meats and impacts. Waiking, horsending & non-motorised vehicles,	-		
		0150	Violetalia calaminariae				
IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Main Threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings	Nee Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding None Identified	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b i
		1365	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professiona fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1365	Phoca vitulina	Main Threats and Impacts: Recruitment failure, competition for resources,	-		
		1014	Vertigo angustior	Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation, Use of pesticides, Fertilisation, Grazing Abandonment of pastoral systems, undergrazing, Sand and gravel extraction, Stock feeding, Agriculture and forestry, Paths, tracks, Golf courses, Camping and caravans, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Motorised vehicles, drainage and erosion.			
IE002187		1150	Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, paths, tracks, improved access to site, outdoor sports leisure, water pollution, reclamation, drainage, modification of hydrography, management of water levels, eutrophication, accumulation of organic material.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
12002107	Drongawn Lough SAC			To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at	potential impacts.		0.00
				favourable conservation status.	,		
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users an relevant authorities.	d		

Aa (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENCARROW CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 4010 Erica tetralix	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large	-		
IE0000140		7130     Blanket bog (*active only)       Depressions on peat substrates       7150     of the Rhynchosporion       Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady Margaritiera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin       1029     Plans)	scale construction.         Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.         Generic measures: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.         To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regardin potential impacts.		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.
IE0000147	HORN HEAD AND RINCLEVAN	2110     Embryonic shifting dunes       Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila       2120     arenaria (white dunes)       Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey       2130     dunes)       2170     ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)       2190     Humid dune slacks       21a0     Machairs (* in Ireland)       1364     Halichoerus grypus       1833     Najas flexilis       1013     Vertigo geyeri	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Erosion, walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, overuse, sea defence or coastal protection works, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, grazing. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overgazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, erosind, and regrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities, sports pitch, other urbanisation, burning, discontinuous urbanisation, routes, autoroutes, fertilization, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, competition. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4l 3.5b (for SACs) and Tab See Table 3.1
		7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	use. Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4

Measure/Mitigation
and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. able 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & nd Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. able 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &

IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG		Transition mires and quaking	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	3.5b (for SACs) and
		7140	bogs	reclamation Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural	potential impacts.		See Table
		7230 1393	Alkaline fens	reclamation			
		1393	Drepanocladus vernicosus Oligotrophic waters containing	Threats; Pollution, Land use, climate change To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the annexed			
		3110		habitat. Threats, Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		1833	Najas flexilis	Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
				To maintain, and where possible, increase the ecological value of other semi- natural habitat types: rivers and streams (comprising 1% of the site), lowland wet and dry grassland (8% of the			
				site), semi-natural deciduous woodland (7% of the site), wet and dry heath with upland grassland/scrub/exposed rock (38% of the site) and blanket bog (6% of the			
				site). To confirm the presence of the Annex II plant species, Slender Naiad, and maintain any			
IE0000185	SESSIAGH LOUGH			populations located on the site. To maintain and increase the populations of other notable species found on the site, such as Peregrine Falcon, Artic Char and Otter.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.5b (for SACs) and See Table
				To initiate and maintain effective liaison between NPW and relevant authorities and interested parties (e.g. landowners, the public, local angling associations, Northern			
				Regional Fisheries Board, Donegal County Council) on the management of the site.			
				Water quality (vulnerable to eutrophication as small lake)     Agricultural usage and development     Grazing			
				Afforestation     Residential development     Disturbance to bird species			
				Scientific knowledge of the site     Site boundaries     Angling and amenity use			
			Mudflats and sandflats not	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1140 1210	covered by seawater at low tide Annual vegetation of drift lines	favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Threats: Forsion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)				
IE0000194	TRANAROSSAN AND MELMORE LOUGH				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 1 3.5b (for SACs) and 1
			Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey	small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities, sports pitch, other urbanisation, burning, discontinuous urbanisation, routes, autoroutes, fertilization, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation,	potential impacts.		See Table
		2130 4030	dunes) European dry heaths Decalcified fixed dunes with	pollution, competition.			
		2140	Empetrum nigrum Dunes with Salix repens				
		2170 1395	ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae) Petalophyllum ralfsii Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara				
		3140 21A0	spp. Machairs (* in Ireland)				
				To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; fixed sand dunes with herbaceous vegetation (15% of the site), mud flats and sand flats/estuaries (60%), shifting dunes			
				along the coast line with Ammophilia arenaria/embryonic shifting dunes (4%) and humid dune slacks (1%). Threats; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species			
		1130	Estuaries	composition. To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, sandy coastal beach (13%), saltmarsh (1%), boulder/shingle beach (1%), lowland dry			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	grassland (1%), heath (1%), woodland (1%), bedrock shore (1%), scrub (<1%), lowland wet grassland (<1%), rivers and streams (<1%), drainage ditch (<1%), reedbed (<1%) and exposed rock (<1%).			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Threats; Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.			
		2110	Empryonic snifting dunes	sea detence or coastal protection works.			1

3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1	Shifting dunes along the		I	1	I
		2120	shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, Chough, over-wintering birds and marine mammals			
IE0001090	BALLYNESS BAY	2130 2190	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) Humid dune slacks	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats; walking, horseriding & non-motrised vehicles, erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping & caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities, sports pitch, other urbanisation, burning, discontinuous urbanisation, routes, autoroutes, fertilization, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, competition. Threats; Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. from low intensity grazing to arable/hay/silage. Use of pesticides: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides. Fertilisation: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to nutrient enrichment from artificial and natural fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat. Grazing: changes in grazing naimal, particularly from sheep to cattle grazing, increases in grazing levels and changes to current grazing practice (lengths of grazing periods). Abandomment of pastoral systems. Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shade and scrub encroachment. Communications networks: where encroachment into V. geyeri habitat has been allowed, or interferes with the hydrogeology of the habitat for the species.Paths, tracks: trampling erosion and fragmentation of habitat. Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles: habitat is lost through erosion and fragmentation, particularly where cars are driven on to sensitive fen habitats. Landfill, land reclamation and drying out. Drainage: changes in hy <b>Management Issues:</b> • Dumping • Erosion • Reclamation • Reclamation • Reclamation • Recreation • Reclamation • Reclamation • Monitor potential damaging activities to all the habitats and the status of notable plant and animal species • Liaise		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding poter 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assess See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for M
			Oligotrophic waters containing	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		3110	very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status: blanket bog,	4		
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	heath, scree, cut-over bog, flushes, lakes, rivers and streams, exposed rock, sand and gravel and upland grassland on peaty soil To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, particularly those listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (Golden Plover, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin), Red Grouse, Ring Ouzel			
		4030	European dry heaths	and the populations of rare and notable plant species	-		
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large	-		
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only) Siliceous scree of the montane to	scale construction.	1		
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	8110	snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani Siliceous rocky slopes with		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding poten 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assess See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for M
		8220	chasmophytic vegetation				
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owencarrow Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
				Management Issues			

See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	å
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See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	&

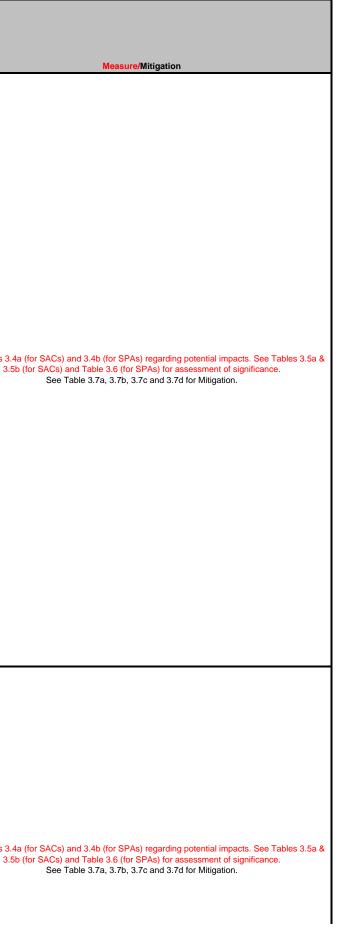
IE0001190	SHEEPHAVEN	Mudflats and sandfla 1140 covered by seawate Atlantic salt meadow 1330 Puccinellietalia marii Mediterranean salt n 1410 (Juncetalia mariitmi) Shifting dunes along shoreline with Ammo 2120 arenaria (white dune	ar at low tide         favourable conservation status.           To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.           meadows         To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.           g the ophila         To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.           Threats; walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping & caravans agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling, golf course, overgrazing by nates, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coasta protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) , and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regard 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) fo See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3
		Fixed coastal dunes herbaceous vegetati 2130 dunes) 21a0 Machairs (* in Irelan Old sessile oak woo 91a0 and Blechnum in Bri	ion (grey fertilization, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, competition. d) Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for			
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	Oligotrophic waters very few minerals of 3110           (Littorelletalia uniflor Water courses of pla montane levels with Ranunculion fluitanti 3260           Callitricho-Batrachio Northern Atlantic we 4010           Erica tetralix           4030         European dry heaths           4060         Alpine and Boreal he Molinia meadows or peaty or clavey-silt-li 6410           7130         Blanket bog (*active Depressions on pea 7150           7130         Blanket bog (*active Depressions on pea 7150           0Id sessile oak woo 91A0         and Blechnum in Bri 1421           1106         Salmo salar	f sandy plains       favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting afforestation, and the presence of alien species         ain to       the         is and       To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         at heaths with       To maintain the Annex II species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.         Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rail trampling and overuse         n calcareous, laden soils       Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.         t substrates ion       Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for time or fe	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regard 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) fo See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3

a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & ) (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	

		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlas keelan Margaritifera catchments which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
IE0002159	MULROY BAY	<u>1160</u> <u>1170</u> <u>1355</u>	Lutra lutra	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste,disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of signifi See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER	3110 1833 1029 1106	(Littorelletalia uniflorae) Najas flexilis Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings.general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of signifi See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	3110 4010 7130 7140 1106	(Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting afforestation, and the presence of alien species To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of signif See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

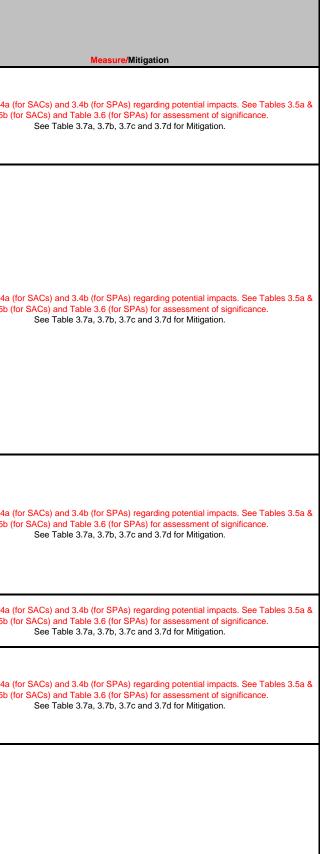
Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENMORE CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site		ra 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
		1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1095	Petromyzon marinus	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		1099		favourable conservation status.			
		1099	Lampetra fluviatilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main threats and Impacts: Channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1355	Lutra lutra	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii				
IE000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC also comprises Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, Erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping and caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposa of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5t
		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines				
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, overuse, Sea defence or coastal protection works			
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		2190	Humid dune slacks				
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion	-		
		1410	Puccinellietalia maritimae) Mediterranean salt meadows	Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is over-			
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction; (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species	-		
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		04.0	colonizing mud and sand		-		
		91e0 1320	Alluvial forests with Alnus Spartina swards (Spartinion	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
			maritimae)				
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Collection of samples, Outdoor sport and leisure, Human disturbance in localities used for recreational purposes, Woodland clearance, Overgrazing, Natural processes such as wind felling of trees, Modifications to the hydrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, Water pollution, Air pollution hydrocarbons, Global warming, Climate change.			See Table 6
IE000375	Mount Brandon		Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic		<ul> <li>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding</li> </ul>	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5t
.2003070	incom brandon	1230	and Baltic coasts Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation;Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; Dispersed habitation; Discharges; Sport and leisure structures; Pollution; Drainage; Erosion;	potential impacts.		0.00



IE004153		91E0 6410	Salicion albae) Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) Chough, Chough,	Landuse Change: Landuse is predominantly extensive grazing of sheep, and to a lesser degree, cattle. This grazing regime, which results in a tight vegetation sward, is beneficial to Chough. The habitats present are quite robust and there are few noticeable activities negatively impacting on the Chough population. However, the reduction in cattle numbers and increase in sheep numbers in the recent past is less beneficial to Chough, as sheep grazing results in a more uniform vegetation	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5t
IE002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane	8210 8220 1130 1140 1150 1310 1330 1410 2120 2130 2170 1210 1210 1220 1160 1170	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide Coastal lagoons Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae) Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) Humid dune slacks Dunes with Salix arenariae) Annual vegetation of drift lines Perennial vegetation of stony banks Large shallow inlets and bays Reefs Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae,	<ul> <li>Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.</li> <li>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.</li> <li>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, aggregate extraction, (removal of beach material, industrialization, Port/Marina, communications networks, water pollution, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species</li> <li>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</li> <li>Main threats and Impacts: Hunting, paths, tracks, improved access to site, outdoor sports leisure, water pollution, reclamation, drainage, modification of hydrography, management of water levels, eutrophication, accumulation of organic material.</li> <li>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion</li> <li>Main threats and Impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion</li> <li>Main threats and Impacts: Covergrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion</li> <li>Main threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding &amp; non-motorised vehicles, Erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping and ccarvans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, golf courses, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gra</li></ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.44 3.5b
		4010 4060 7130	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix Alpine and Boreal heaths Blanket bog (*active only) Calcareous rocky slopes with	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments. Main Threats and Impacts: Overstocking, Wind Farms developments, Peat cutting, Afforestation, Burning, Land Reclamation for Agriculture, Trackway Erosion/Tourism, Motorised Vehicles and Increased Access, Climate Change Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			

3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENREA CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 200	00 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of[: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	
			Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains	Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		3110	(Littorelletalia uniflorae) Northern Atlantic wet heaths with		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (
IE0000142	GANNIVEGIL BOG	4010	Erica tetralix	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation,	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (1
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	potential impacts.		
		1100	Oligotrophic waters containing	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			
		3110	very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
			Petrifying springs with tufa	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats; Any change in the hydrological condition of these often sites of limited expanse may result in their rapid			
		7220	formation (Cratoneurion)	disappearance. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire	-		
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	site. Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
IE0000163	LOUGH ESKE AND ARDNAMONA WOOD	4400		To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic materia	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) I and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (t 3.5b (f
		1106	Salmo salar Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the	and Eutrophication. Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat			
			Eske <i>Margaritiera</i> catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin	extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation,			
		1029	Plans)	flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. Threats; Collection of samples, outdoor sports, human disturbance, woodland clearance, overgrazing, natural processes such as wind felling of trees,			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	modifications to the hdrology of a site through afforestation, road development or hydro-electric engineering, water pollution, air pollution - hydrocarbons, global warming and climate change.			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing	Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence			
			<b>D</b>	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	g None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f
IE0000165	LOUGH NILLAN BOG (CARRICKATLIEVE)	7131	Blanket bog (*active only)	scale construction. Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring arrival threads agricultural balding generated for the state of			
			Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenea Margaritifera catchment which	agricultural holdings.general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and			
		1029	will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
IE0000172	MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE BOG	i		Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (i 3.5b (f
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	scale construction.	potential impacts.		
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a (
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG		Transition mires and quaking	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	3.5b (f
		7140	bogs	reclamation Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural	potential impacts.		
		7230 1393	Alkaline fens Drepanocladus vernicosus	reclamation Threats; Pollution, Land use, climate change	-		
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts				
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Threats; Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white		-		
		2120 2140	dunes) Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum				
		2140					1



				Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths,			
				tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms - wind generated energy,			
				improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking,			
				horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering,			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		1000		Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation,			
				mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism,			
	SLIEVE TOOEY/TORMORE			trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a
IE0000190	ISLAND/LOUGHROS BEG BAY	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	scale construction.	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	3.5b
				Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g.	potential impacts.		
				dunes or wetlands from grazing to arable/hay/silage, Use of pesticides: Vertigo angustior is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides, Fertilisation:			
				Vertigo angustior is susceptible to agricultural and other pesiticides, Pertinsation.			
				fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat, Grazing: changes in grazing animal			
				in dune sites to sheep grazing, increases in grazing levels and changes to			
				current grazing practice in marsh site, Abandonment of pastoral systems,			
				Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shade and scrub			
				encroachment, Sand and gravel extraction: loss of habitat in esker / wetland interface habitats, Stock feeding: supplementary feeding of stock in snail			
				habitat, Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to: introduction of exotic			
				sea buckthorn and other species for the purposes of protection from wind and			
				for other purposes, Paths, tracks: trampling erosion and fragmentation of			
				habitat, Golf courses: Loss of habitat from golf courses without very extensive			
				areas of rough, Camping and caravans: continuing expansions of Caravan Park			
		1014	Vertigo angustior				
		1364	Halichoerus grypus				
			Northern Atlantic wet heaths with				
		4010	Erica tetralix				
		4030	European dry heaths				
				Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths,	1		
				tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms - wind generated energy,			
				improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking,			
				horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering,			
				rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Threater Extraction of poot overstacking, huming, a minute science in a	•		
				Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism,			
				trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	scale construction.			
		7230	Alkaline fens				
			Juniperus communis formations				
			on heaths or calcareous				
		5130	grasslands				
			Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils				
		6410	(Molinion caeruleae)				
			Fixed coastal dunes with				
			herbaceous vegetation (grey				
		2130	dunes)				
		04.40	Decalcified fixed dunes with				
		2140	Empetrum nigrum Dunes with Salix repens				
		2170	ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		2190	Humid dune slacks				
			Shifting dunes along the shoreline				
			with Ammophila arenaria (white				
		2120	dunes) Atlantia decalaified fixed dunas				
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)				
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays				
			<u>g</u> =	Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are	1		
				also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many			
				Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been			
		1220	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling			
		1330	Puccinellietalia maritimae) Mediterranean salt meadows	and reclamation.	•		
		1410	(Juncetalia maritimi)				
			Lowland hay meadows				
			(Alopecurus pratensis,				
		6510	Sanguisorba officinalis)				
			Semi-natural dry grasslands and				
			scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco				
		6210	Brometalia)(*important orchid sites)				
	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS	6210 21A0	sites) Machairs (* in Ireland)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	N I66	
IE0000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD		sites) Machairs (* in Ireland) Oligotrophic waters containing		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	
IE0000197			sites) Machairs (* in Ireland)			None Identified	See Tables 3.4a ( 3.5b (f

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

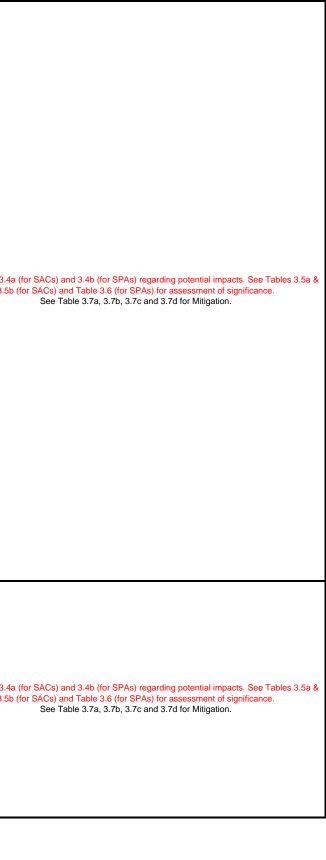
4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

				Threats; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution,	]		
		<u>1130</u> 1140	Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	climate change, change in species composition.			
		1140	covered by seawater at low lide	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution,			
		1106 1365	Salmo salar Phoca vitulina	biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
				Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1355	Lutra lutra Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenea Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats; Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia	Threats; Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. from low intensity grazing to arable/hay/silage. Use of pesticides: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides. Fertilisation: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to nutrient enrichment from artificial and natural fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat. Grazing: changes in grazing animal, particularly from sheep to cattle grazing, increases in grazing levels and changes to current grazing practice (lengths of grazing periods). Abandonment of pastoral systems. Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shade and scrub encroachment. Communications networks: where encroachment into V. geyeri habitat has been allowed, or interferes with the hydrogeology of the habitat for the species.Paths, tracks: trampling erosion and fragmentation of habitat. Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles: habitat is lost through again of the species.			
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	erosion and fragmentation. Motorised vehicles: habitat is lost through erosion and fragmentation, particularly where cars are driven on to sensitive fen habitats. Landfill, land reclamation and drying out. Drainage: changes in hydrolo			
		1833	Najas flexilis	Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii				
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the priority habitat, active blanket bog. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
IE0001107	COOLVOY BOG			To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of semi-natural habitats throughout the site; wet heath, cutover bog, flushes and streams To maintain the population of Golden Plover on the site To continue effective liaison and co-operation with landowners/managers and relevant interest groups on the management of the site	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3. 3.
				Main strategies to achieve objectives • Manage grazing on active blanket bog, heath and cutover bog • Monitor the active blanket bog • Regulate peat cutting			
				Maintain Golden Plover population through habitat protection and monitoring     Liaison/consultation with landowners and interested parties     Tamaitic and if any low provide the Appendix			
150001090	MEENACUSE SCRACH	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	habitat northern Atlantic wet heath To maintain and, if possible, enhance the breeding success of the Peregrine To maintain and, if possible, enhance the presence of Atlantic Salmon To maintain and, if possible, enhance other habitats of ecological interest on the site To maintain effective liaison between NPW and interested parties (e.g. landowners, commonage right holders, the NRFB and the public) regarding the management of the site Management Issues	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3. 3.5
IE0001880	MEENAGUSE SCRAGH			Main conservation issues Natural succession Degradation of habitats Localised erosion Main strategies to achieve objectives			

s 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

as 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		Oligotrophic waters containing	Achieve sustainable stocking densities Monitor the Annex I habitat ,scragh and Peregrine population Liaise with landowners and commonage rights holders to achieve sustainable stocking densities Liaise with NRFB regarding water quality and Salmon populations			
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	3110       (Littorelletalia uniflorae)         3110       (Littorelletalia uniflorae)         Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetat Northern Atlantic wet heaths of Calvo-Site Vegetation (Molinia meadows on calcared peaty or clavey-site-laden soits 6410         4060       Alpine and Boreal heaths         4060       Alpine and Boreal heaths         4010       European dry heaths         4060       Alpine and Boreal heaths         4010       (Molinia meadows on calcared peaty or clavey-site-laden soits         6410       (Molinion caeruleae)         7130       Blanket bog (*active only)         Depressions on peat substrate       Old sessile oak woods with like and Blechnum in British Isless         1421       Trichomanes speciosum         1355       Lutra lutra         1106       Salmo salar         Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanOk keelan Margaritifera catchme which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Margaritifera catching and theadditional measures from	afforestation, and the presence of alien species         To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.         To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective laison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.         Threats; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse         Js,         Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.         Ist       Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber         Threats; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, burnor so mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purpose, removal of sediments, canalization or modify	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy pla           3110         (Littorelletalia uniflorae)           Northern Atlantic wet heaths wet he	<ul> <li>favourable conservation status. Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species</li> <li>ith To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.</li> <li>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats; Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.</li> <li>To restablish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</li> <li>Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.</li> <li>Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mies, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and</li> </ul>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b



SPA004110	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatileve) SP	survey in 2002 recorded 17 nesting pairs. It also provides valuable foraging habitat for up to five pairs of Merlin which are known to have territories in the vicinity. Red Grouse, a Red Data Book species, is resident on the bogs. The site provides one of only two known bogland feeding areas used by the Sheskinmore	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when - its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and - the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and - the conservation status of a species is favourable as defined below. The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when - population data on the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and - there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (fo 3.5b (fo
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a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENRIFF CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natu	ra 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of : "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	;
		1095	Petromyzon marinus Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at			
				favourable conservation status.			
		1096	Lampetra planeri	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.			
		1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings			
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste,disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092	Austropotamobius pallipes				
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenriff Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats; Agricultural improvement,fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings,general forestry management,stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction,peat extraction, mines, discharges,urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
		1833	Najas flexilis	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
IE000297	Lough Corrib also comprises Lough Corrib Ramsar Site				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Table
		1393 3140	Drepanocladus vernicosus Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	Main Threats and Pressures:Fertilisation;Grazing;Forestry;Leisure fishing;Hunting, Human induced hydraulic changes; Eutrophication; and Invasive species.			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion , Invasive species.			
		7110	Active raised bogs	Main Threats and Impacts; Peat Cutting, Grazing, Burning.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous,				
		7230 7210	Alkaline fens Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the				
		8240	Caricion davallianae Limestone pavements	Main Threats and Impacts; Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, africultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding.			

Measure/Mitigation

ables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		0.100			-		1
		91D0 3260	Bog woodland Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation		•		
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	Main threats and Impacts: A variety of impacts and threats are recognised which have resulted in the historic decline of Alkaline fen, and the their associated Petrifying Springs in Ireland to the levels we see today, and continue to threaten the habitat. Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage, water abstraction and agricultural reclamation are reported as being the most significant activities affecting the conservation status of Alkaline fens			
		7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting; drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		-		
		8310	Caves not open to the public	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Human habitation, disposal of household waste (i.e. dumping of rubbish), road development, speleology (leading to disturbance of the bats), vandalism, inundation			
IE000474	Ballymaglancy Cave Cong			To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Human habitation, Disposal of household waste (i.e. dumping of rubbish), Road development, Speleology (leading	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b
		9240	Limestana povemento	to disturbance of the bats), Vandalism, Inundation, Human habitation			
IE000479	Cloughmoyne	8240	Limestone pavements	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, africultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
	2.2.23			To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	potential impacts.		0.00
				To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
IE001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	8240	Limestone pavements	Main Threats and Impacts; Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, africultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports, paths and restructuring agric land holding.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b (
		3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Pressures:Fertilisation;Grazing;Forestry;Leisure fishing;Hunting, Human induced hydraulic changes; Eutrophication; and Invasive species.			
		7230	Alkaline fens	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			

.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & .5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

PDDD         Number stress street         Multicity stress in the code, the code of placed, the stress in the code, the code of placed, the stress is the code of placed,								
Image: Image: An introduced and incompany spaces. And interfaces of the interfa	IE001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC			due to the demolition or renovation of derelict buildings for human occupation, loss of commuting routes linking roosts to foraging sites, and loss of suitable foraging sites are the major threats to this species. The use of insecticides is also thought to have a negative effect on the lesser horseshoe bat. Habitat destruction such as felling of trees and scrub clearance are significant pressures. A number of references are made to the loss of roosts through deterioration of old buildings Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.44 3.5b
Head         Non-back to explore of the second					areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
Image: Second			3140	with benthic vegetation of Chara	favourable conservation status. <mark>Main Threats and Pressures:</mark> Fertilisation;Grazing;Forestry;Leisure fishing;Hunting, Human			
Image: Part of the state is a state of the state is and the state is and the state is a state of the st			3110	very few minerals of sandy plains	favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage,			
Intervent         Lour CremeNate Correte Succe         Processing of the system control of the system conthe system control of the system control of the syst			8240	Limestone pavements	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts; Removal of limestone pavement, removal of scrub, dispersed habitation, stock feeding, africultural improvement, quarry, disposal inert material, electricity lines, infilling wetlands, routes, abandonment of grazing, agricultural structure, burning, discharges, disposal household waste, dumping dredgings, forestry, grazing, improved access, landfill, nautical sports,			
Image: rest					and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture, sand and gravel			
IEOUT74         Loop Carm Mark Complex SuC         Definition for set with Alrung Set contained fination or model substrates SuC         Main Threads and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub encroachment         See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b, (for SPAs) (egaring potential impacts.         None Identified         See Tables and Sab, (for SPAs) (egaring potential impacts.           IEOU1774         Loop Carm Mark Complex SuC         Tables See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b, (for SPAs) (egaring potential impacts.         None Identified         None Identified           1303         Rhinalophus hipposideros         Main Threads and Impacts. Loss of suitable summer and winter notatina lates and oppes, removal of crubic or failing (including loster pots and fying of claub or nuxed woodland, professional relating, sind and grave learns, runsed notable or commercial areas, turnen hatitation, continuous unixed, more of policy or substrates, conditions, sind and grave learns, runsed not policy or commercial areas, discharge, sitopsad of household waste, disposal of industration, industrating, ondustration, industratind, industrating aruns, runser				mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae				
ES01774       Lungh Clara Musk Complex SAC       Semi-inducal dry grasslands and scrublend fidels on calcarcours ubdatrates (Festuco subtrates (Festuco SAC       Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarying, Scrub Scrubset Alle dices on calcarcours ubdatrates (Festuco subtrates (Fe						-		
E001774       Laugh CampMark Complex       securbland facies on calcularous, and complex function of the securb control of the sect books control conteres of the securb co					Main Threate and Impacts: Access to site Grazing Quarrying Scrub	-		
1355       Lutra lutra       Main Threats and Impacts: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, and scharages, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of industrial veste, autoroutes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, disposal of industrial veste, autoroutes, autoro	IE001774		6210	scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid		and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	None Identified	See Tables 3.4 3.5
1355       Lutra lutra       Main Threats and Impacts. Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, human habitation, continuous urbanizatios, bridge, viaduct, water, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of industrial vectors, autoroutes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank wegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course         1393       Drepanocladus vernicosus								
1383       Drepanocladus vernicosus								
					and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of			
1106 Salmo salar To maintain the Annex Libertitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			1393	Drepanocladus vernicosus				
favourable conservation status.			1106	Salmo salar	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at			

3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation. 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1833	Najas flexilis	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Pressures; Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles,mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a	
IE002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b (	
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts:Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.				
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Main Threats and Impacts:Fertilisation, Grazing , Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation,Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage, Erosion , Invasive species.				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with					
		7150	Erica tetralix Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		-			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	, Forestry, Burning, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Peat extraction, Dispersed habitation, Discharges, Sport and leisure structures, Pollution, Drainage,				
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Erosion, Invasive species. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; and Invasive species				
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.	-			
		4030	European dry heaths	Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture,sand and gravel extraction,urbanisation and industrialisation.	1			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)					
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Inpacts: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultura reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	Ū.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)		See Tables 3.4a	
IE002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	7230	Alkaline fens	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	3.5b	
		1150	Coastal lagoons	Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.				
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation	•			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		-			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats & Impacts; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.	-			
		1106	Salmo salar					
		1355	Lutra lutra	Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of				
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia	sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course	-			
		1000				I	I	

.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & .5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

		1833	Najas flexilis	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1355	Lutra lutra	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including loster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of industrial, waste, disposal of industrial, waste, gottom, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1365	Phoca vitulina	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Disease, fisheries interaction and ecotourism			
		1833	Najas flexilis	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Impacts & Threats: Aquaculture;Professional fishing;Bait digging; Removal of fauna; Reclamation of land; Coastal protection works;Invasion by a species			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Main Impacts and Threats: Aquaculture, Professional Fishing, Recreational fishing, Removal of fauna, Housing development, Discharges, Autoroutes, Port/Marina, Water Pollution, Reclamation of land, Dredging, Dumping of dredged material, Invasion of species.			See Tables 2.4e.//
IE002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	1150	Coastal lagoons	Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (1 3.5b (f
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats & Impacts; Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora,	•		
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. Spartina anglica is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.			
		1410 21A0	Mediterranean salt meadows Machairs (* in Ireland)	Main Threats and Impacts:Overgrazing, Infilling and reclamation. Main Threats and Impacts:Grazing, Erosion, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Overgrazing by sheep, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Agricultural improvement, Overgrazing by cattle, Motorised vehicles, Stock feeding, Trampling, overuse,Undergrazing, Camping and caravans, Sports pitch, Overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, Fertilisation, Dispersed habitation, Disposal of household waste, Invasion by a species, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Other pollution or human activities, Agricultural structures, Sand and gravel extraction, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Disposal of inert materials, Golf courses			
		6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)				

3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

			lee to the second se		1
IE004042	Lough Corrib SPA also comprises Lough Corrib Ramsar Site	Lough Corrib is of international importance for wintering Pochard. It is one of the top five sites in the country for wintering waterfowl and also qualifies for international importance because it regularly supports well in excess of 20,000 waterfowl. It is the most important site in the country for Pochard, Tufted Duck and Coot, supporting 21%, 46% and 13% of the respective national totals. It also has nationally important populations of wintering Mute Swan, Gadwall, Shoveler, Golden Plover and Lapwing. The lake is a traditional site for Greenland White-fronted Goose. Relatively small numbers of Whooper Swan occur, along with Wigeon, Teal, Mallard, Goldeneye, Curlew and Cormorant.		None Identified	See Tables 3.4a 3.5b

