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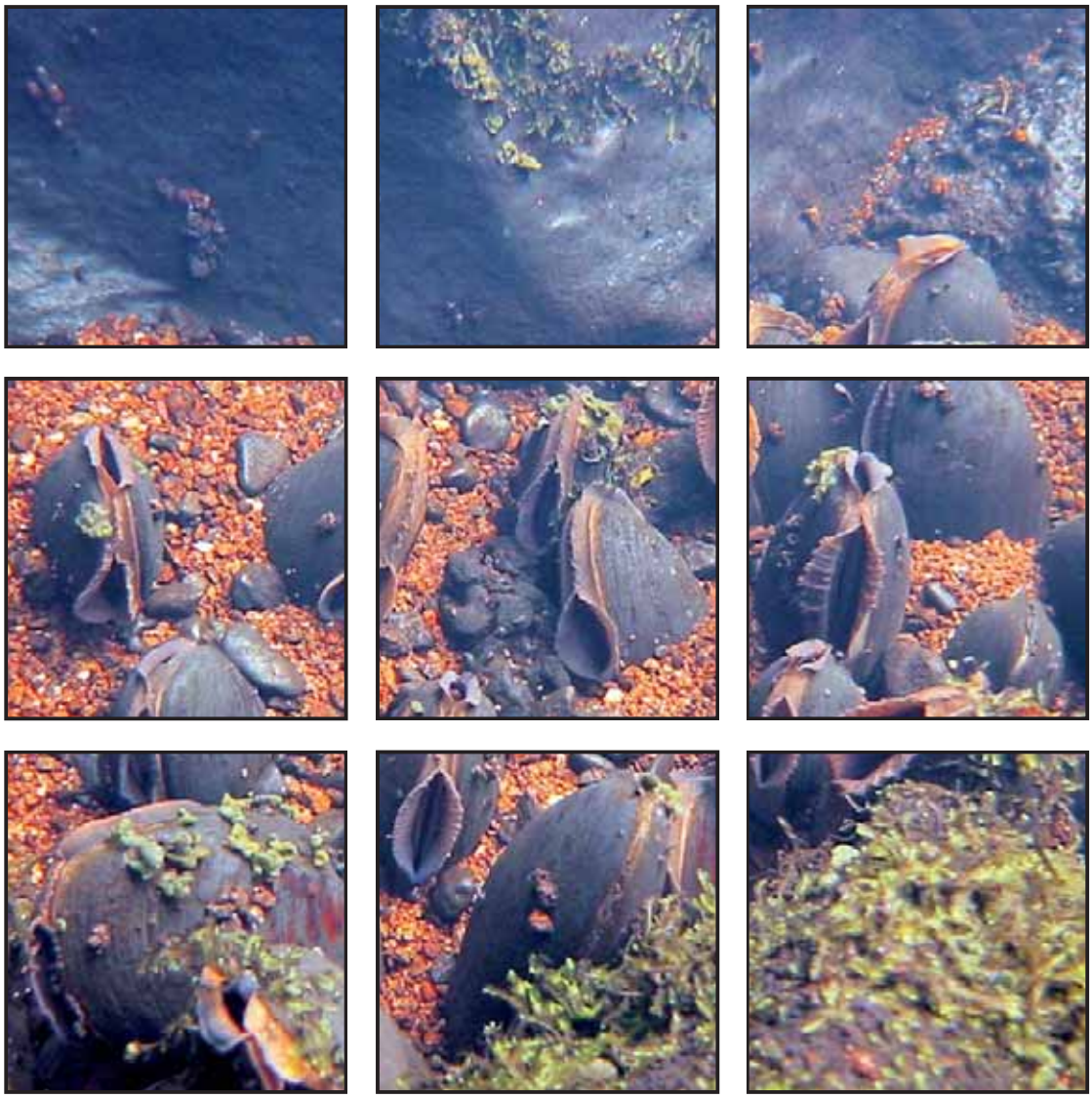
Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Freshwater Pearl Mussel

Appropriate Assessment for Natura 2000 Sites

Environmental Report



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May 2010

Appropriate Assessment of Natura 2000 Sites

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

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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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

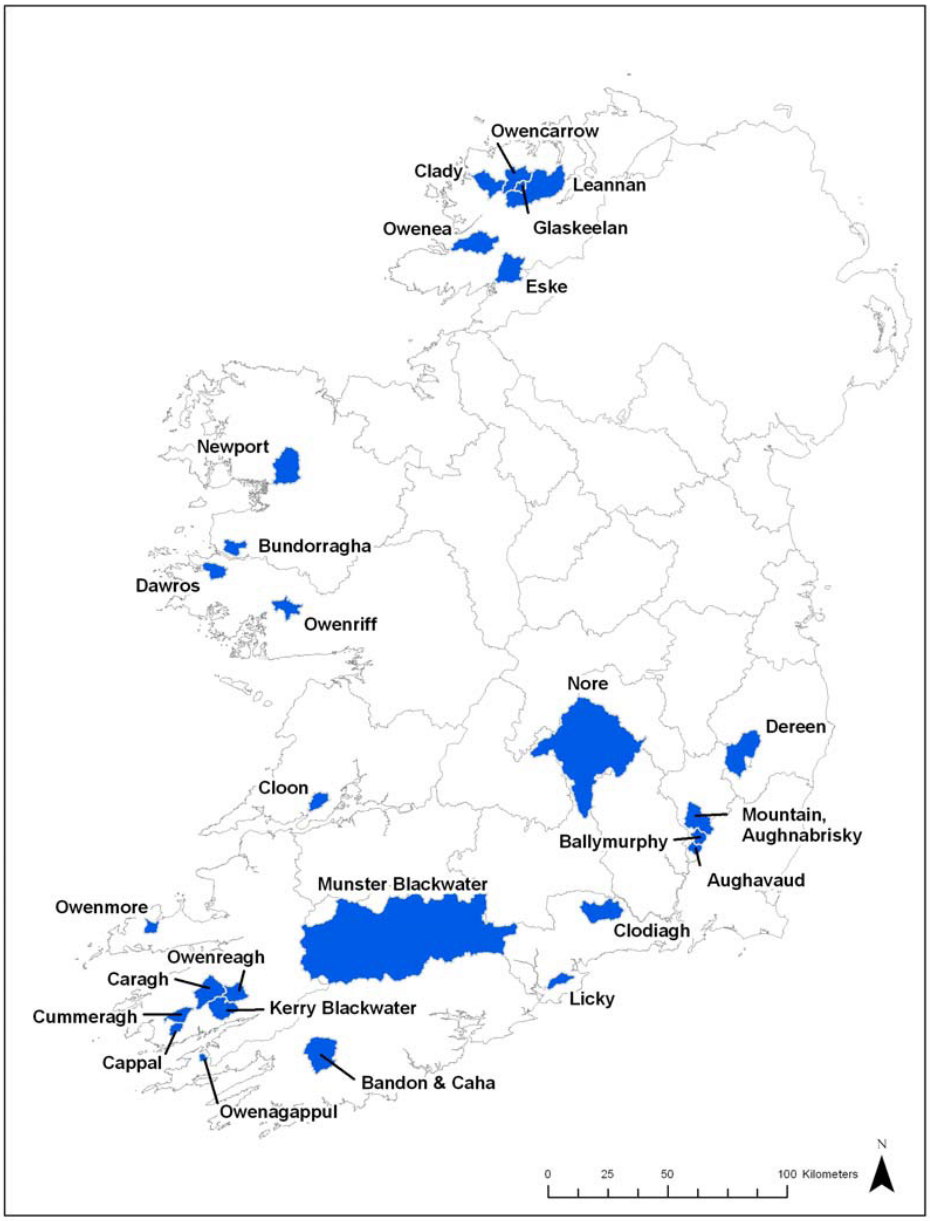
Only one of the populations in the country is considered to be in favourable conservation status, as in the other populations reproduction and juvenile survival is not matching adult mortality rates and numbers are declining annually. Conservation status means the sum of the influences acting on the 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 Sub-basin 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.

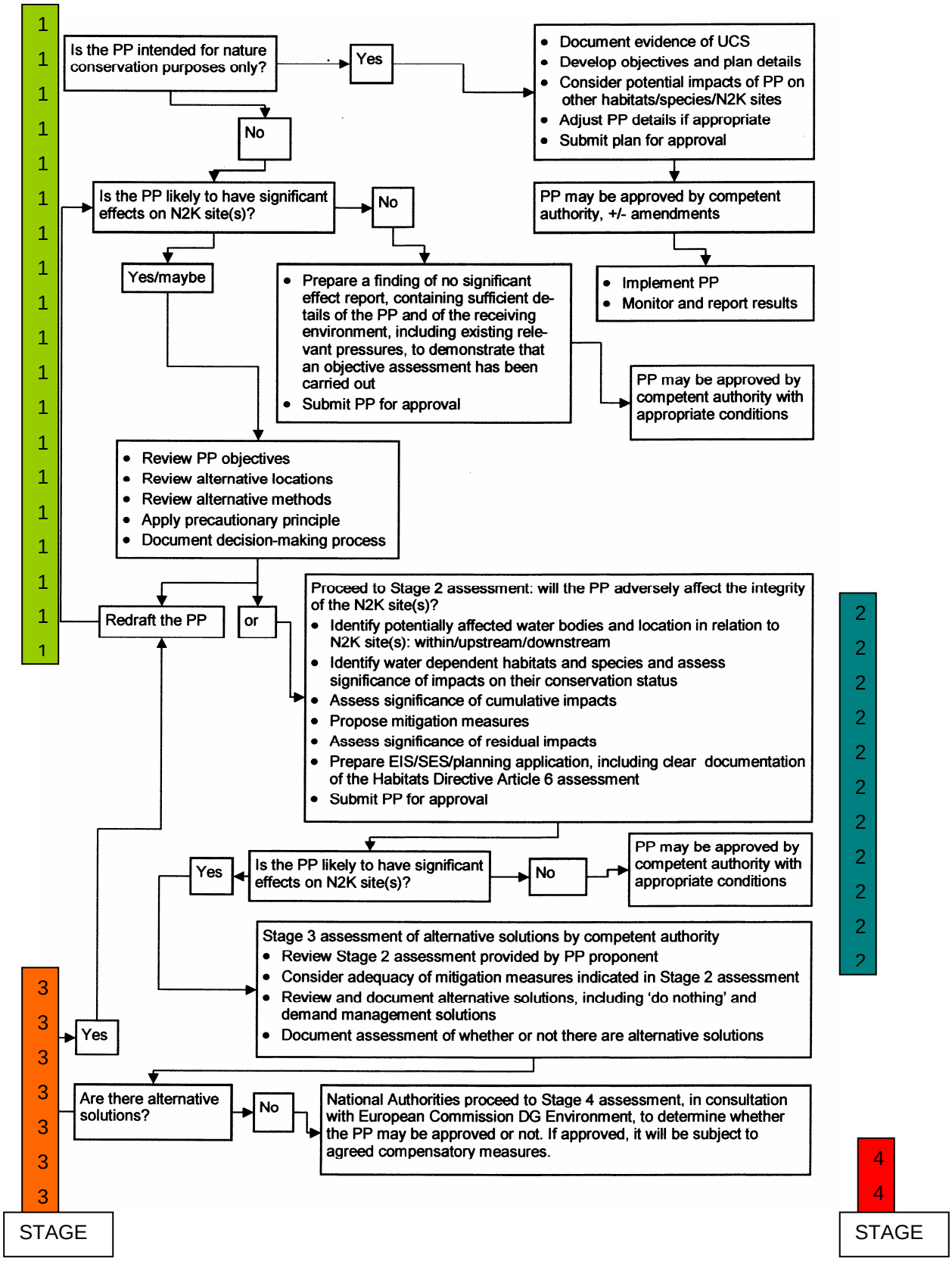


Figure 2.1 Flow diagram of the four stages of the Habitats assessment process (European Communities, 2002 and Mayes, 2008)

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

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 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 pearl mussel populations

	Freshwater pearl mussel population[1]	SAC Site Code	SAC Site Name	Rivers and lakes containing *Margaritifera* (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 *Margaritifera* (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

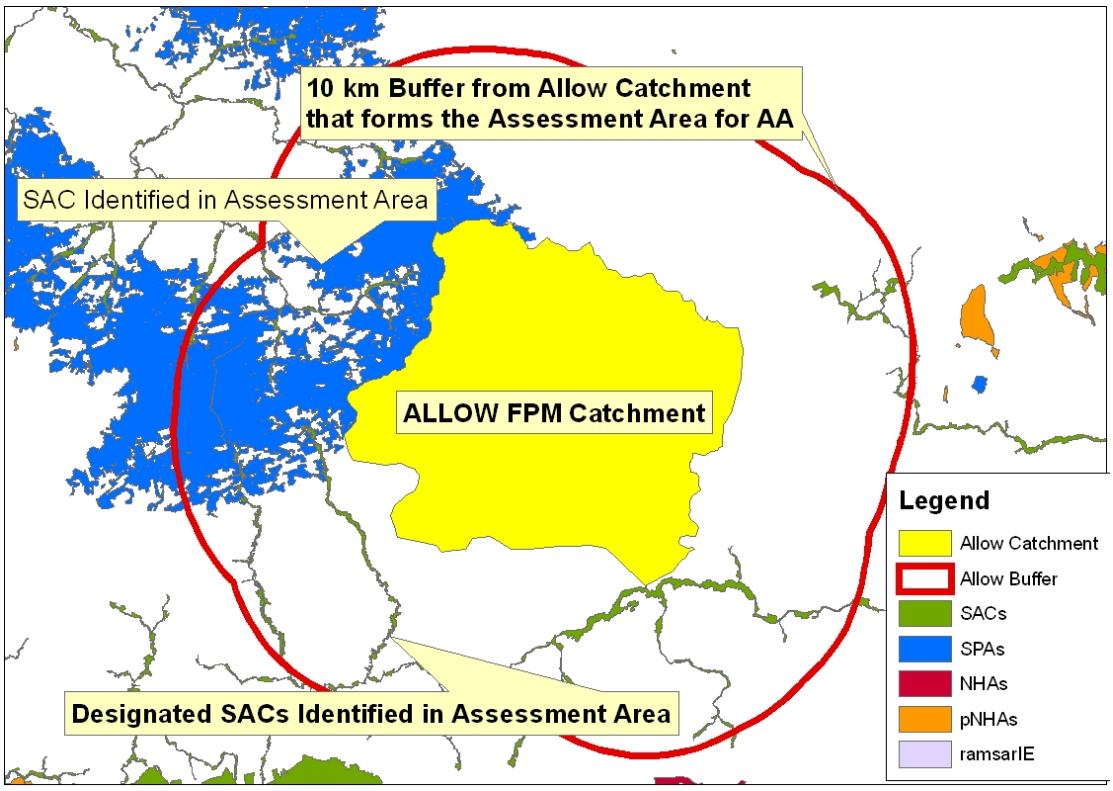
The Habitats Directive contains a list of habitats (Annex I) and species (Annex II) for which SACs must be established by Member States. Similarly, the Birds Directive contains lists of important bird species (Annex I) and other migratory bird species for which SPAs must be established. Those that are 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.

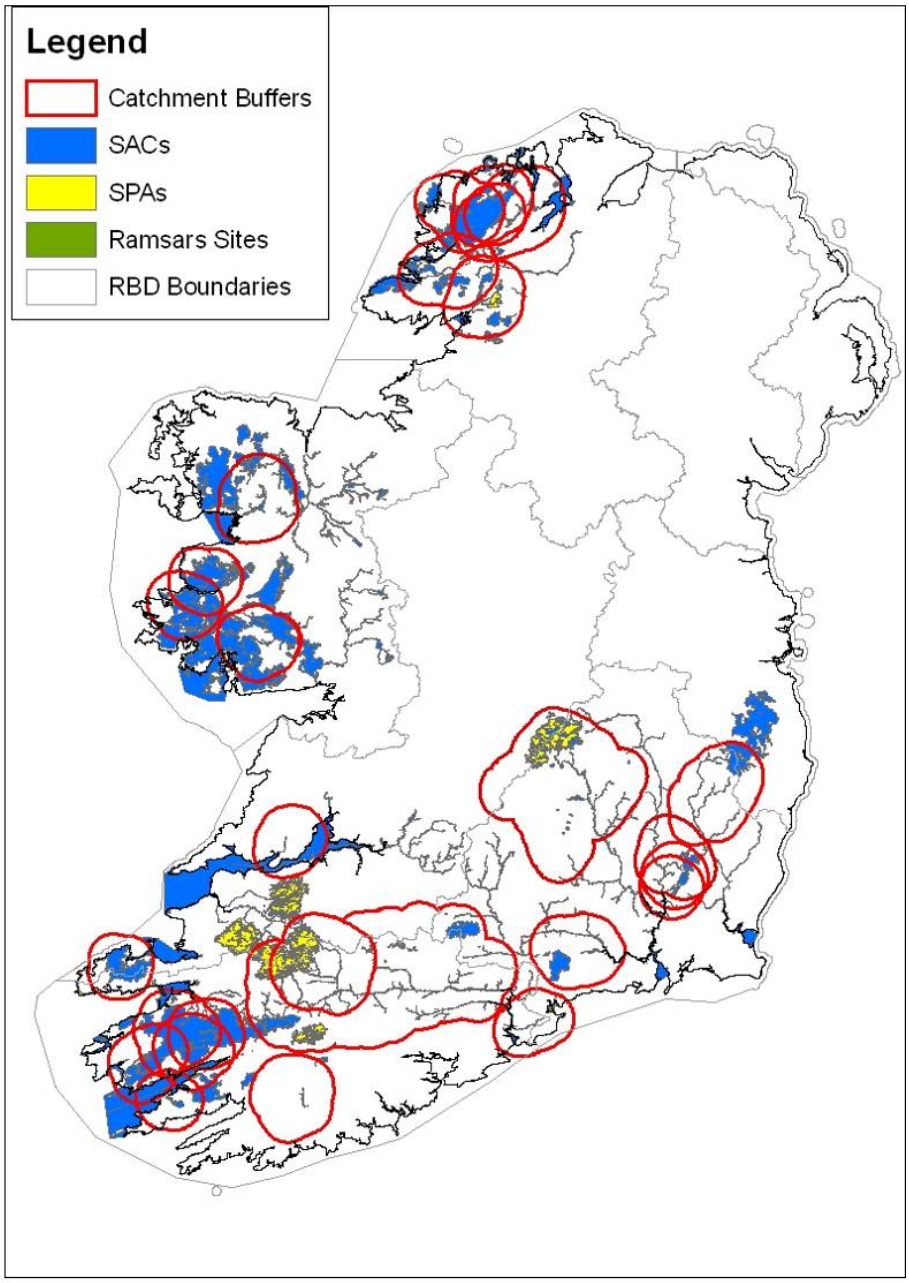
Table 3.2 Summary of number of SACs, SPAs and Ramsar Sites in Individual Catchment Assessment Areas for Appropriate Assessment Step 1 - Screening.

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

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.

Figure 3.2 Identification of SAC, SPA and Ramsar site in Catchment Assessment Area (i.e. catchment area encompassing the catchment plus the 10km buffer).



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.

Table 3.3 The following is the full national list of measures included in the assessment of likely impacts.

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**		
√		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**		
√	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.	**+**
√	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.	**+/-**
√	6c	Municipal wastewater. Conduct investigations into and mitigate as required: i) The condition of the sewerage network and containment areas, ii) The extent of the sewerage network and connection of peripheral properties, iii) Storm overflows, iv) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WwTP) performance, v) Discharge quality, vi) 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.	**+/-**
√	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 water quality.	
√	6e	Municipal wastewater. Prioritise investment in WwTPs within pearl mussel SAC catchments under the Water Services Investment Programme (WSIP).	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.**		
√	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.	+
√	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.	+
√	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**		
√		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**		
√		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**
X	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**
X	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 as positive measures.	
X	14d	Production of the farm plans under the agri-environmental scheme (14a) will require a comprehensive farm walk-over survey and risk assessment.	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**
X	14e	Appropriate training in risk assessment and management responses shall be provided to all farm advisers.	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**
	14f	Farm plans in the target areas may include any of the following measures, but only if they are found, under Measure 14d, to be required:		
√	14f	i) 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	iii) Soil testing for phosphorus, pH, organic content, aluminium, iron and calcium, on a field by field basis, shall inform the nutrient management plan.	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.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	**+**
	14f	vii) Reduce soil disturbance (tillage, ploughing, digging, cultivation, etc.), in critical source areas for sediment.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and 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.	**+**

√	14f	x) Locate or relocate gateways away from high-risk areas, in order 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.	**+**
√	14f	xi) Locate track ways away from drains and river margins. Prevent 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.	**+**
√	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**
√	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.	**+**
√	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 and P-retention capacity), adjacent land use, stocking densities etc. (Options for buffer zones include grass, trees or Native Woodland Scheme)	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**
√	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.	**+**
√	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, on waterlogged land or on steeply sloping land adjacent to watercourses.	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.	**+**
√	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**
X	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**		
√	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.	**+**
√	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.	**+**
√	15c	Assess possible impacts of drain maintenance works, and take appropriate steps to avoid or mitigate.	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 are forbidden entry to water as deleterious matter.	**+**
√	15d	Locate sheep dipping stations or other livestock treatment facilities away from watercourses.	Potential benefit is reduced loading of suspended solids and nutrients leading to more natural conditions and assist protection of key environmental conditions.	**+**
X	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**
√	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**
√	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	**+**

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**
	17	**Forestry**		
	17a	Develop a long-term, forestry catchment management plan, with key stakeholders, with the aim of minimising hydrological, sediment, nutrient and other potential impacts from forests and all forestry operations. The potential significant risks will be identified through detailed, site-specific risk assessment. Particular attention must be paid to sensitive areas. The target areas identified for Measure 14a above should be used to inform the definition of sensitive 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:		
√	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.	+
√	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.	+
√	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.	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.	+
√	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.	+
√	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.	+
√	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.	+

√	17a	vii)	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.	**+**
√	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**
√	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 *Margaritifera* 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.	**+**
√	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	xiii)	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**
√	17a	xiv)	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.	**+**
√	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.	**+**
√	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**
√	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.	**+**
√	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**
X	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.**		

√	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	Angling - provide notices and leaflets advising anglers of the sensitivity of pearl mussels, the areas where care is necessary to avoid trampling on mussels and/or disturbing river banks and bed, and the penalties for causing damage to the species and its habitat.	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	21d	River morphological works shall comply with any new guidance for *Margaritifera* and fisheries enhancement to ensure that any works are beneficial to both. These shall be subject to morphological controls under Measure 10.	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**
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 signs, leaflets 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**
	22	**Dangerous Substances - Implementation of these measures will only occur at the specific sites where they are required.**		
X	22a	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 *Margaritifera* toxicity research into such a review.	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. However, It is not possible to assess the impacts associated with these at this time. However, viewed as positive measure.	**Not Assessed**
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**		
√		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:

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

Sitecode	Sitename	Species code	Species name	Relevant FPM Catchment
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 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	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	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	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	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	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 habitat area	Potential loss of habitat area and diversity	Potential loss of habitat area and diversity	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying feature	Potential loss of habitat area and diversity	Potential loss of habitat area and diversity
Fragmentation	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature
Disturbance	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on qualifying feature	Potential impact on 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	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	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	No impact on qualifying feature	No impact on qualifying 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.	Use of ONLY standard agricultural stock-proof fencing as this will allow free passage of otter to river stretches.

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.

Table 3.7a Implementation of mitigation for Otter

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
1	use ONLY of standard Agricultural stock-proof fencing along river banks in SACs with presence of Otter.	Will avoid preclusion of otter from river at key streches where agricultural fencing is necessary	Will allow free passage to water for otter at key sites e.g. otters lides, feeding areas etc	Landowner (who is responsible for appropriate fencing) with NWPS ranger supervision	High	During construction	Otters urvey post construction

Table 3.7b Implementation of mitigation for Kingfisher

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
1	Kingfisher survey required prior to plantation & introduction of bankside woodland or riparian zone at bare banks	Will avoid covering all bankside with vegetation at locations used by kingfisher and key sections of banks will remain in current bare condition	Will identify small but key areas along bank precluded from measure	Landowner in consulation with trained ecologist / NPWS ranger	High	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
1	Survey of Breeding birds (Sensitive Spp such as Red-Throated Diver, Golden Plover) required in area proposed for fencing off lengths of river bank.	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	Prior to implementation of measures	Survey of Breeding birds (Sensitive Spp such as Red-Throated Diver, Golden Plover) after measure implemented
2	Ensure fencing type does not impede sensitive spp access to river and bank side.	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

Table 3.7d Implementation of mitigation for Merlin

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
1	Survey for nesters (e.g. merlin) required prior to tree felling to identify trees not to be felled	Will avoid key habitats (specific tress) used by nesters (e.g. Merlin) being felled	Will maintain habitiat of protected nesting birds such as Merlin	Survey completed by ecologist in conjunction wth NPWS	High	Prior to implementation of measures	Survey of sensitive spp post felling

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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE002165	Lower River Shannon	1099	*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 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.
		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	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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	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 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.
		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	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.
		1349	*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 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	*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 (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.
		1029	*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 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.
		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 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.		
		1150	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.		
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals 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.		
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-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.		

		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 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.		
		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 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.
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential 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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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.	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.
		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 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.
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks		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.
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.

IE002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises Blackwater Estuary Ramsar Site	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.	None Identified	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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.		
		1103	*Alosa fallax*	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and	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.
		1106	*Salmo salar*		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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 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.		
		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 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.
		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	

Natura 2000 Site Code	AUGHAVAUD 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains		European dry heath (all sub-types) (84%)	• 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). • 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 Management Issues • All terrain vehicles (ATVs) • Burning • Decline of the Red Grouse population • Grazing • Erosion • Group water schemes Main strategies to achieve objectives • Maintain sustainable levels of grazing • Control burning • Control use of All terrain vehicles • Monitor status of Red Grouse population • Maintain notable species within the site • Liaison with stakeholders	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.
			North Atlantic Wet Heath with Erica tetralix (1%)		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.
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley	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.	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.
		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 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	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 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.
		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	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.
		1099	*Lampetra fluviatilis*		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.
		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 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.
		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.	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.
		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.	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.
		1106	*Salmo salar*		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &

		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 (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.
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Dereen *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 (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.
		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	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.
		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	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.
		1099	*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 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.
		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	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.
		1106	*Salmo salar*				
		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.	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.
		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 (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.
		1092	*Austropotamobius pallipes*		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.
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (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 (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.
		1990	*Margaritifera durrovensis* (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.	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.
		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 3.4a (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.

IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore	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	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.
		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.	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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-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	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.
		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.	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	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.
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)		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.
		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels		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.
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works	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.
		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 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.
		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 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.

Natura 2000 Site Code	BALLYMURPHY Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains		European dry heath (all sub-types) (84%) North Atlantic Wet Heath with Erica tetralix (1%)	• 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). • 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 Management Issues • All terrain vehicles (ATVs) • Burning • Decline of the Red Grouse population • Grazing • Erosion • Group water schemes Main strategies to achieve objectives • Maintain sustainable levels of grazing • Control burning • Control use of All terrain vehicles • Monitor status of Red Grouse population • Maintain notable species within the site • Liaison with stakeholders	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	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.
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley	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.	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.
		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 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	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 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.
		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	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.
		1099	*Lampetra fluviatilis*		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.
		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 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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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.	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.
		1106	*Salmo salar*		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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 (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.

		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Dereen *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 (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.
		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	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.
		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	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.
		1099	*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 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.
		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	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.
		1106	*Salmo salar*		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.
		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.	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.
		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 (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.
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore	1092	*Austropotamobius pallipes*		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.
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (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 (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.
		1990	*Margaritifera durrovensis* (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.	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.
		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 3.4a (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.
		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	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.
		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.	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.
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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.

		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 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.
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-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	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.
		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.	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	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.
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)		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.
		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels		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.
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works	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.
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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 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.

NATURA 2000 Sites	BANDON CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE000108	The Gearagh SAC also comprises The Gearagh Ramsar Site	91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats 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 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	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 (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.
		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.	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.
		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	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	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	• 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	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 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 management issues • Grazing • Lack of site data • Peat cutting & erosion • Water abstraction / Hydroelectric schemes Main strategies to achieve objectives • Manage grazing on commonage • Maintain/ implement suitable grazing regimes on non-commonage • Minimise impacts of peat cutting • Minimise peat erosion • Minimise impacts of burning • Commission surveys of breeding Annex I bird species and Arctic Char	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.

IE002171	Bandon River SAC	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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Bandon/Caha 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 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.

Natura 2000 Site Code	BUNDORRAGHA CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Stites	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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE00484	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC	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) 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.
		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) 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.
		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) 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.
		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) 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.
IE001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough 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, 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) 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.
		2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding, Trampling, overuse, Sea Defence or coastal protection, Motorised vehicles, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Grazing.	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.
		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.	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.	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.
		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) 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 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 (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.
		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) 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.
		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) 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.
		2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding, Trampling, overuse, Sea Defence or coastal protection, Motorised vehicles, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Grazing.	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.
		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) 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.
		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) 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.

		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	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.
		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 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.
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea		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.
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		4030	European dry heaths	Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture,sand and gravel extraction,urbanisation and industrialisation.	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.
		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 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	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands		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	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) 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.
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs		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.
		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.
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 3.4a (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.
		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 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.
		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.		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.
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main Threats and Impacts:Overgrazing, Infilling and reclamation.	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.
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Main Threats and Impacts; 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.		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.
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion		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.
		1106	*Salmo salar*		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	*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.		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.
		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.	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.
		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 hydrolo	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.
		1014	*Vertigo angustior*	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 natural 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	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.
		1395	*Petalophyllum ralfsii*		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.
		1833	*Najas flexilis*	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	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.
IE002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	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 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.
		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.	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.
		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) 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.
		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	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	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) 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.
		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 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.

		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		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 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.
IE002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC	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 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	*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 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.
		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 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.
		1833	*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.	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	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) 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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	CARAGH CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC also comprises Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	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 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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	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 (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.
		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	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.
		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	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.
		1395	*Petalophyllum ralfsii*		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.
		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, 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 (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		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks		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.
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Main threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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	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.
		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) 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.
		2190	Humid dune slacks		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.
		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 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.
		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 SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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 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.
		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 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.
		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 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.
		91e0	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)		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.
		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.	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.
		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	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.
		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.	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.

IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	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.	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.
		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	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.
		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.	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.
		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 (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.
		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.	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.
		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 3.4a (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.
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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	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.
		1833	*Najas flexilis*		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.
		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.	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.
		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.	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.
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		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.	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.
		5130	Juniperus communis formations		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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 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	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.	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.
		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.	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.

		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 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.
		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.	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.
		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.	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.
		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 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.
IE000370	Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC	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)	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.
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.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, 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 (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.
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.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.	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.	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.
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 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 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 (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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
				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.
		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) 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.
		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 (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.
		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.	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.
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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.
		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	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.
		8330	Submerged or partly submerged sea caves		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.
		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	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.

IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts		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,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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 (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.
		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.	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.
		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 (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.
		1365	*Phoca vitulina*	Main Threats and Impacts: Recruitment failure, competition for resources,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs)	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &
		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 (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.
		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 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.
		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:	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.

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	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.
		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 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.
		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.	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	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.

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
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		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) 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.
		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 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.
		1029 *Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clady *Margaritiera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)	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.	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.
			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 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 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 (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.	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.	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	GANNIVEGIL BOG	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (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.
		4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		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) 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.
		4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix 4030 European dry heaths		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.
		4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths	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 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 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) 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.
		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.
		5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands		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.
		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 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.
		2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey 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.

IE0000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD	2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum		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.
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2190	Humid dune slacks		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.		
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid sites)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1130	Estuaries	Threats; 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		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1106	Salmo salar	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.		
		1365	Phoca vitulina		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.
		1355	Lutra lutra	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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1029	*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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

		1013	Vertigo geyeri	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 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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.		
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii		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.		
		1130	Estuaries	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 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	To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, sandy coastal beach (13%), saltmarsh (1%), boulder/shingle beach (1%), lowland dry 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%).	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Threats; Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2120	Shifting dunes along the 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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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 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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2190	Humid dune slacks		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
IE0001090	BALLYNESS BAY	1013	Vertigo geyeri	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 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	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.
				Management Issues: • Dumping • Erosion • Grazing and supplementary feeding • Reclamation • Recreation • Sewage disposal Main strategies to achieve objectives • Implement sustainable grazing practises • Regulate access to the Dooey Peninsula by recreational users • Increase control of other damaging activities including supplementary feeding, dumping and littering	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

			• Monitor potential damaging activities to all the habitats and the status of notable plant and animal species • Liaise with various organisations and groups regarding the management of the site			
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.	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 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			
IE0001141	GWEEDORE BAY AND ISLANDS	1150 Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.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 (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.
		1170 Reefs	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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.		
		1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	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.		
		2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	Threats; Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.		
		2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2140 Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2170 Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1395 Petalophyllum ralfsii		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2190 Humid dune slacks		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		4030 European dry heaths		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		21a0 Machairs (* in Ireland)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

		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.		
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	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.	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.
		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 and the populations of rare and notable plant species			
		4030	European dry heaths		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding 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) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.		
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation		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.		
		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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
				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 • Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive • Manage habitats for notable plant species • Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties			
	Cloghernagore Bog and	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.		
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	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.		
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4030	European dry heaths	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.		
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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 potential impacts.		
		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.		
		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) 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 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.
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum				
		1355	Lutra lutra	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			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlaskeelan *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.			
IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER	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.		
		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.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Leannan *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.	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.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.		
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	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.	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.
		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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	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.		
		1106	Salmo salar	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.		
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *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.	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 species, breed within the site. A pair of the very rare Red-throated Diver breeds nearby. Goosander is also a regular visitor to the lakes. Snowy Owl attempted to breed within the site.	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 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 3.4a (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	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 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.	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	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 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.			
IE0001952	Comeragh Mountains	1393	*Drepanocladus vernicosus*	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) 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.
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4030	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			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr			
		3260	Water courses of plain to				
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
IE0002137	Lower River Suir	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	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.
		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 sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092	*Austropotamobius pallipes*	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clodiagh *Margaritifera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows				
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		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.			
		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe				
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles				

Natura 2000 Site Code	CLOON 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
IE002165	Lower River Shannon	1099	*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 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.
		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			
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. 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*				
		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*	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.			
		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, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1150	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.			
		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			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion			
		3260	Water courses of plain to 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.			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		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.			

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	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 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.			
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, Black-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.	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 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.	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.

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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE000335	Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC	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.	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.
		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.		
		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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) 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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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			

IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	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.	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.
		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.			
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*				
		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	Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		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.		
		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 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.	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.		
IE001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	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.	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.
		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.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	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.		
		4030	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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

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 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 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.			
IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	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) 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.
		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			
		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.			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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,	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,			
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae				
		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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
IE002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	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 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.
		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:			
		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			
		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 potential impacts.		
		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			
IE002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC	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	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.
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			

		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.	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 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.
				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 basis.			

Natura 2000 Site Code	DAWROD 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
IE000330	Tully Mountain SAC	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.	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.
		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			
		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.			
		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.			
IE001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	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.	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.
		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.			
				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.			
		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.			
		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			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding, Trampling, overuse, Sea Defence or coastal protection, Motorised vehicles, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Grazing.			
		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				

IE001932	Mweelrea/Sheefry/Erriff Complex SAC	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.
		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				
		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			
		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 hydrolo			

		1014	*Vertigo angustior*	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 natural 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			
		1395	*Petalophyllum ralfsii*				
		1833	*Najas flexilis*	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
IE002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	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 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.
		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			
		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			
		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 Erica tetralix				
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
IE002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun complex SAC	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 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	*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			
		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.			
		1833	*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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Main Threats and Impacts:Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.			
		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.			

		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 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			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
IE002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	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.	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.
		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 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.			
		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, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		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			
		7230	Alkaline fens	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		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 sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*				

		1833	*Najas flexilis*	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
IE002130	Tully Lough SAC	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.	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.
		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.			
				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.			

Natura 2000 Site Code	DEREEN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site	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
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley	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.	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.
		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*				
		1096	*Lampetra planeri*	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution,			
		1102	*Alosa alosa*	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		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 Dereen *Margaritifera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
IE0001757	Holdenstown Bog	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	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) 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.
		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.			
				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 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			

IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains	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 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.
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds				
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea				
		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			
IE0002162	River Barrow and River Nore	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	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.
		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 sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092	*Austropotamobius pallipes*				
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		1990	*Margaritifera durrovensis* (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from				

		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 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	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				
		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			
		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	Main Threats and Impacts: Aquaculture, professional fishing, bait digging,			
		1130	Estuaries	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000115	BALLINTRA	4030 European dry heaths	Threats; Agriculture,sand and gravel extraction,urbanisation and industrialisation.	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.
		8240 Limestone pavements	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.			
IE0000129	CROAGHONAGH BOG	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) 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.
		1029 *Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *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.			
			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 Management Issues • Water Abstraction (I. Mourne water supply to be developed by Donegal Co Co will not impact significantly on the cSAC. Minor issues also include; • Drainage (EU life project inproving integrity) • Dumping • Forestry (commercial forestry adjacent to site needs to be monitored) • Grazing (sheep at low stocking density) • Burning • Turf Cutting			
IE0000133	DONEGAL BAY (MURVAGH)	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	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	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.
		2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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.			
		2190 Humid dune slacks				
		1365 Phoca vitulina	Threats, disease, fisheries interaction and ecotourism			
IE0000138	DURNESH LOUGH	1150 Coastal lagoons	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 (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.
		6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		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			
		7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	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.			

IE0000163	LOUGH ESKE AND ARDNAMONA WOOD	91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.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.	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.
		1106	Salmo salar	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.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *Margaritiera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)	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.			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Threats; Collection of samples, outdoor sports, human disturbance, woodland clearance, overgrazing, natural processes such as wind felling of trees, 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.			
IE0000165	LOUGH NILLAN BOG (CARRICKATLIEVE)	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing	Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence	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.
		7131	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.			
		1029	*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.			
IE0000172	MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE BOG	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) 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.
		4010 4030	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix European dry heaths				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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.			
		7230 5130 6410 2130 2140 2170 2190 2120 2150 1160	Alkaline fens Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae) Humid dune slacks Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) Large shallow inlets and bays				
		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	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)				

IE0000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD	6510 6210 21A0 3110	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid sites) Machairs (* in Ireland) Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)		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.
		1130	Estuaries	Threats; 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				
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1365	Phoca vitulina				
		1355	Lutra lutra	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			
		1029	*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				
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	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 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				
IE0001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau also contains Pettigo plateau Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		7130	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 • Ensure sustainable grazing levels • Cease mechanical peat extraction within the site and control ongoing turf-cutting activities • Prevent extraction of peat from virgin blanket bog areas • Block existing drains			

				• Eradicate Rhododendron from the site and adjoining lands			
IE0001880	MEENAGUSE SCRAGH	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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 (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.
IE0001992	TAMUR BOG	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	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) 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	Blanket bog (*active only)	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.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	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.			
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	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.	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.
		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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	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.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *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.			

Natura 2000 Site Code	GEARHAMEEN 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC also comprises Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	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 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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at 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*				
		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, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.			
		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-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-			
		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, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		91e0	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)				
IE000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	1303	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*	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 (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 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.			
IE000364	Kilgarvan Ice House 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 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 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.			
IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	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.	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.
		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 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)			
		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.			
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*				
		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			

		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			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations				
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		6410	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			
		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				
IE001371	Mucksna Wood SAC	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.	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 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.			
		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 and accretion			
		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.			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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				

IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	4030	European dry heaths	Main threats and impacts: Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction,	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.
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,			
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae				
		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			
		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.			
IE002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	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 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.
		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:			
		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			

		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.			
		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			
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	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 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.	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.
IE004108	Eirk Bog SPA		Eirk Bog has been used as a feeding site by Greenland White-fronted Geese from the Killarney Valley flock. This flock has been in decline since the 1980s and nowadays less than 20 individuals are considered to winter.	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	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.

			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 basis.	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		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.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clady *Margaritiera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)	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 relevant authorities.			
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	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) 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.
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		7230	Alkaline fens	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1393	Drepanocladus vernicosus	Threats; Pollution, Land use, climate change			
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	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.	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.
		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			
		4030	European dry heaths	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 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			
		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.			
		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)				
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with 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 • 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			

				• Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive • Manage habitats for notable plant species • Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties			
IE0001190	SHEEPHAVEN	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.	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.
		1330	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)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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.			
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
		91a0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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			
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	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.	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	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4030	European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		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.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum				
		1355	Lutra lutra	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			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			

		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.			
IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER	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.	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.
		1833	Najas flexilis	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Leannan *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.			
		1106	Salmo salar	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.			
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	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.	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.
		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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	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.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *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.			
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 is also a regular visitor to the lakes. Snowy Owl attempted to breed within the site.	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 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 3.4a (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.
SPA004106	Lough Barra Bog also contains Lough Barra Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)		Lough Barra Bog has traditionally supported a small Greenland White-fronted Goose flock. It is now believed that the site is probably seldom used, despite the fact that the quality of 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, as a pair is known to breed on the bog to the east of the site.	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 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 basis.	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.

Natura 2000 Site Code	KERRY BLACKWATER 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
IE000093	Caha Mountains SAC	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)	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.
		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.			
		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			
		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.			
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		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.			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
IE000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC also comprises Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	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 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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at 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*				
		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, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.			
		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-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-			

		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, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		91e0	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)				
IE000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC	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. 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.
IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	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.	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.
		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 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)			
		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.			
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*				

		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			
		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			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations				
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		6410	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			
		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				
IE001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood SAC	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.	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.
		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: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction			
		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			
		1024	*Geomalacus maculosus*	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, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
		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*				
		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.			

IE001371	Mucksna Wood 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. 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.
IE001881	Maulagowna Bog SAC	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 • To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site • To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users	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.
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 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.
IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	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) 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.
		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			
		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.			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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,			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,			
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae				
		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			
		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.			
IE002173	Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC	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 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.
		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:			
		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			
		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.			
		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 Lough 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 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 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.			

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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000116	BALLYARR WOOD	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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	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.
		1029 *Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Leannan 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.			
			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. 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 programme 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	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		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.			
		7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		1029 *Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clady *Margaritiera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)	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 relevant authorities.			
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	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) 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.
		7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		7230 Alkaline fens	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1393 Drepanocladus vernicosus	Threats; Pollution, Land use, climate change			
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.	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 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			
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	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.	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.
		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 and the populations of rare and notable plant species			
		4030	European dry heaths				
		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			
		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.			
		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)				
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with 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 • 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 • Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive • Manage habitats for notable plant species • Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties			
IE0001190	SHEEPHAVEN	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.	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.
		1330	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)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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.			
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
		91a0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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			

IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	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.
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
		4030	European dry heaths				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		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.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum				
		1355	Lutra lutra	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			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		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	1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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) 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.
		1170	Reefs	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.			
		1355	Lutra lutra	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.			
		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			
		1833	Najas flexilis	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			

IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER	1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Leannan *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.	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.
		1106	Salmo salar	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.			
IE0002287	LOUGH SWILLY	1130	Estuaries	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 land, drainage, dredging.	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.
		1150	Coastal lagoons	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.			
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	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.			
		91a0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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			
		1355	Lutra lutra	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			
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	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.	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.
		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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	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.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *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.			
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 is also a regular visitor to the lakes. Snowy Owl attempted to breed within the site.	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 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 3.4a (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.

SPA004060	Lough Fern SPA	Based on information from the 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 resident species.	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 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 basis.	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.
373	Lough Barra Bog RAMSAR	Various breeding birds use the site and a small flock of the globally vulnerable goose 'Anser albifrons flavirostris' occurs in winter.	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 (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.
475	Meenachullion Bog RAMSAR	Breeding birds include 'Falco columbarius' and 'Pluvialis apricaria', and a wintering flock of the globally vulnerable goose 'Anser albifrons flavirostris'. Deciduous woodland dominated by Quercus petraea.	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 (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	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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE000077	Ballymacoda SAC also comprises Ballymacoda Ramsar Sites	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.	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.
		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			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		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 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			
IE0000665	Helvick Head	1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	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.	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				
				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.			
IE002123	Ardmore Head - BALLYNAFAGH BOG	1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	• To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; vegetated sea cliffs (25%) and European dry heaths (23%)	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	• 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 (<1%), non-calcareous springs (<1%), stonewalls and other stonework (3%), amenity grassland (<1%), non-calcareous springs (<1%), stonewalls and other stonework (<1%), hedgerows (<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			
				• To maintain the populations of notable species at favourable conservation status, including Chough, Peregrine Falcon and sea bird colonies that occur within the site • To increase public awareness and appreciation of the conservation value of the 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 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 colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		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	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,			

IE002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises Blackwater Estuary Ramsar Site	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.	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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*				
		1096	*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,			
		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 sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		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.			
		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.			
IE0002324	Glendine Wood	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.	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 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.			
IE004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA also contains Dungarvan Harbour Ramsar site		Brent Goose, Black-tailed Godwit and Bar-tailed Godwit occurred in numbers of international importance, while thirteen other species were nationally important. These are Shelduck, Wigeon, Red-breasted Merganser, Grey Plover, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Redshank and Turnstone .	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 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.
				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 basis.			

tura 2000 Site Co	MOUNTAIN 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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000770	Blackstairs Mountains	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	European dry heath (all sub-types) (84%) North Atlantic Wet Heath with Erica tetralix (1%)	• 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). • 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 Management Issues • All terrain vehicles (ATVs) • Burning • Decline of the Red Grouse population • Grazing • Erosion • Group water schemes Main strategies to achieve objectives • Maintain sustainable levels of grazing • Control burning • Control use of All terrain vehicles • Monitor status of Red Grouse population • Maintain notable species within the site • Liaison with stakeholders	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.
IE0000781	Slaney River Valley	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.	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.
		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*				
		1096	*Lampetra planeri*	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants			
		1102	*Alosa alosa*	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		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 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, 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*				

IE0002162	iver Barrow and River Nor	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.	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.
		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 Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		1990	*Margaritifera durrovensis* (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		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 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			
		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.			

Natura 2000 Site Code	MUNSTER BLACKWATER Natura 2000 Site Name	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
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 (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.
IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	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.	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.
		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 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)			
		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.			
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*				

		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			
		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			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations				
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		6410	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			
		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				
IE000646	Galtee Mountains	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	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.
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	• To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, such as upland grassland (29%), wet heath (9%), lakes and rivers (1%) and scrub (<1%) Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		4030	European dry heaths	• 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			
		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.			
		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			

				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	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 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.			
IE002036	Ballyhoura Mountains SAC	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	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) 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	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			
		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			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
IE002037	Carrigeenamoronety Hill SAC	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	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) 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.
		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.			
				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 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 colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Threats: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		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	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,			
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Main Threats and Impacts: Grazing and Invasive Species			
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*				
		1096	*Lampetra planeri*	Main threats and Impacts: channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			

IE002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises Blackwater Estuary Ramsar Site	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	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.
		1103	*Alosa fallax*	Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, euthrophication,			
		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 sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		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.			
		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.			
IE004094	Balackwater Callows SPA		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) 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.
				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 basis.			
IE004095	Kilcoman Bog SPA		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.	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.
				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 basis.			
IE0002137	Lower River Suir	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	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.
		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 sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1092	*Austropotamobius pallipes*				
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clodiagh *Margaritifera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)				
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		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.			
		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels				
		91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles				
		1099	*Lampetra fluviatilis*	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favou			
		1096	*Lampetra planeri*	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favou			
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main			
		1106	*Salmo salar*	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and			
		1349	*Tursiops truncatus*				
		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			

IE002165	Lower River Shannon	1029	*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 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.
		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	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			
		1150	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.			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic	and Baltic coasts			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colon	Main Threats and Impacts: Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Pu	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Jun	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion			
		3260	Water courses of plain to 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.			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritii	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coas			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, pe	aty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinos	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.			
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	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 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.			
IE004161	STACK'S TO MULLAGHAREIRK MOUNTAINS, WEST LIMERICK HILLS AND MOUNT EAGLE SPA	Hen Harrier			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.
		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.			
IE004162	MULLAGHANISH TO MUSHERAMORE MOUNTAINS SPA	Hen Harrier			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.
		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.			

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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex also comprises Owenduff Ramsar Site	3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	• 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.	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.
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	• 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			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	• 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.			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	• 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			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	• To continue to develop Ballycroy National Park, Co. Mayo.			
		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.			
		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				
		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.			

IE001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	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 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.
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		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.			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, Sea Defence or coastal protection works			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding, Trampling, overuse, Sea Defence or coastal protection, Motorised vehicles, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Grazing.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Impacts & Threats: Aquaculture;Professional fishing;Bait digging; Removal of fauna; Reclamation of land; Coastal protection works;Invasion by a species			
IE001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex also comprises Knockmoyle/Sheskin and Owenboy Ramsar Site	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.	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.
		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.			
		7230	Alkaline fens	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 agricultural reclamation			
		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				
IE002144	Newport River SAC	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 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.
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Newport Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)*	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Main 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.			
IE002298	River Moy SAC	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.	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.
		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.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		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; 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 glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)				
		1106	*Salmo salar*				
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.			
		1096	*Lampetra planeri*	Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.			

		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*				
IE001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex also comprises Knockmoyle/Sheskin and Owenboy Ramsar Site	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.	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.
		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.			
		7230	Alkaline fens	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 agricultural reclamation			
		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				
IE000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex also comprises Owenduff Ramsar Site	3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	• 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.	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.
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	• 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			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	• 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.			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	• 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			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	• To continue to develop Ballycroy National Park, Co. Mayo.			
		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.			
		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				
		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	*Drepanocladus vernicosus*	Management Issues • Dumping .Afforestation			

		1528	*Saxifraga hirculus*	• 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			

Natura 2000 Site Code	NORE 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
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 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.
IE0000412	ve 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 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.
IE0000831	Cullahill Mountain		Orchid-rich calcareous grassland (72%).	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the quality of the orchid-rich calcareous grassland habitat and the other habitats present on the site, i.e. dry deciduous woodland and scrub To maintain and possibly increase the populations of rare and important species present i.e. Greenwinged, Frog and Bee Orchids To continue effective liaison between DEHLG, landowner and other interested parties, so as to conserve the cSAC Management Issues Issues: Private ownership, grazing and agricultural practices.Determine the traditional and present grazing numbers and establish a stocking rate and grazing period in line with traditional levels Control damaging activities and implement the prohibition of particular activities, such as the application of artificial fertilisers Fence off the woodland and control felling Monitor the orchid-rich calcareous grassland, orchid populations and general ecological site conditions	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.
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 (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.
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 encroachment 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.
			Calcareous fen with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae (30 % area of the site).	• 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)			

IE0000869	Lisbigney Bog		Vertigo moulinisiana	• To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Vertigo moulinisiana • 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-birch-holly woodland (2%), conifer plantation (2%), drainage ditches (1%), freshwater marsh (<1%) and hedgerows (<1%). • To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Management Issues • Access to site • Adjacent agricultural activity • Burning • Damage from vehicles • Drainage • Dumping • Forestry • Grazing • Management for Vertigo moulinsiana • Scrub encroachment Main strategies to achieve objectives • Maintain and enhance water quality and quantity; investigate site hydrology • Maintain sustainable grazing regime • Minimise impact of fires • Prevent further scrub encroachment • Maintain habitats for, and monitor, notable species, particularly V. moulinsiana • Liaise with interested parties and REPS planners	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.
IE0000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain	6230 4030	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) European dry heaths	• To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at 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 (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.
IE0001858	Galmoy Fen	7230	Alkaline fens	Main Threats and Imapcts; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation	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.
		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				

IE0002162	iver Barrow and River Nor	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 (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.
		1092	*Austropotamobius pallipes*					
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)					
		1990	*Margaritifera durrovensis* (Incorporates the Nore Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)					
		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 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				
		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.				
IE002236	Island Fen	5130	Juniperus communis formations o	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	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.	
		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				
				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.				

IE0002256	Ballyprior Grassland	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	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 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.			
IE0002332	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 (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.
		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.			
		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.			
IE0002333	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.	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.
		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.			
		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.			

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENAGAPPUL CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site	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
IE000093	Caha Mountains SAC	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)	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.
		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.			
		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			
		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.			
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		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.			
		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 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 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)	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding	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.

IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks 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.	potential impacts.		See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*				
		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			
		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			
		5130	Juniperus communis formations				
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		6410	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			
		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				
IE001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	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.	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.
		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.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4030	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			
		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.			

IE001342	Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood 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: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction	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.
		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			
		1024	*Geomalacus maculosus*	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, Dispersed habitation, Routes / autoroutes, Air pollution, Invasion by a species (Rhododendron ponticum)			
		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*				
IE001879	Glanmore 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	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.
		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: Eutrophication, Over - grazing, Afforestation, Peat Cutting, Alien species introduction			
		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.			
		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 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 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 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.			
		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 and accretion			
		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.			
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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.			

IE002158	Kenmare River SAC	8330	Submerged or partly submerged sea caves		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.
		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,			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	Main Threats and Impacts: Walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles,			
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae				
		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			
		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	Drongawn Lough 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 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 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.			

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?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		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.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clady *Margaritiera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)	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 relevant authorities.			
IE0000147	HORN HEAD AND RINCLEVAN	2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	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.	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.
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	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.			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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, 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.			
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities..			
		2190	Humid dune slacks				
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	Threats; 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 course			
		1364	Halichoerus grypus	Threats; changes in fishing practiices, fisheries interactions, disease, ecotourism,			
		1833	Najas flexilis	Threats; Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	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 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 hyd			
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii	Threats; Grazing imbalance, physical disturbance, pollution, desiccation, Land-use.			
		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 (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &

IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding 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.
		7230	Alkaline fens	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1393	Drepanocladus vernicosus	Threats; Pollution, Land use, climate change			
IE0000185	SESSIAGH LOUGH	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the annexed habitat. 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.
		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 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. 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. Management Issues • 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			
IE0000194	TRANAROSSAN AND MELMORE LOUGH	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. 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.
		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines				
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		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 dunes)				
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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.			
		4030	European dry heaths				
		2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum				
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii				
		3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.				
		21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
		1130	Estuaries	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 composition.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, sandy coastal beach (13%), saltmarsh (1%), boulder/shingle beach (1%), lowland dry 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.			

IE0001090	BALLYNESS BAY	2120	Shifting dunes along the 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	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.
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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 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.			
		2190	Humid dune slacks				
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	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 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 hyd			
				Management Issues: • Dumping • Erosion • Grazing and supplementary feeding • Reclamation • Recreation • Sewage disposal Main strategies to achieve objectives • Implement sustainable grazing practises • Regulate access to the Dooey Peninsula by recreational users • Increase control of other damaging activities including supplementary feeding, dumping and littering • Monitor potential damaging activities to all the habitats and the status of notable plant and animal species • Liaise with various organisations and groups regarding the management of the site			
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	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.	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.
		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			
		4030	European dry heaths	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 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			
		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.			
		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)				
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with 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			

				• 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 • Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive • Manage habitats for notable plant species • Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties			
IE0001190	SHEEPHAVEN	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.	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.
		1330	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)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	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.			
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
		91a0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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			
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	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.	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	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4030	European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		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.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum				
		1355	Lutra lutra	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			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			

		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlaskeelan *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	1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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) 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.
		1170	Reefs	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.			
		1355	Lutra lutra	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.			
IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER	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.	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.
		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.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Leannan *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.			
		1106	Salmo salar	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.			
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	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.	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.
		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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	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.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *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.			

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENMORE CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site	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
IE000343	Castlemaine Harbour SAC also comprises Castlemaine Harbour Ramsar Site	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 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.
		1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at 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*				
		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, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.			
		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-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-			
		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, reclamation of land, coastal protection works, invasion by a species			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion			
		91e0	Alluvial forests with Alnus	Main Threats and Impacts: Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species;			
		1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)				
IE000375	Mount Brandon	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.	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.
		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.			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea. Main	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; Invasive species.			

		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Main Pressures and threats: Abandonment, overgrazing, burning, outdorr recreation, quarries, communication networks, wind farm developments.			
		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			
		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, Quarrying, Outdoor Recreation.			
IE002070	Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane	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.	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.
		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			
		1150	Coastal lagoons	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. 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.			
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	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			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion			
		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			
		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, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities.			
		2190	Humid dune slacks				
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines				
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
		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.			
		1170	Reefs	Main Threats and Impacts: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		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.			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
IE004153	Dingle Peninsula SPA				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.
			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			

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENREA 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
IE0000142	GANNIVEGIL BOG	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (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.
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.			
IE0000163	LOUGH ESKE AND ARDNAMONA WOOD	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.	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.
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	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.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.Threats; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		1106	Salmo salar	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.			
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *Margaritiera* catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)	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.			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum	Threats; Collection of samples, outdoor sports, human disturbance, woodland clearance, overgrazing, natural processes such as wind felling of trees, 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.			
IE0000165	LOUGH NILLAN BOG (CARRICKATLIEVE)	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing	Threats; Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence	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.
		7131	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.			
		1029	*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.			
IE0000172	MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE BOG	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) 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.
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	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) 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.
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		7230	Alkaline fens	Threats; Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1393	Drepanocladus vernicosus	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 dunes)				
		2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum				
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)				

IE0000190	SLIEVE TOOEY/TORMORE ISLAND/LOUGHROS BEG BAY	4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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 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	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.			
		1014	Vertigo angustior	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 natural 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			
		1364	Halichoerus grypus				
IE0000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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.
		4030	European dry heaths				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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.			
		7230	Alkaline fens				
		5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands				
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)				
		2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum				
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		2190	Humid dune slacks				
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)				
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)				
		1160	Large shallow inlets and bays				
		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	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)				
		6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)				
		6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid sites)				
		21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)				

		1130	Estuaries	Threats; 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			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.		
		1365	Phoca vitulina			
		1355	Lutra lutra	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		
		1029	*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			
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	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 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			
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.	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 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			
IE0001880	MEENAGUSE SCRAGH	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with 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	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.

				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	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.	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	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.				
		4030	European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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				
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)					
		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.				
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion					
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex 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				
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum					
		1355	Lutra lutra	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				
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.				
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlaskeelan *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.				
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	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.	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.
		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.				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	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.				
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.				
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.				
		1029	*Margaritifera margaritifera* (Incorporates the Eske *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.				

SPA004110	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SP		It has one of the largest known concentrations of breeding Golden Plover in the country – a 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 Lough Greenland White-fronted Goose flock.	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 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 basis.	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.

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENRIFF 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
IE000297	Lough Corrib also comprises Lough Corrib Ramsar Site	1095	*Petromyzon marinus*	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.	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.
		1106	*Salmo salar*	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.			
		1393	*Drepanocladus vernicosus*				
		3140	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	Alkaline fens				
		7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae				
		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.			
		6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and	Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub			

		91D0	Bog woodland				
		3260	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				
IE000474	Ballymaglancy Cave Cong	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	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 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 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 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 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.			
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 (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.
		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.			

IE001312	Ross Lake and Woods 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	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.
		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			
IE001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	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.	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.
		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.			
		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, paths and restructuring agric land holding.			
		4030	European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.Main Threats and Impacts; Agriculture,sand and gravel extraction,urbanisation and industrialisation.			
		7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae				
		7230	Alkaline fens				
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus				
		6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid sites)	Main Threats and Impacts: Access to site, Grazing, Quarrying, Scrub encroachment			
		1303	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*	Main threats and Impacts: Loss of suitable summer and winter roosting sites			
		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	*Drepanocladus vernicosus*				
		1106	*Salmo salar*	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			

IE002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	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.	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.
		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			
		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			
		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 Erica tetralix				
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
IE002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	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.	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.
		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 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.			
		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, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm develoment, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		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			
		7230	Alkaline fens	Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		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 sediments,canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1065	*Euphydryas aurinia*				

		1833	*Najas flexilis*	Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aqauculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
IE002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	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 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 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.
		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.			
		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.			
		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	Mediterranean salt meadows	Main Threats and Impacts:Overgrazing, Infilling and reclamation.			
		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			
		6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)				

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.	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 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.
				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 basis.		