

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 <i>Erica tetralix</i>		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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 development, 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. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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	
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Clady <i>Margaritifera</i> 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 (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	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 <i>Erica tetralix</i>				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. 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 development, 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 <i>Erica tetralix</i>		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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				See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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 development, 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	<i>Juniperus communis</i> 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	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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 <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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 <i>Salix repens ssp.argentea</i> (<i>Salix arenariae</i>)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2190	Humid dune slacks Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2120			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)		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 (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. <i>Spartina anglica</i> 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	
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		6510	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco Brometalia</i>)(*important orchid sites)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		6210			See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland) Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		3110			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	<i>Salmo salar</i>	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	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Threats: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster 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	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Owenea <i>Margaritifera</i> 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	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
				None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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	<p>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 hydrology</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1833	Najas flexilis	<p>Threats: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.</p>	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.		
IE0001090	BALLYNESSE BAY	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 Ammophila 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.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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 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, overgrazing 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.		
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	<p>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 hydrology</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
				<p>Management Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping • Erosion • Grazing and supplementary feeding • Reclamation • Recreation • Sewage disposal <p>Main strategies to achieve objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement sustainable grazing practises • Regulate access to the Dooley 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.		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<p>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 development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Main strategies to achieve objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage grazing on active blanket bog, heath and cutover bog Monitor the active blanket bog Regulate peat cutting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain Golden Plover population through habitat protection and monitoring Liaison/consultation with landowners and interested parties 	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
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, overgrazing 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 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		5130 Machairs (* in Ireland)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		

		1833	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Threats: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, 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 (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	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
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	
		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	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 development, 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 (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)		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	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Owencarrow <i>Margaritifera</i> 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		
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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 <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> 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 <i>Erica tetralix</i>	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.	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	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	
	Cloghernagore Bog and	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, 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 lobster 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.	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 development, 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.	