

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	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	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
		1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	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	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Obstructions, Impassible weirs, Groos Pollution, Specific Pollutants		
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	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	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>			
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	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 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		
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	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 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.		
		1150	Coastal lagoons			
		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 (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	Main threats and impacts: Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion		
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	Main threats and impacts: Overgrazing, infilling and reclamation, invasive species, erosion		
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> 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 (<i>Spartinion maritima</i>)	Main threats and Impacts: reclamation of mudflats and saltmarsh or coastal protection works		
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)					
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; clearance for agriculture or felling for timber; increased development.				

IE002318	Knockanira House	1303	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	<p>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</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuary SPA		<p>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.</p>	<p>To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.