

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	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	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 (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	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 (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is overgrazing 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	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	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	<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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		1103	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	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	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	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	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	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	<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			

IE000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's reeks and Caragh river Catchment SAC	1024	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>	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 (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</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.
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Caragh/Capall/Owenreagh/Kerry Blackwater <i>Margaritifera</i> 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	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>				
		1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	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	<i>Najas flexilis</i>				
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>).	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 <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	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 <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>				
		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	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations				
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the				
		6410	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)		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 <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> 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 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Aino-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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 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, outdoor 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 <i>Rhynchosporion</i>		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.				
IE001043	Cleanderry Wood SAC	1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	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 <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, clearance for agriculture or felling for timber, Planting of non-native conifers.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		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. 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	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	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 (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	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 (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats: The most common impact in the current assessment period is overgrazing 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 <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (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.		
		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.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>				
		1303	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	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	<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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.		
1365	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Recruitment failure, competition for resources,					

		1014	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	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	<i>Salmo salar</i>	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	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	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 buildings Main threats and impacts:			
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	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 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> (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	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>	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 (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)			
		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		<p>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.</p>	<p>To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status.</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.
				<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>			