

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, agricultural 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 regime 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 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.
		1029 <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Eske <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.			
			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 (l. 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 improving 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 <i>Phoca vitulina</i>	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 clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)				
		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			
		7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	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	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Eske <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.			
		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 hydrology 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 development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
IE0000172	MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE BOG	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.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	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			
		4030	European dry heaths				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)				
		7230	Alkaline fens				
		5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands				
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinia 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)						

IE0000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD	<p>6510 Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco Brometalia</i>)(*important orchid sites)</p> <p>6210 Machairs (* in Ireland)</p> <p>21A0 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</p> <p>3110</p> <p>1130 Estuaries</p> <p>1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p> <p>1106 <i>Salmo salar</i></p> <p>1365 <i>Phoca vitulina</i></p> <p>1355 <i>Lutra lutra</i></p> <p>1029 <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Owenea <i>Margaritifera</i> catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</p> <p>1065 <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i></p> <p>1013 <i>Vertigo geyeri</i></p> <p>1833 <i>Najas flexilis</i></p> <p>1395 <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i></p> <p>7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</p>	<p>Threats: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.</p> <p>Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Threats: Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. from low intensity grazing to arable/hay/silage. Use of pesticides: <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides. Fertilisation: <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> 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 <i>V. geyeri</i> 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> <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.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau also contains Pettigo plateau Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	<p>4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <p>7130 Blanket bog (*active only)</p>	<p>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 development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.</p> <p>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</p> <p>To maintain and, if possible, enhance the extent and ecological value of the other habitats within the site, including the lakes and wet grassland</p> <p>Main strategies to achieve objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

			• Eradicate Rhododendron from the site and adjoining lands			
IE0001880	MEENAGUSE SCRAGH	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 development, 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. 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 development, 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.				