

Natura 2000 Site Code	GLASKEELAN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Site Name	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	Measure/Mitigation	
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		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.			
				Generic measures: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm 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.
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Threats: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		7230	Alkaline fens	Threats: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1393	<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>	Threats: Pollution, Land use, climate change			
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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status: blanket bog, heath, scree, cut-over bog, flushes, lakes, rivers and streams, exposed rock, sand and gravel and upland grassland on peaty soil To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, particularly those listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (Golden Plover, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin), Red Grouse, Ring Ouzel and the populations of rare and notable plant species			
		4030	European dry heaths				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)				
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation				
		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.			
				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			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive • Manage habitats for notable plant species • Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties 			
IE0001190	SHEEPHAVEN	<p>1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p> <p>1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)</p> <p>1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)</p> <p>2120</p> <p>2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)</p> <p>21a0 Machairs (* in Ireland)</p> <p>91a0 Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles</p>	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. <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.</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> <p>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.</p> <p>Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber</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.
IE0002047	Cloghmagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	<p>3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</p> <p>3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation</p> <p>4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <p>4030 European dry heaths</p> <p>4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths</p> <p>6410 <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</p> <p>7130 Blanket bog (*active only)</p> <p>7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></p> <p>91A0 Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles</p> <p>1421 <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i></p> <p>1355 <i>Lutra lutra</i></p> <p>1106 <i>Salmo salar</i></p>	<p>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</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> <p>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</p> <p>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>Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber</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: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.</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.

		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/Leannan/Glaskeelan <i>Margaritifera</i> 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 (<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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	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	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Leannan <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.			
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<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	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for 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>	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	<i>Salmo salar</i>	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 Plan)	Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
SPA004039	Glenveagh National Park	Peregrine (4 pairs) and Merlin (1-3 pairs). Golden Plover, with between 5 and 10 pairs known to breed. Red Grouse is also widespread on the bogs. Ring Ouzel, breeds sparingly. Several pairs of Whinchat, a scarce Irish species, breed within the site. A pair of the very rare Red-throated Diver breeds nearby. Goosander is also a regular visitor to the lakes. Snowy Owl attempted to breed within the site.	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when · its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and · the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and · the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	
SPA004106	Lough Barra Bog also contains Lough Barra Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	Lough Barra Bog has traditionally supported a small Greenland White-fronted Goose flock. It is now believed that the site is probably seldom used, despite the fact that the quality of the bog habitat is still good. The site has a good population of Red Grouse, a Red-listed species, and also has breeding Dunlin. It may support breeding Golden Plover, as a pair is known to breed on the bog to the east of the site.	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when · its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and · the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and · the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below. The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: · population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and · the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and · there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.	