

Natura 2000 Site Code	LICKY CATCHMENT 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	
IE000077	Ballymacoda SAC also comprises Ballymacoda Ramsar Sites	1130	Estuaries	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. <b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> 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.
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. <b>Main threats and impacts: Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion</b>			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. <b>Threats:</b> Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. <b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> 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			
IE0000665	Helvick Head	1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	<b>Main threats and impacts:</b> Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition 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.	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				
IE002123	Ardmore Head - BALLYNAFAGH BOG	1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	• To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; vegetated sea cliffs (25%) and European dry heaths (23%)	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	• To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, including open marine waters (33%), dry-humid acid grassland (10%), scrub (4%), exposed rocky shore and shingle beaches (3%), amenity grassland (<1%), non-calcareous springs (<1%), stonewalls and other stonework (3%), amenity grassland (<1%), non-calcareous springs (<1%), stonewalls and other stonework (<1%), hedgerows (<1%) and sea inlets and bays (part of 33% open marine water). <b>Main threats and impacts:</b> Agriculture, burning, sand and gravel extraction, urbanization, industrialization, acidification, tropospheric ozone and nitrogen enrichment caused by atmospheric deposition			
				• To maintain the populations of notable species at favourable conservation status, including Chough, Peregrine Falcon and sea bird colonies that occur within the site			
				• To increase public awareness and appreciation of the conservation value of the site • To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities			
		1130	Estuaries	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition. <b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> 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 <b>Main threats and impacts:</b> Invasive Species, Erosion and accretion <b>Threats:</b> Invasive species, overgrazing, erosion and accretion <b>Threats:</b> 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. <b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; <b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> Inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species,			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide				
		1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand				
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima)				
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)				
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation				
		91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus				
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks				
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex						

IE002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC also comprises Blackwater Estuary Ramsar Site	91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> Grazing and Invasive 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.
		1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	<b>Main threats and Impacts:</b> channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	<b>Main threats and Impacts:</b> channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1099	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	<b>Main threats and Impacts:</b> channel maintenance, barriers, Passage obstruction, Gross pollution and specific pollutants			
		1103	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication,			
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication,			
		1102	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> Man-made barriers to migration, eutrophication, leisure fishing, drift netting			
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> 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 Munster Blackwater and Licky Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> 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.					
1092	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>						
1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	<b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> 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.					
IE0002324	Glendine Wood	1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. <b>Main Threats and Impacts:</b> 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.
			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.					
IE004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA also contains Dungarvan Harbour Ramsar site		Brent Goose, Black-tailed Godwit and Bar-tailed Godwit occurred in numbers of international importance, while thirteen other species were nationally important. These are Shelduck, Wigeon, Red-breasted Merganser, Grey Plover, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Redshank and Turnstone .	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, 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.
			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.				