

Natura 2000 Site Code	NEWPORT 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
IE000534	Owenduff/Nepin Complex also comprises Owenduff Ramsar Site	<p>3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</p> <p>3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds</p> <p>3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculon fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</p> <p>4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix</p> <p>4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths</p> <p>5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands</p> <p>7130 Blanket bog (*active only)</p> <p>3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)</p> <p>7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</p> <p>1106 <i>Salmo salar</i></p> <p>1355 <i>Lutra lutra</i></p> <p>1393 <i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i></p> <p>1528 <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i></p>	<p>• To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; active blanket bog (approximately 64% of the site), Northern Atlantic wet heaths, Alpine and boreal heath, oligotrophic waters with few minerals, oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, water courses of the plain to montane levels, transition mires and quaking bogs and Juniperus communis formations.</p> <p>• To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Shining Sickle Moss, Marsh Saxifrage, Otter and Salmon. Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species</p> <p>• To maintain the species for which the SPA has been selected at favourable conservation status; Greenland White-fronted Goose, Golden Plover, Merlin and Peregrine Falcon.</p> <p>• To maintain the extent, species-richness and biodiversity of the site. Main Threats and Pressures: 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>• To continue to develop Ballycroy National Park, Co. Mayo.</p> <p>• To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Management Issues • Dumping .Afforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing • Livestock trespass into Ballycroy National Park • Loss of Red Grouse habitat • Motor vehicle use • Overgrazing • Peat cutting • Poor state of trails • Poor water quality • Quarrying • Rhododendron infestation 	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>1160 Large shallow inlets and bays</p> <p>1150 Coastal lagoons</p>	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Impacts and Threats: 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.</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Hunting, Path, Tracks, Improved access to site, Outdoor sports leisure, Water Pollution, Reclamation, Drainage, Modification of Hydrology, Management of Water levels, Eutrophication, Accumulation of organic material.</p>			

IE001482	Clew Bay Complex SAC	1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	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.	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.
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	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.			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, Trampling, Sea Defence or coastal protection works			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	Main Threats and Impacts: Erosion, Walking, horseriding, Trampling, overuse, Sea Defence or coastal protection, Motorised vehicles, Paths, tracks, cycling routes, Grazing.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Main Impacts & Threats: Aquaculture; Professional fishing; Bait digging; Removal of fauna; Reclamation of land; Coastal protection works; Invasion by a species			
IE001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex also comprises Knockmoyle/Sheekin and Owenboy Ramsar Site	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; 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.
		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.			
		7230	Alkaline fens	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; and Invasive species.			
IE002144	Newport River 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.
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Newport <i>Margaritifera</i> catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. 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.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
IE002298	River Moy SAC	7110	Active raised bogs	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts; Peat Cutting, Grazing, Burning.	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.
		7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat cutting; drainage and burning; afforestation; invasive species; grazing; dumping; fertilisation; restructuring agricultural land; communication routes; cultivation; mowing/cutting; modification of inland water structures; sand and gravel extraction.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts; Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		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>)				
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</i>				
		1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.			
1096	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Main Threats and Impacts: Fish passages, pollution, commercial fishing.					

		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			
		1092	<i>Austroptamobius pallipes</i>				
IE001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex also comprises Knockmoyle/Sheekin and Owenboy Ramsar Site	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: 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.
		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.			
		7230	Alkaline fens	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Main Threats and Impacts: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Fertilisation; Grazing; Forestry; Burning; Leisure fishing; Hunting; Peat extraction; and Invasive species.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
IE000534	Owenduff/Nepin Complex also comprises Owenduff Ramsar Site	3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	• To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; active blanket bog (approximately 64% of the site), Northern Atlantic wet heaths, Alpine and boreal heath, oligotrophic waters with few minerals, oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, water courses of the plain to montane levels, transition mires and quaking bogs and <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations.	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.
		3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	• To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Shining Sickle Moss, Marsh Saxifrage, Otter and Salmon. Main Threats and Impacts: Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation				
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	• To maintain the species for which the SPA has been selected at favourable conservation status; Greenland White-fronted Goose, Golden Plover, Merlin and Peregrine Falcon.			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	• To maintain the extent, species-richness and biodiversity of the site. Main Threats and Pressures: 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			
		5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	• To continue to develop Ballycroy National Park, Co. Mayo.			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	• To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Extraction of peat, Overstocking, Burning, Agricultural reclamation, Mechanical peat extraction, Wind Farm Development.			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</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.			
		7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs				
		1106	<i>Salmo salar</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			
		1393	<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>	Management Issues • Dumping .Afforestation			

		1528	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fencing• Livestock trespass into Ballycroy National Park• Loss of Red Grouse habitat• Motor vehicle use• Overgrazing• Peat cutting• Poor state of trails• Poor water quality• Quarrying• Rhododendron infestation			
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