

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENCARROW 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	
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	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady Margaritiera 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.			
IE0000147	HORN HEAD AND RINCLEVAN	2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.	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.
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Erosion, walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, overuse, sea defence or coastal protection works, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling routes, grazing.			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. 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. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities..			
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		2190	Humid dune slacks				
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	Threats: grazing, erosion, restructuring agricultural land holding, overgrazing by sheep, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, agricultural improvement, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, stock feeding, trampling, overuse, undergrazing, camping and caravans, sports pitch, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, invasion by a species, paths, tracks, cycling routes, other pollution or human activities, agricultural structures, sand and gravel extraction, urbanised areas, human habitation, disposal of inert materials, golf course			
		1364	Halichoerus grypus	Threats: changes in fishing practices, fisheries interactions, disease, ecotourism.			
		1833	Najas flexilis	Threats: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1013	Vertigo geyeri	Threats: Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. from low intensity grazing to arable/hay/silage. Use of pesticides: Vertigo geyeri is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides. Fertilisation: Vertigo geyeri 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 V. geyeri 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 hydrogeology.			
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii	Threats: Grazing imbalance, physical disturbance, pollution, desiccation, Land-use.			
		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)		See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a &

IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Threats: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation	and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	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.
		7230	Alkaline fens	Threats: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1393	Drepanocladus vernicosus	Threats: Pollution, Land use, climate change			
IE0000185	SESSIAGH LOUGH	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the annexed habitat. Threats: Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		1833	Najas flexilis	Threats: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
				To maintain, and where possible, increase the ecological value of other semi-natural habitat types: rivers and streams (comprising 1% of the site), lowland wet and dry grassland (8% of the site), semi-natural deciduous woodland (7% of the site), wet and dry heath with upland grassland/scrub/exposed rock (38% of the site) and blanket bog (6% of the site). To confirm the presence of the Annex II plant species, Slender Naiad, and maintain any populations located on the site. To maintain and increase the populations of other notable species found on the site, such as Peregrine Falcon, Artic Char and Otter. To initiate and maintain effective liaison between NPW and relevant authorities and interested parties (e.g. landowners, the public, local angling associations, Northern Regional Fisheries Board, Donegal County Council) on the management of the site. Management Issues • Water quality (vulnerable to eutrophication as small lake) • Agricultural usage and development • Grazing • Afforestation • Residential development • Disturbance to bird species • Scientific knowledge of the site • Site boundaries • Angling and amenity use	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.
IE0000194	TRANAROSSAN AND MELMORE LOUGH	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.			
		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Threats: Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)				
		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 & 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, ivergrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, competition.	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				
		2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum				
		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)				
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii				
		3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.				
		21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
		1130	Estuaries	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; fixed sand dunes with herbaceous vegetation (15% of the site), mud flats and sand flats/estuaries (60%), shifting dunes along the coast line with Ammophila arenaria/embryonic shifting dunes (4%) and humid dune slacks (1%). Threats: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, sandy coastal beach (13%), saltmarsh (1%), boulder/shingle beach (1%), lowland dry grassland (1%), heath (1%), woodland (1%), bedrock shore (1%), scrub (<1%), lowland wet grassland (<1%), rivers and streams (<1%), drainage ditch (<1%), reedbed (<1%) and exposed rock (<1%).			
		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Threats: Erosion, walking, horse-riding & non-motorised vehicles, trampling, sea defence or coastal protection works.			

IE0001090	BALLYNESSE BAY	2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status. Chough, over-wintering birds and marine mammals	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)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. 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.			
		2190	Humid dune slacks	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			
		1013	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	Management Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping • Erosion • Grazing and supplementary feeding • Reclamation • Recreation • Sewage disposal Main strategies to achieve objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement sustainable grazing practises • Regulate access to the Dooley Peninsula by recreational users • Increase control of other damaging activities including supplementary feeding, dumping and littering • Monitor potential damaging activities to all the habitats and the status of notable plant and animal species • Liaise with various organisations and groups regarding the management of the site 			
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 <i>Erica tetralix</i>	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			
		4030	European dry heaths	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			
		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			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path erosion, burning, dumping, quarrying, turf cutting, grazing <p>Main strategies to achieve objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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	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.	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. 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.			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		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 & 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.			
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
		91a0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
IE0002047	Cloghernagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	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.
		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.			
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	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.			
		4030	European dry heaths				
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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			
		6410	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)				
		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 <i>Rhynchosporion</i>				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		1421	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>				
		1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	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			
		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 Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlas keelan <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.			
IE0002159	MULROY BAY	1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	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.
		1170	Reefs	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1355	Lutra lutra	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. 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			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
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.			