

Natura 2000 Site Code	OWENREA 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	
IE0000142	GANNIVEGIL BOG	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	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				
		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.			
IE0000163	LOUGH ESKE AND ARDNAMONA WOOD	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.
		7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	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.			
		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			
		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	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritifera 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.			
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenea 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.			
IE0000172	MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE 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.
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	Drepanocladus vernicosus	Threats: Pollution, Land use, climate change			
		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts				
		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)				
		2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum				
		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)				

IE0000190	SLIEVE TOOHEY/TORMORE ISLAND/LOUGHROS BEG BAY	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	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.			
		1014	Vertigo angustior	Main Threats and Impacts: Cultivation: change in agricultural practice e.g. dunes or wetlands from grazing to arable/hay/silage, Use of pesticides: Vertigo angustior is susceptible to agricultural and other pesticides, Fertilisation: Vertigo angustior is susceptible to nutrient enrichment from artificial and natural fertilisers and requires low nutrient habitat, Grazing: changes in grazing animal in dune sites to sheep grazing, increases in grazing levels and changes to current grazing practice in marsh site, Abandonment of pastoral systems, Undergrazing: from loss of habitat due to excessive shade and scrub encroachment, Sand and gravel extraction: loss of habitat in esker / wetland interface habitats, Stock feeding: supplementary feeding of stock in snail habitat, Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to: introduction of exotic sea buckthorn and other species for the purposes of protection from wind and for other purposes, Paths, tracks: trampling erosion and fragmentation of habitat, Golf courses: Loss of habitat from golf courses without very extensive areas of rough, Camping and caravans: continuing expansions of Caravan Park			
		1364	Halichoerus grypus				
IE0000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD	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.
		4030	European dry 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			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	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.			
		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 (Molinion 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 maritima)	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)				
		6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)				
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)(*important orchid sites)						
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)						
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)						

		1130	Estuaries	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				
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1365	Phoca vitulina				
		1355	Lutra lutra	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			
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenea 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.			
		1065	Euphydryas aurinia				
		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 hydrology			
		1833	Najas flexilis	Threats: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			
		1395	Petalophyllum ralfsii				
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
IE0001107	COOLVOY BOG	7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the priority habitat, active blanket bog. 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.
				To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of semi-natural habitats throughout the site; wet heath, cutover bog, flushes and streams To maintain the population of Golden Plover on the site To continue effective liaison and co-operation with landowners/managers and relevant interest groups on the management of the site Main strategies to achieve objectives • Manage grazing on active blanket bog, heath and cutover bog • Monitor the active blanket bog • Regulate peat cutting • Maintain Golden Plover population through habitat protection and monitoring • Liaison/consultation with landowners and interested parties			
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	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.

			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				
IE0002047	Cloghmagore 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>Ranunculus 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.			
		4030	European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		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>Molinia caerulea</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/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.			
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.			

SPA004110	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatieve) SP	<p>It has one of the largest known concentrations of breeding Golden Plover in the country – a survey in 2002 recorded 17 nesting pairs. It also provides valuable foraging habitat for up to five pairs of Merlin which are known to have territories in the vicinity. Red Grouse, a Red Data Book species, is resident on the bogs. The site provides one of only two known bogland feeding areas used by the Sheskinmore Lough Greenland White-fronted Goose flock.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.</p>	<p>None Identified</p>	<p>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>
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