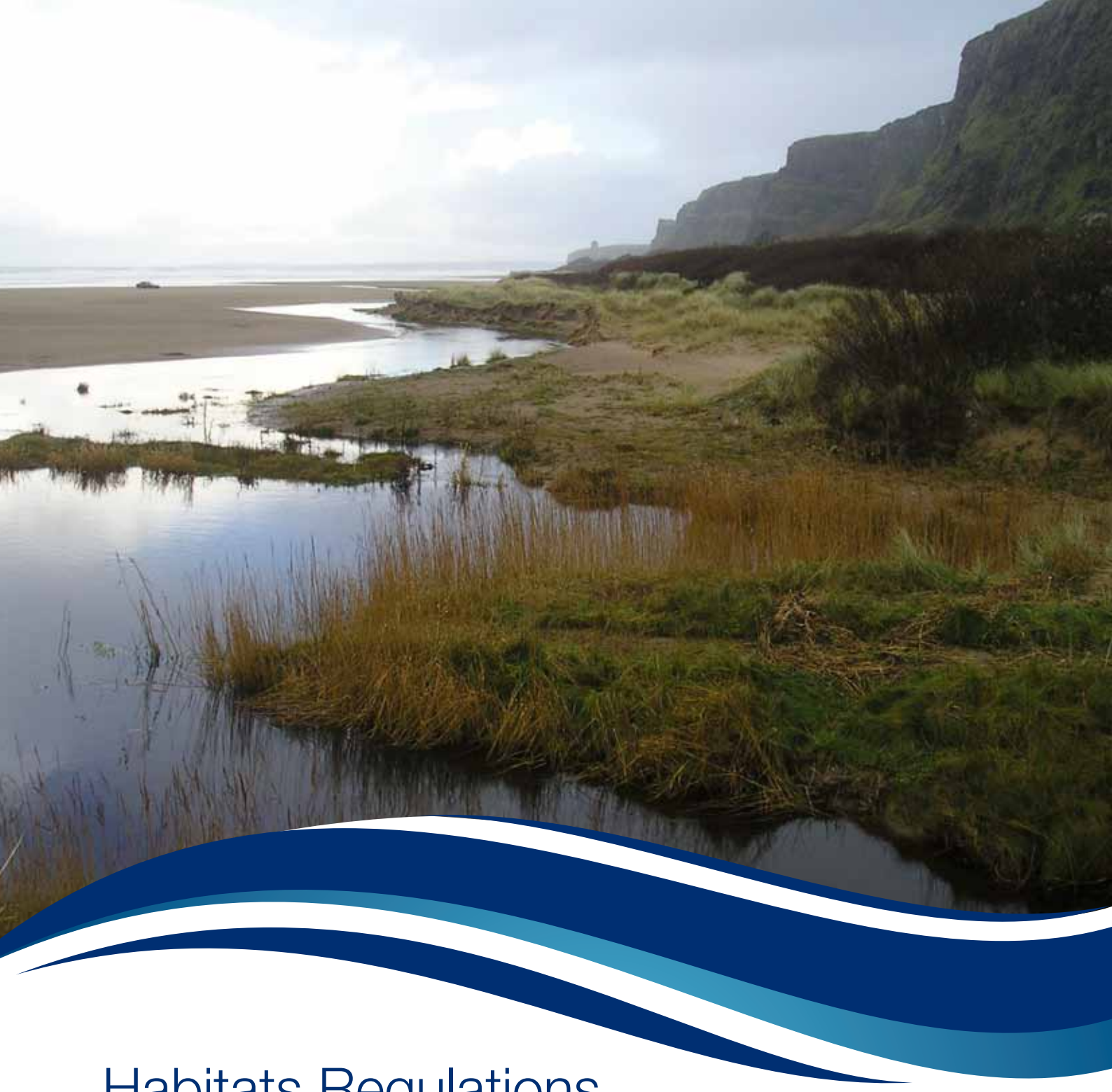

Habitats Regulations Assessment

RIVERS Agency

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Fax: (028) 90253455

Email: River.Registry@dardni.gov.uk

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
FRMP	Flood Risk Management Plan
GIS	Geographical Information System
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IPP	Individual Property Protection
IROPI	Over Riding Public Interest
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
N2K	Natura 2000 site (includes Ramsars within this assessment)
OPW	Office of Public Works (Republic of Ireland)
PPP	Plans, Programmes and Projects
PPS15	Planning Policy Statement 15
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SFRA	Significant Flood Risk Area
SPA	Special Protection Area
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
WFD	Water Framework Directive

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Executive Summary

Habitats Directive Article 6 assessments are required under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). They are required where a plan or project may give rise to significant effects upon a Natura 2000 site (N2K). Natura 2000 sites are those identified as sites of community importance designated under the Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation, hereafter referred to as SACs) or the Birds Directive (Special Protection Areas, hereafter referred to as SPAs). For this assessment, Ramsar sites are also included, as Northern Ireland policy affords them the same protection as Natura 2000 sites (Dodd *et al*., 2008). It should also be noted that the phrase '*Appropriate Assessment*' is sometimes used more loosely to refer to the whole process set out under Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive (Dodd *et al*., 2008). For the purposes of this assessment, the term '*Habitats assessment*' or the term HRA (*"Habitats Regulations Assessment")* will be used.

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive sets out provisions which govern the conservation and management of Natura 2000 sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect Natura 2000 sites (Annex 1.1).

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment:

"*Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [Natura 2000] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implication for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public".*

A Habitats assessment has a narrow focus i.e. the maintenance of the integrity of the N2K site, and the assessment of the significance of the effects on the designated interest features (qualifying features) and the conservation objectives of the site. It is a protection led assessment and is carried out using the precautionary principle.

The Flood Risk Management Plans (the Plans) identify Significant Flood Risk Areas (SFRAs) within Northern Ireland, and proposes flood risk management measure types (for ease of reading termed approaches within this document) under the three measures of Prevention, Preparedness, and Protection. Each measure encompasses a number of approaches, some of which are Northern Ireland wide policies, and some of which are site specific structural protection approaches. Initially, one draft Plan was prepared for Northern Ireland, encompassing sub-sections based on the 3 River Basin Districts (RBDs) as used under the Water Framework Directive. However, three separate documents have been produced as the final Plans, based on

the three RBDs. The HRA has been carried out using the draft Plan structure of one HRA with 3 sub-sections based on the RBDs. This reflects the generic nature of some of the measures, across all three Plans, with site specific issues being assessed through the three sub sections (Appendices 1, 2 and 3).

The HRA of the Plans produced the following findings:

- Even though the Plans are not required for the management of the N2K sites and as such, an assessment of potential impact on N2K sites must be carried out.
- Approaches under **Prevention** and **Preparedness** measures fall into areas of special planning policy, warning and information, individual property protection and resilience, and emergency planning and advice. These measures have been assessed to have no effect on any N2K sites within Northern Ireland, and consequently no further assessment has been undertaken.
- Approaches under **Protection** include the possibility of structural works. At this stage, there is no certainty as to what these approaches may be, or indeed, where they may be situated. Should structural approaches be identified for any of the SFRAs where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those measures and approaches which will have no significant affect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any measures have been agreed through consultation with the statutory consultee in advance of being implemented. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria.

  For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plans' Protection measure.**

Other Plans, Programmes and Projects (PPPs) which may affect N2K sites have been identified, and an assessment made of the cumulative effect of the Plans along with the other PPPs. **The HRA concludes that there is no significant impact from the Plans either alone, or in conjunction with any other PPPs.**

1. Introduction

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, (the Habitats Directive), provides the framework for the legal protection for species and habitats of European importance. Under the articles of the Directive, it is necessary to undertake an **appropriate assessment** of a plan or project to determine whether it will have a "likely significant effect" on sites designated at an international level (European Designated Site) for their nature conservation value.

Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive requires that *"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the conservation of a site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives."*

Though the Flood Risk Management Plans (the Plans) for Northern Ireland are not directly connected with the conservation of European designated sites, a **Habitats Regulations Assessment** was deemed necessary. This report describes how that assessment was carried out, and details the outcomes and conclusions from the assessment.

1.1 European Designated Sites

European sites, also referred to as Natura 2000 (N2K) sites, consist of the following:

- **Special Areas of Conservation (SACs**) – sites designated for flora, fauna and habitats of Community interest under the EU Habitats Directive.
- **Special Protection Areas (SPAs)** – sites designated for rare, vulnerable or migratory birds under the EU Birds Directive.

Within Northern Ireland (NI), it is government policy to extend the requirements for potential impacts on sites, to those sites which are yet to fully declared as N2K sites, namely candidate SACs and potential SPAs. This consideration of impact also covers any proposed additions or extensions to the existing N2K sites.

NI policy also affords Ramsar sites the same protection as N2K sites. Ramsar sites are wetlands of global importance, listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Whilst most Ramsar sites overlap with N2K sites, some have distinct boundary differences. In line with government policy, this HRA will treat Ramsar sites in the same way as N2K sites.

For the purposes of this assessment, N2K will be used to cover all of the above sites listed under European designated sites.

2. Habitats Assessment

As stated in the Introduction, Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive sets out the first step in the decision making process for Habitat Assessment. This article assesses;

- whether the plan or project is connected with the conservation management of the N2K site,
- whether the plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have an impact on the conservation value of the N2K site

If the plan or project is considered to have a potential impact on the N2K site, then it must go through an **appropriate assessment,** which will consider the potential implications for the N2K site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the appropriate assessment for the site, the competent authority shall agree to the plan or project only after ascertaining that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned.

When assessing the potential impacts of the plan or project, the precautionary principle is followed – if it is not possible to rule out a risk of harm on the evidence available, then it must be assumed that the risk still exists, and needs to be dealt with through the assessment process. This could be through changes to the plan, through options avoidance or through mitigation.

There may be cases where the assessment indicates a potential impact which cannot be avoided, designed out or mitigated. In such cases, an assessment must be made as to whether there are imperative reasons for overriding public interest (**IROPI**), which would allow the plan or programme to go ahead. This is covered in Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive – only where there is a positive assessment of IROPI, can the plan/programme progress.

The Habitats Directive recommends a hierarchy of;

- **avoidance/protection** – the plan should aim to avoid any negative impacts by identifying the impacts early, and designing the plan to avoid them.
- **mitigation** – should be applied if necessary, during the appropriate assessment stage to the point that no adverse impacts remain. Should it not be possible to fully mitigate all impacts, then the plan may only proceed where there is IROPI.
- **compensatory measures** – should be applied only where the plan has passed the IROPI test.

2.1 Stages of the Article 6 (Habitats Regulations) Assessment

The stages of the assessment are set out in the European Commission guidance *'Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the provision of Article 6 (3) and 6 (4) of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC* (EC2002) *and 'Managing Natura 2000 sites; the provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC'* (EEC2000).

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The assessment can be broken down into 4 main stages:

Stage 1 (Screening) – this stage identifies:

- If the plan or programme is directly connected with, or necessary to the management of N2K sites.
- The potential impact of the plan upon any N2K site, either alone or in combination with other plans or programmes, and assesses those impacts.
- All European sites in and around the plan area, and the conservation objectives of those sites which may, potentially, be affected by the plan.

Outcomes from Stage 1 –

- No significant effects likely; therefore no further assessment required or
- Significant effects likely or uncertain; therefore commence Stage 2.

Stage 2 (appropriate assessment) – this stage considers:

- The method and scope of the assessment.
- The potential impact on any N2K site which may be affected by the plan, either alone or in combination with other plans or programmes.

Outcomes from Stage 2 –

- No N2K site will be integrally affected by the plan; therefore no further assessment is required or...
- It cannot be certain that there will be no effect from the plan (precautionary principle); therefore commence Stage 3.

Stage 3 (mitigation) – this stage considers:

- Whether any possible adverse effects on the integrity of the N2K site can be avoided by changes to the plan; e.g. by mitigation which would negate the impact.

Outcomes from Stage 3 –

- The integrity of the N2K site will not be adversely affected; therefore no further action required or...
- there is uncertainty about the potential impact of the plan on a N2K site; therefore alternatives, and potential plan redrafting is required or
- There are no alternatives to the plan proposals, and impacts have been identified; therefore commence stage 4.

Stage 4 (IROPI) – this stage establishes:

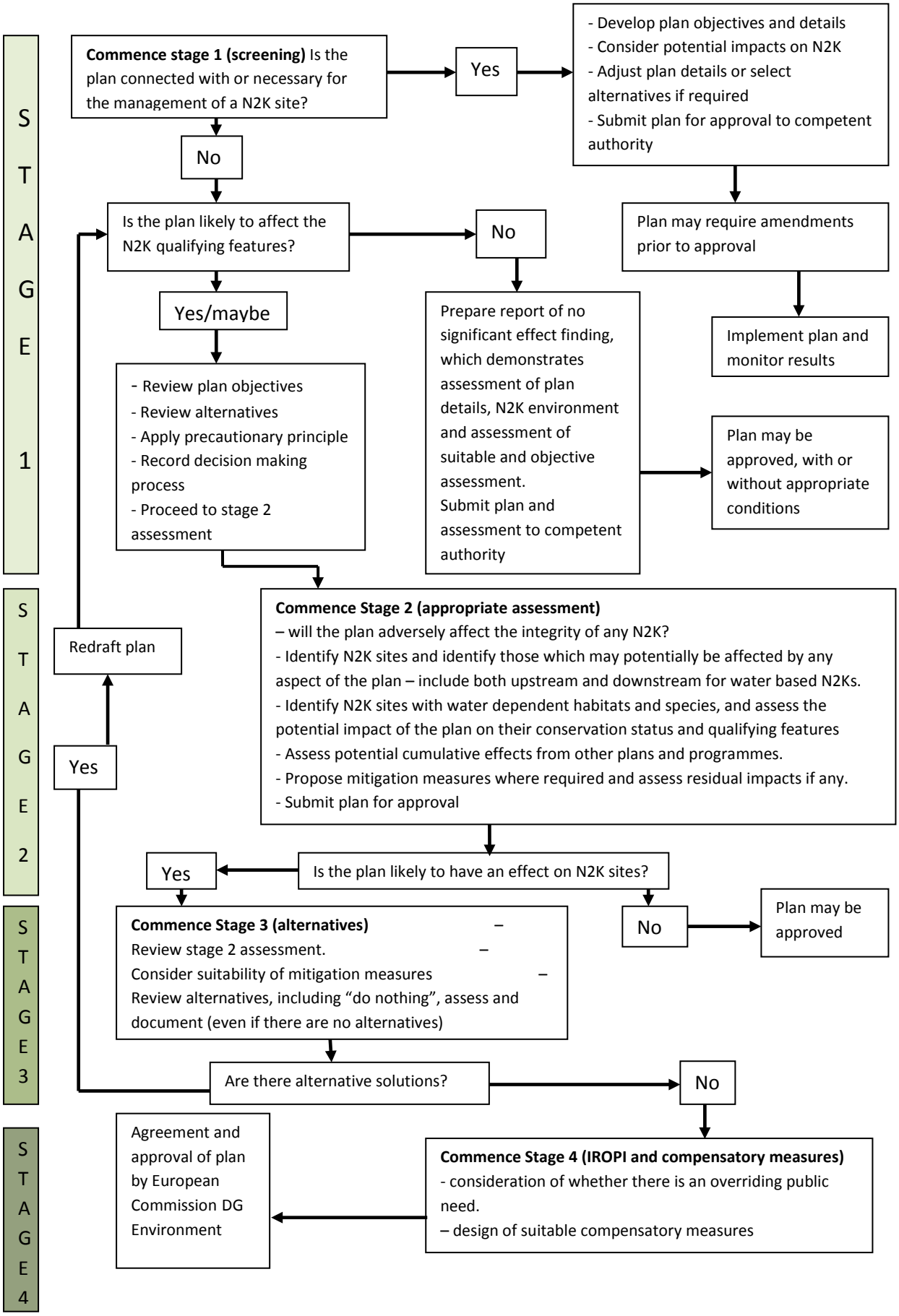
- That there is an over-riding public interest in the plan proceeding even though there may be a significant effect on a N2K site.
- Compensatory measures for the potential impact.

Outcomes from Stage 4 –

- Permission to proceed with the plan, including agreement on suitable compensatory measures.

The stages of the assessment are shown in a flow chart (Image 1) below:

Image 1- FLOWCHART OF THE ARTICLE 6 ASSESSMENT PROCESS STAGES



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2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Data Collection forN2K Sites

A full list of SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites in the three River Basin Districts, including their qualifying features has been collated, for both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The information was taken from NIEA web based and GIS information, for Northern Ireland sites, and from NIEA documentation and the register of Protected Areas established under WFD for the Republic of Ireland (to note that this data covers SACs and SPAs only). For the Republic of Ireland sites, the qualifying interests for SPAs are not available, and so a list of the birds of international and national importance at each site was ascertained from the site synopsis forms, available on www.npws.ie.

For the SACs and SPAs in Northern Ireland, the associated conservation objectives have also been listed, along with the most recent condition assessment results. In the Republic of Ireland, where these have not been available, a generic approach has been taken based on the following:

For SACs –

- To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the SAC has been selected, at favourable conservation status.
- To maintain the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected, at favourable conservation status.
- To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.
- To maintain the integrity of the site.

For SPAs –

- To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest for which the SPA has been listed, at a favourable condition.

2.2.2 Data Collection from the Plans

Data has been collated from the Plans in the following manner:

- Significant Flood Risk Areas – divided by River Basin District
- Flood Risk Management Measures – divided into 3 measures: **Prevention, Protection** and **Preparedness,** with associated measure types – for clarity of reading this will be termed **approaches** within this document. The approaches have also been sub-divided by whether they are generic approaches, with the potential to affect all and any N2K sites, or geographically specific, where the potentially effected N2K sites have been identified. This information has been collated based on RBDs and SFRAs, and presented in Table 3.

2.2.3 Data Collection from Other Plans and Programmes

This information has already been collected for the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Flood Risk Management Plans, and as such, has been taken from that draft document. This information, plus the assessment of cumulative effect, is contained within **Appendix 7**.

3. Flood Risk in Northern Ireland

3.1 Flood Risk

Flooding is a natural process that can happen at any time in a wide variety of locations, and its causes, extent and impacts are varied and complex. The Floods Directive defines a flood as ***"the temporary covering by water from any source of land not normally covered by water, but does not include a flood solely from a sewerage system".*** There is a consequent risk when people and human assets, property, infrastructure, the natural environment, agricultural land, heritage, etc., are present in the area that floods. Flooding cannot be avoided, and as such, flood management is based on managing the flood risk i.e. the combination of the probability of a flood and the potential adverse consequences associated with a flood, for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.

In Northern Ireland, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) is the Competent Authority for the implementation of the Floods Directive and carries out this role through Rivers Agency.

In addition to addressing existing risk, it is essential to manage flood risk long-term, to ensure that communities develop in a sustainable manner that avoids or minimizes a potential future increase in flood risk.

Development in flood-prone areas can create flood risk by building houses and other properties in areas where they may be flooded, or worsen the risk to existing properties elsewhere. Development in areas outside the floodplain can also increase flood risk to existing development downstream through increased runoff rates.

Flood risk in Northern Ireland has historically been addressed largely through a reactive approach and the use of structural or engineered solutions. In line with internationally changing perspectives, the Northern Ireland Government adopted a new policy which shifted the emphasis in flood risk towards:

- A catchment context for managing risk;
- More proactive risk assessment and management, with a view to avoiding or minimising future increases in risk; and
- Increased use of non-structural and flood impact mitigation measures.

Under the Floods Directive these risks are managed under the following three measures:

- **Prevention**: avoiding construction of houses and industries in flood-prone areas; by adapting future developments to the risk of flooding; and by promoting appropriate land-use, agricultural and forestry practices.
- **Protection:** taking approaches, both structural and non-structural, to reduce the likelihood and impact of floods.
- **Preparedness**: informing the public about flood risk and what to do in the event of a flood.

Notwithstanding the adoption of a wider range of approaches to manage flood risk, engineered solutions are likely to continue to form a key component of any flood risk management strategy.

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4. Floods Directive

The ***European Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)*** came into force on 26 November 2007. This Directive requires Member States to assess all watercourses and coast lines which are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and the assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and co-ordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.

The Floods Directive was transposed into the **Water Environment (Floods Directive) Regulations Northern Ireland in 2009** in order that The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development would be able to exercise the powers conferred to it. The Department is, therefore, the competent authority for the purposes of the implementation of the Floods Directive, and fulfils this role through its Rivers Agency.

The key milestones towards the implementation of Floods Directive include the following:

1.	**Undertake a preliminary flood risk assessment**	**Dec 2011**
2.	**Produce flood hazard & flood risk maps**	**Dec 2013**
3.	**Produce flood risk management plans**	**Dec 2015**

4.1 Flood Risk Management Plans

4.1.1 Background to the Plans

The Water Environment (Floods Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 requires the preparation of Draft Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) by December 2014 and, following a period of public consultation, the publication of the final plans by December 2015.The regulations set up a 6 year life cycle of assessing, mapping and developing plans to manage flood risk. Flood risk management issues may be dealt with in one or more one planning period.

The Plans are co-ordinated with River Basin Management Plans. There are three River Basin Districts in Northern Ireland. The North Western and Neagh-Bann River Basin Districts are international River Basin Districts as they cover areas in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The North Eastern River Basin District is within the boundaries of Northern Ireland. These are the same River Basin Districts as used for the Water Framework Directive. There are three Flood Risk Management Plans for Northern Ireland, one for each River Basin District.

4.1.2 Objectives and Measures of the Plans

The Plans' objectives are established to manage the flood risk from all the sources of flooding. In setting the objectives, the Floods Directive requires that the Plans should give consideration to:

- Reducing the likelihood of flooding; and

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- Reducing the adverse consequences of flooding for human health, economic activity and the environment including cultural heritage.

The objectives set are:-

Economic Activity

- Reduce economic damage to properties.
- Reduce economic costs on business caused by the disruption to essential infrastructure and services.
- Optimise economic return on Flood Risk Management investment.

Human Health

- Reduce the risk to life.
- Raise public awareness of the consequences of flood risk.
- Reduce risk to health and wellbeing.
- Reduce the impact on people caused by the disruption to essential Infrastructure and services.
- Improve recreation and public amenities.

Environmental (including cultural heritage)

- Consider the impact of Climate Change.
- Under the Water Framework Directive, support the achievement of good ecological potential/status for water bodies.
- Reduce the risk of pollution.
- Avoid or mitigate impact on priority species and habitats.
- Avoid or mitigate impact on designated environmental areas, including those of cultural heritage importance.

The requirements for the Plans are set out in legislation, as are the three main measures of **Prevention, Protection** and **Preparedness,** for the management of flood risk.

Within the Plans, there are a number of approaches proposed for the management of flood risk. These have been grouped under the 3 main measures, and are summarised as below. The 3 measures, and the approaches that they contain, are designed to fulfil the objectives of the Plans.

Prevention

- Keeping new development outside Flood Risk Areas.
- Ensuring new development when permitted in exceptional circumstances within Flood Risk Areas is suitably constructed.
- Surface water management.

Protection

- Maintenance of the existing drainage and flood defence network.
- New flood alleviation schemes.
- Catchment based management.

Preparedness

- Flood warning and Informing suitable for NI.
- Flood emergency response.
- Community engagement.
- Communication of flood risk.
- Individual Property Protection (IPP).
- Flood recovery, welfare and insurance.

These measures and approaches are shown schematically in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Flood Risk Management Plans - approaches and measures

Objectives	Objectives Activities		Measures	Measures Type (approaches)	Measures Activities
Economic Activity	• Reduce economic damage to properties. • Reduce economic costs on business caused by the disruption to essential infrastructure and services. • Optimise economic return on Flood Risk Management investment.		**Flood Prevention**	**Keep new development outside Flood Risk Areas**.	• Try to ensure that new zonings are located outside flood risk areas. • Try to ensure that successful individual applications are located outside flood risk areas
				Ensure new development within Flood Risk Areas is suitably constructed.	• In accordance with PPS 15 try to ensure that any development which is located "by exception" in flood risk areas is appropriately built with flood resistance/resilience measures. • All proposed development applications are accompanied by a Flood Risk or Drainage Assessment.
				Surface Water Management.	• Promote the application of SuDS to all new developments.

Objectives	Objectives Activities		Measures	Measures Type (approaches)	Measures Activities
			Flood Protection	**Maintenance of the Existing Drainage and Flood Defence Network.**	• Continue to inspect and maintain designated watercourse grilles as appropriate and as funding allows. • Continue to regularly inspect the condition of all drainage and Flood Defence Assets. • Continue to implement a prioritised programme of works for the maintenance of all drainage and Flood Defence Assets. • Continue to implement a prioritised programme of works for the maintenance of all drainage and Flood Defence Assets • Continue to implement a prioritised programme of works for the maintenance of public sewer schemes
Human Health and Social	• Reduce the risk to life. • Raise awareness of the consequences of flood risk. • Reduce risk to health and wellbeing. • Reduce the impact on people caused by the disruption to essential Infrastructure and			**New Flood Alleviation Schemes**	• Continue to carry out feasibility studies to identify viable solutions. • Continue to implement a prioritised programme of works of flood defence and culvert alleviation schemes. • Continue to implement a prioritised programme of works of integrated surface water drainage schemes.

Objectives	Objectives Activities		Measures	Measures Type (approaches)	Measures Activities
	services. • Improve recreation and public amenities.				• Continue to implement a prioritised programme of works to separate surface water systems from combined sewer systems.
				Catchment Based Management	• Look for opportunities to work with others through partnership arrangements.
			Flood Preparedness	**Flood Emergency Response**	• We will continue to engage with other responsible bodies on identifying local flooding hotspots and co ordination of response procedures along with Blue Light responders. • We will continue to prepare and engage with other responders on multi Agency flood emergency response plans to those areas at known flood risk, e.g. coastal flood response plans. • We will continue to engage with local Communities in those areas at known flood risk. • We will continue to test emergency response plans through Multi Agency 'Exercising'. • We will continue to work with Co

Objectives	Objectives Activities		Measures	Measures Type (approaches)	Measures Activities
					responders in line with Flood Emergency Response "Best Practice Guidelines".
Environmental (including cultural heritage)	• Consider the impact of Climate Change • Under the Water Framework Directive, support the achievement of good ecological potential/status for water bodies. • Reduce the risk of pollution. • Avoid or mitigate impact on priority species and habitats. • Avoid or mitigate impact on designated environmental areas, including those of cultural heritage importance.			**Flood Warning and Informing suitable for NI**	4 Stage Approach • Formal engagement with the Met Office in a 'partnering' approach to better inform the impact assessment of National Severe Weather Warnings for heavy rainfall. • Ensuring adequate 'Informing' in relation to flood risk to enable responders and the public to be effective in dealing with flooding. • Public dissemination of water level information. This includes the use of River level text warnings, where these are likely to be beneficial. • Review and Development.
				Community Engagement	• Rivers Agency is working with the other drainage agencies, the emergency services, local government, NIHE, Red Cross, Consumer Council, Met Office, etc, to develop and establish a consistent approach to flood warning and informing activities across Northern Ireland.

Objectives	Objectives Activities		Measures	Measures Type (approaches)	Measures Activities
				Communication of Flood Risk	• We will continue to engage with communities to facilitate the informing aspect of 'Flood Warning and Information' proposals. • We will continue to update and improve flood risk information on the Flood Maps (NI). • We will continue to improve information on flooding on the NI Direct Website. • We will continue to work with NI Direct in the development of the Flooding Incident Line (FIL). • Continue to consult and hold flood forums with stakeholders and others to make them aware of their role and responsibilities in assessing and managing flood risk. • Seek to issue timely media messages to inform the Public of significant flooding events.
				Individual Property Protection	• A proposed scheme for grant aiding Individual Property Protection is currently being progressed. Eligibility will be

Objectives	Objectives Activities		Measures	Measures Type (approaches)	Measures Activities
					assessed on the likelihood of future flooding and the frequency of past flooding events. • The introduction of such a scheme would be a significant step forward and be a key 'building block' in enhancing community resilience to flooding.
				Flood Recovery, Welfare and Insurance Issues	• We will continue to carry out and contribute to post flood investigations to gather information and improve knowledge and action on future flood events. • We will continue to work with Councils and local communities at flood risk in providing advice and information to aid recovery after a flood event. • We will continue to engage and work with voluntary section organisations such as the Red Cross in providing Welfare Support. • We will continue to work with the insurance industry to assist them in introducing "FloodRe" to NI to help address long term flood insurance affordability issues.

4.1.3 Transboundary Issues

To comply with legislation there is co-ordination with the Office of Public Works (OPW) in the Republic of Ireland regarding the implementation of the Floods Directive. Meetings have taken place regularly between OPW and Rivers Agency since 2007 and continue to do so. A report detailing this co-ordination has been prepared by OPW. Transboundary issues have been addressed in the co-ordination process.

Information on N2K sites within the transboundary river basin districts has been identified and included within the assessment of potential impact. This information is located in Appendices 4, 5 and 6 (North Western, Neagh Bann and North Eastern N2K sites).

4.1.4 Structure of the Plans

As stated earlier, Rivers Agency produced one draft Plan, with sub-sections for each of the three River Basin Districts (as for the Water Framework Directive). Within these sub-sections sit specific measures for the 20 SFRAs which have been identified through the settlement analysis. The final Plans are in the form of three documents, one for each of the three River Basin Districts.

5. Results – HRA of the Plans

5.1 Stage 1 (screening) - Are the plans connected with or necessary for the management of a N2K site?

- ***The Plans for Northern Ireland are not connected with the management of N2K sites.*** As such, the assessment continues to Stage 2.

5.2 Stage 2 (appropriate assessment) - Are the Plans likely to affect the N2K qualifying features?

- The measures and approaches identified within the Plans include those that are plans or policy statements, those that are generic in nature i.e. measures which address aspects of flood risk management regardless of the geographic location (non-structural measures), and measures which deal with flood risk in specific geographic locations (structural and non-structural measures). There is a possibility that some of these measures may have an effect on N2K site integrity and as such, further assessment has been carried out on N2K sites in each of the three River Basin Districts (Appendices 1, 2 and 3). The results of these assessments are contained in Section 6.

Flood Prevention (including spatial planning policy) approaches, affect the whole of NI, and as such, their impact must be assessed generically against all N2K sites. Flood Protection and Preparedness approaches are based on the 20 identified SFRAs, and so will be dealt with on a geographic basis for each of the three River Basin Districts.

5.3 Significant Flood Risk Areas

From the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, Rivers Agency has identified 20 SFRAs, where further study and measures are proposed. These are set out in Table 2 below, by River Basin District:

Table 2 SFRAs by River Basin District

***Neagh Bann River Basin District*:**	***North Eastern River Basin District:***	***North Western River Basin District:***
Antrim	Belfast	Omagh
Ballymena	Newtownards	Strabane
Banbridge	Carrickfergus and Kilroot Power Station	Londonderry
Coleraine	Bangor	
Glengormley & Mallusk	Newcastle	
Lurgan	Newtownabbey	
Newry	Downpatrick	
Portadown	Dundonald	
Warrenpoint		

For each of the 20 SFRAs, the flood risk and mechanisms have been identified and described and recommendations made for viable measures and approaches, which may include the need for further study. For each SFRA, a GIS scoping exercise has been undertaken to identify any and all N2K (including Ramsar) sites which have the potential to be affected by proposed approaches. The following criteria have been used to select the relevant N2K sites

- Those sites within 15km of the SFRA (recommended by Joint Nature Conservation Committee):
- Any site situated downstream within the same catchment as the SFRA.

From this, the following list (Table 3) has been produced:

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Table 3 SFRAs and Associated N2K sites by River Basin District

Neagh Bann River Basin District:		North Eastern River Basin District:		North Western River Basin District:	
SFRA	**N2K SITE**	**SFRA**	**N2K SITE**	**SFRA**	**N2K SITE**
Antrim	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar	**Belfast**	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar	**Omagh**	River Foyle and tribs SAC Tully Bog SAC Deroran Bog SAC Fairy water Bogs SAC and Ramsar Crany Bogs SAC Tonnagh Beg Bogs SAC
Ballymena	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar Main Valley Bogs SAC	**Newtownards**	Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar. Outer Ards SPA & Ramsar	**Strabane**	River Foyle and tribs SAC Lough Foyle SPA & Ramsar
Banbridge	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar	**C'fergus and Kilroot Power Station**	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar. Larne Lough SPA & Ramsar	**L/Derry**	Lough Foyle SPA & Ramsar
Coleraine	Bann Estuary SAC Garry Bog SAC & Ramsar	**Bangor**	Outer Ards SPA & Ramsar Strangford Lough SAC,SPA & Ramsar Belfast Lough Open Water SPA Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar		
Glengormley & Mallusk	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar	**Newcastle**	Murlough SAC Eastern Mournes SAC		
Lurgan	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar Montiagh's Moss SAC	**Newtownabbey**	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar		

Neagh Bann River Basin District:		North Eastern River Basin District:		North Western River Basin District:	
Newry	Derryleckagh SAC Slieve Gullion SAC Rostrevor Wood SAC	**Downpatrick**	Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar Hollymount SAC Ballykilbeg SAC Lecale Fens SAC Murlough SAC Killough Bay SAC & Ramsar Turmennan SAC & Ramsar		
Portadown	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar Peatlands Park SAC Montiagh's Moss SAC	**Dundonald**	Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar Outer Ards SPA & Ramsar Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar Belfast Lough Open Water SPA		
Warrenpoint	Rostrevor Woods SAC Carlingford Lough SPA & Ramsar				

Assessment of the potential impact of these measures and approaches will be dealt with through three sub assessments, based on the three River Basin Districts. This will use the information from Appendices 4, 5 and 6 (N2K sites, their qualifying criteria, and the aims of management for each site), and the scoping information above (based on GIS).

5.4 HRA of Generic Plan Measures

5.4.1 Prevention

Under this measure, the Plans' approach is to manage flood risk through land use planning. This is implemented through PPS 15 (a planning policy), which takes a precautionary approach of the prevention of new development in flood risk areas where there would be flood risk to the development or from the development to other areas. The policy considers flooding sources from the rivers, seas, high intensity rainfall and reservoirs. To implement this approach, Rivers Agency proposes to:
Keep new development outside Flood Risk Areas by –

- Informing the Development Planning Process to ensure, where possible, that new zonings within local development plans are located outside flood risk areas. *This approach is already carried out by DARD Rivers Agency Planning Advisory Unit.*
- Inputting to the development control process to ensure that individual applications, where possible are located outside flood risk areas. *This approach is also already carried out by DARD Rivers Agency Planning Advisory Unit.*

Ensure new development within Flood Risk areas is suitably constructed by -

- Through Planning NI and local councils, and in accordance with PPS 15, ensuring that any development which has to be located in flood risk areas is built in the appropriate manner with adequate flood resistance/resilience measures commensurate with the flood risk to the development and does not cause increased flood risk elsewhere.
- Stipulating that all proposed development applications within flood risk areas are accompanied by a Flood Risk or Drainage Assessment. *This approach is already carried out by DARD Rivers Agency Planning Advisory Unit.*

This Prevention measure, on its own, will not cause detriment to N2K sites, and indeed, may be beneficial in aiding the protection of those N2K sites which are situated in flood plain areas. The measure is based on the retention of the flood plain as part of the natural process of flooding and flood management. As the approaches within the measure are deemed to have no effect on N2K sites, there is consequently no cumulative effect with other plans or programmes. **It is considered that this measure does not need to proceed any further under the HRA assessment.**

5.4.2 Protection

Under this measure, there are a number of approaches proposed within the Plans. These can be divided into those under the direct control of the Department:

- Flood protection structures – hard engineering flood defences, culverts and channels
- Maintenance of channels - risk focussed maintenance of watercourses from a flood risk management aspect as well as maintenance of land drainage
- Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets – development of asset management plans to identify, assess and repair flood defence assets;

and those which are developed or managed by others, and in which the Department may also have a role:

- Sustainable Urban Drainage
- Flood resistance of key/critical infrastructure
- Individual property flood resistance.

As these approaches are focussed on the 20 SFRAs identified earlier in this HRA, the assessment of impact will be dealt with through the individual River Basin District sub assessments (**Appendices 1, 2 and 3**).

5.4.3 Preparedness

Approaches under this measure are based within the 20 SFRAs as identified above. However, the approaches divide broadly into those for flood warning and informing, and those focussed on individual property protection. Under warning and informing approaches, the Department proposes to:

- Raise awareness of flood risk and the limitations of infrastructure, through information (community engagement), flood maps and advice.
- Develop multi-agency emergency response plans and, through enhanced links with weather forecasting and flood warning systems and also develop local community flood plans which will lead to community and self-help initiatives.
- Input into Individual Property Protection measures.

The flood warning, informing and emergency response approaches are proposed for implementation within the 20 SFRAs, either as temporary approaches, or as long term approaches. These approaches are organisational and information based, and entail no structural aspects, or changes to land management which may have any effect on N2K sites. As the approaches themselves have no effect on the N2K sites, there is consequently no cumulative effect with other plans or programmes. The building and flood resilience approaches are property based, and as such will not have any significant effect on the N2K site. Any more substantive resilience approaches would fall within the Protection measure, and as such would require assessment through a specific Habitats Assessment. **It is considered that these approaches do not need to proceed any further under the HRA assessment.**

6. Summary of Assessment by River Basin District

For each River Basin District, the SFRAs and associated N2K sites have been collated, and an assessment made of the potential impact of site specific approaches within the Plans (Protection measure). The assessments are contained in the following documents:

Appendix 1 **North Western River Basin District HRA**
Appendix 2 **Neagh Bann River Basin District HRA**
Appendix 3 **North Eastern River Basin District HRA**

6.1 Assessment of Generic River Basin District Measures and Approaches

The following measures and their approaches have been identified as having potential for implementation anywhere within Northern Ireland. Although the Preparedness approaches are likely to be targeted at the 20 SFRAs, they have the potential for use across NI and using the precautionary principle, they have been assessed against all N2K sites generically.

Prevention – this is a policy based measure, through the approach of the implementation of PPS15 (Planning and Flood Risk). This planning policy recognises the potential for uncontrolled development, which may result in that and other developments being flooded. **The HRA has assessed that this measure will not have a significant effect on the integrity of any N2K site within Northern Ireland**, and indeed may have beneficial effects through protection of natural floodplains.

Preparedness – this measure is based on raising the awareness of flood risk and planning for emergency response and recovery.

Approaches under the raising awareness heading are based on information sharing, advice and mapping. It has been assessed **that none of these approaches will have any significant effect on any N2K site within Northern Ireland**.

Emergency response approaches, which will involve other bodies, are based on the drawing up and implementation of emergency plans, the development of flood warning, and 'controlled reservoir" flood plans. These approaches are plan and policy based and, as such, have been assessed to **have no significant effect on any N2K site within Northern Ireland**.

Flood resilience approaches may include advisory and/or physical aspects. These approaches will be focussed on individual properties and infrastructure, with the aim of maintaining the "status quo" of keeping flood waters out of properties. There are likely to be tangible benefits associated with some of these approaches in terms of protecting against pollution risk during flood events. Significant physical approaches will fall under the Protection measure and thus will be assessed under that heading. It has been assessed

that approaches under this heading **will not have a significant effect on the integrity of N2K sites within Northern Ireland**.

6.2 Assessment of Site Specific River Basin District Measures and Approaches

Protection – approaches under this measure are focussed on the 20 SFRAs, which have been assessed under the appropriate RBDs. For each of the SFRAs, the precautionary principle has been applied when assessing potential impact on N2K sites. GIS has been used to rule out those N2K sites which could not be affected, based on geographic location, site type, and catchment connectivity. This has allowed an initial "sifting" to identify those N2K sites which have the potential to be affected. The outcome of this initial "sift" carried out for each of the RBDs shows potential impacts on a number of N2K sites, which are listed in Table 4 below.

At this stage, there is no certainty as to whether structural approaches will be implemented in any of the SFRAs – these will depend on the outcome of feasibility studies. Should structural approaches be identified for any of the SFRAs where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with the statutory consultee. The proposals and approaches will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. Details of this EIS process are contained within Section 7.2 of the SEA statement.

For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plans' protection measure.**

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Table 4 SFRAs with N2K sites which have been assessed at the sift stage as at risk of potential impact from FRMP measures

NORTH WESTERN RBD		NEAGH BANN RBD		NORTH EASTERN RBD	
SFRA	**N2K SITE**	**SFRA**	**N2K SITE**	**SFRA**	**N2K SITE**
Omagh	- River Foyle and tribs SAC - Tully Bog SAC - Deroran Bog SAC - Fairywater Bogs SAC and Ramsar - Cranny Bogs SAC - Tonnagh Beg Bogs SAC	Antrim	- Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar	Belfast	- Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar - Belfast Lough Open Water SPA
Strabane	- River Foyle and tribs SAC - Moneygal Bog SAC	Ballymena	- Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar - Main Valley Bogs SAC	Newtownards	- Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar - Outer Ards SPA & Ramsar
L/Derry	- River Foyle and tribs SAC - Lough Foyle SPA & Ramsar	Banbridge	- Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar	C'fergus and Kilroot Power Station	- Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar - Belfast Lough Open water SPA - Larne Lough SPA & Ramsar
		Coleraine	- Bann Estuary SAC - Garry Bog SAC & Ramsar	Bangor	- Outer Ards SPA & Ramsar - Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar - Belfast Lough Open Water SPA - Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar
		Glengormley & Mallusk	- Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar - Belfast Lough Open Water SPA -	Newcastle	- Murlough SAC - Eastern Mournes SAC

NORTH WESTERN RBD		NEAGH BANN RBD		NORTH EASTERN RBD	
		Lurgan	- Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar - Montiaghs Moss SAC	Newtownabbey	- Belfast Lough Open water SPA - Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar
		Newry	- Derryleckagh SAC - Slieve Gullion SAC - Rostrevor Wood SAC	Downpatrick	- Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar - Hollymount SAC - Ballykilbeg SAC - Lecale Fens SAC - Murlough SAC - Killough Bay SAC - Turmennan SAC & Ramsar
		Portadown	- Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar - Montiaghs Moss SAC - Peatlands Park SAC	Dundonald	- Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar - Outer Ards SPA & ramsar - Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar - Belfast Lough Open Water SPA
		Warrenpoint	- Rostrevor Wood SAC - Carlingford Lough SPA & Ramsar		

7. Conclusions

The Flood Risk Management Plans for Northern Ireland are not directly connected with or necessary for the management of N2K sites, but may potentially, have an effect on them either alone or in combination with other PPPs. As such, a HRA has been carried out, to identify and assess the potential impacts, and to establish how these impacts will be avoided or mitigated for, as part of the development of the Plans' measures and approaches.

The HRA process for the Plans for Northern Ireland has ensured that any potentially significant environmental impacts of the Plans on N2K sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites) have been identified.

The approaches proposed within the Plans are grouped under three main measures:

- Prevention
- Preparedness
- Protection

Approaches proposed under Prevention are policy based, affecting all areas of Northern Ireland. As such, the HRA has been carried out in a generic manner, to reflect the policy based nature of this measure.

The HRA finds that there are **no potential significant impacts to the integrity of any N2K sites resulting from the Prevention measure, either alone or in combination with other programmes, plans or policies.**

Approaches proposed under Preparedness include both site specific approaches (individual property protection and resilience) and information and planning approaches (emergency plans, flood warning, advice). In most instances, because of the nature of the approaches (non-invasive or very site specific), **these approaches have no potential to impact on the integrity of any N2K sites, either alone or in combination with other programmes, plans or policies.** However, there are some instances where the SFRA lies within a N2K site, - approaches here which are based on flood warning and informing will have no effect on any N2K site. Those protection approaches which may have a structural element will be dealt with under the Protection measure. These situations have been identified within the HRAs for each separate River Basin District.

Approaches proposed under Protection include the possibility of structural approaches. At this stage, there is no certainty as to what these approaches may be, or indeed, where they may be situated. Consequently, this assessment has identified that there is the potential for impact on any

N2K site which may be affected by any structural approaches, based on geographic location, qualifying criteria and catchment connectivity. However, should structural approaches be identified for any of the SFRAs where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches and proposals which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with the statutory consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plans' protection measure.**

While there are potential effects which could accrue from other Policies, Plans and Programmes, these cannot be assessed in combination with the measures within the Plans, as the specific implementation details of the Plans are as yet undefined. As for the structural approaches which may result from the Protection measure to flood risk management, a further specific HRA, assent and EIA assessment will be carried out once works are proposed – this will include an assessment of cumulative effect. This process will assist in the formation of a preferred option, will ensure agreement with the proposal by NIEA, and will ensure that there is no significant impact on the integrity of the N2K site, either alone, or through a cumulative effect with other plans, programmes and projects. **The HRA concludes that there is no significant impact from the Plans either alone, or in conjunction with any other plans, programmes or projects.**

8. References

Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites – methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (2002) – Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

Habitats Directive Article 6 Assessments (NB, NE & NW) for the Water Framework Directive River Basin Plans and Programmes of Measures (2009) – NIEA

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England HRA – Defra and Environment Agency

Strategic Environmental Assessment for Flood Risk Management Plan Scoping Report (draft Oct 2014) - DARD Rivers Agency

Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans (Guidance for Plan-making bodies in Scotland version 2.0 (Aug 2012) – Scottish Natural Heritage

Southampton Local Flood Risk Management Strategy HRA (Jan 2014) – Southampton City Council

Flood Risk Management Plan for Northern Ireland (draft 2014) – DARD Rivers Agency

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Flood Risk Management Plans for Northern Ireland

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Appendix 1

North Western River Basin District

The North Western River Basin District is a cross border area, with 7,400km^2 in the Republic of Ireland and 4,900 km^2 in Northern Ireland. The District has a low average population, which is reflected in the lower number of SFRAs (3 only).

There are a total of 86 SACs, 29 SPAs and 14 Ramsars within the District – details of these are contained in Appendix 4.

The three SFRAs, and the N2K sites identified as being at potential risk due to the Plan approaches are shown below:

SFRA	N2K SITE
Omagh	River Foyle and tributaries SAC Tully Bog SAC Deroran Bog SAC Fairywater Bogs SAC and Ramsar Cranny Bogs SAC Tonnagh Beg Bogs SAC
Strabane	River Foyle and tributaries SAC Moneygal Bog SAC
L/Derry	River Foyle and tributaries SAC Lough Foyle SPA & Ramsar

An assessment of the potential impact of the Plan measures and measure types on these N2K sites has been carried out, based on the qualifying criteria for each site (from Appendix 4) and the measures and measure types identified within the Plan.

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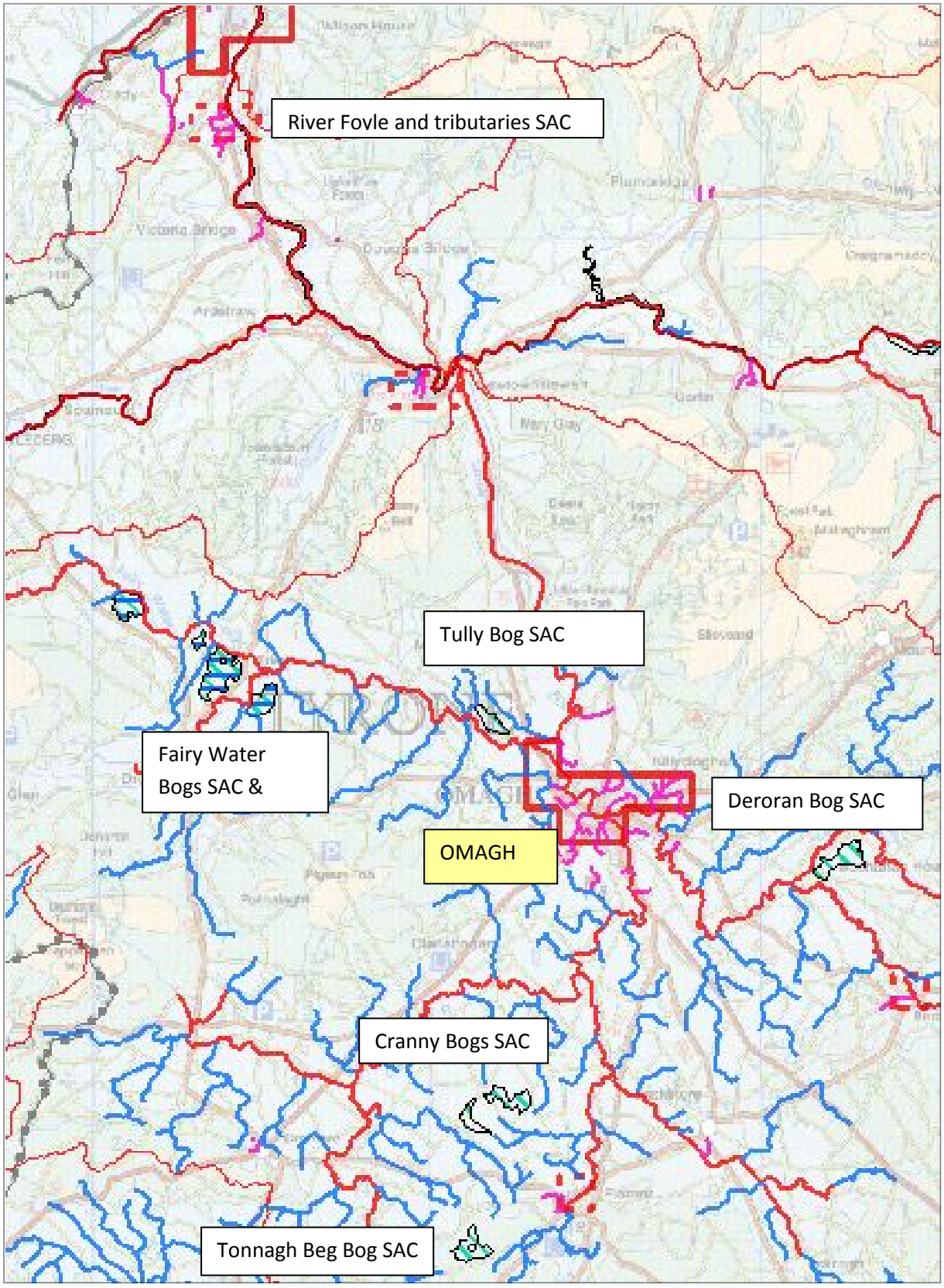
Omagh SFRA and associated N2K Sites



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HRA assessment for each N2K

River Foyle and tributaries SAC –

- **Location** - Circa 15km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Atlantic salmon; Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation**.** Also otter as a secondary criterion.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Omagh SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection measure.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this approach may entail for Omagh SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Omagh, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

Tully Bog SAC –

- **Location** - Under 2km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Active raised bog.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Omagh SFRAs where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection measure.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Whilst there is potential for such work to have an effect on the bog hydrology, such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts. There are none within the N2K site, though some are present within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and

managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this approach may entail for Omagh SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Omagh, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. The approaches are unlikely to cause a change to the hydrology of the bog as they are site specific to buildings and locations in Omagh and do not have any effect on the water level or characteristics of the river. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

Deroran Bog SAC –

- **Location** - Circa 5km upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Active raised bog.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Omagh SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Whilst there is potential for such work to have an effect on the bog hydrology, such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site,

and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts. There are none within the N2K site, though some are present within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Omagh SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance upstream from Omagh, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. The approaches are unlikely to cause a change to the hydrology of the bog as they are site specific to buildings and locations in Omagh and do not have any effect on the water level or characteristics of the river. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

Cranny Bogs SAC –

- **Location** - over 7km upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - active raised bog.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.
-

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Omagh SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Whilst there is potential for such work to have an effect on the bog hydrology, such work

is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts. There are none within the N2K site, though some are present within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Omagh SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance upstream from Omagh, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. The approaches are unlikely to cause a change to the hydrology of the bog as they are site specific to buildings and locations in Omagh and do not have any effect on the water level or characteristics of the river. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

Tonnagh Beg Bog SAC –

- **Location** - Circa 10km upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria -** Active raised bog.
- **Possible Plan approaches** - Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Omagh SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria.

For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Whilst there is potential for such work to have an effect on the bog hydrology, such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts. There are none within the N2K site, though some are present within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Omagh SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance upstream from Omagh, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. The approaches are unlikely to cause a change to the hydrology of the bog as they are site specific to buildings and locations in Omagh and do not have any effect on the water level or characteristics of the river. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

Fairy Water Bogs SAC and Ramsar –

- **Location** - Circa 7km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria -** Active raised bog (SAC); lowland raised bog (Ramsar).
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Omagh SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will

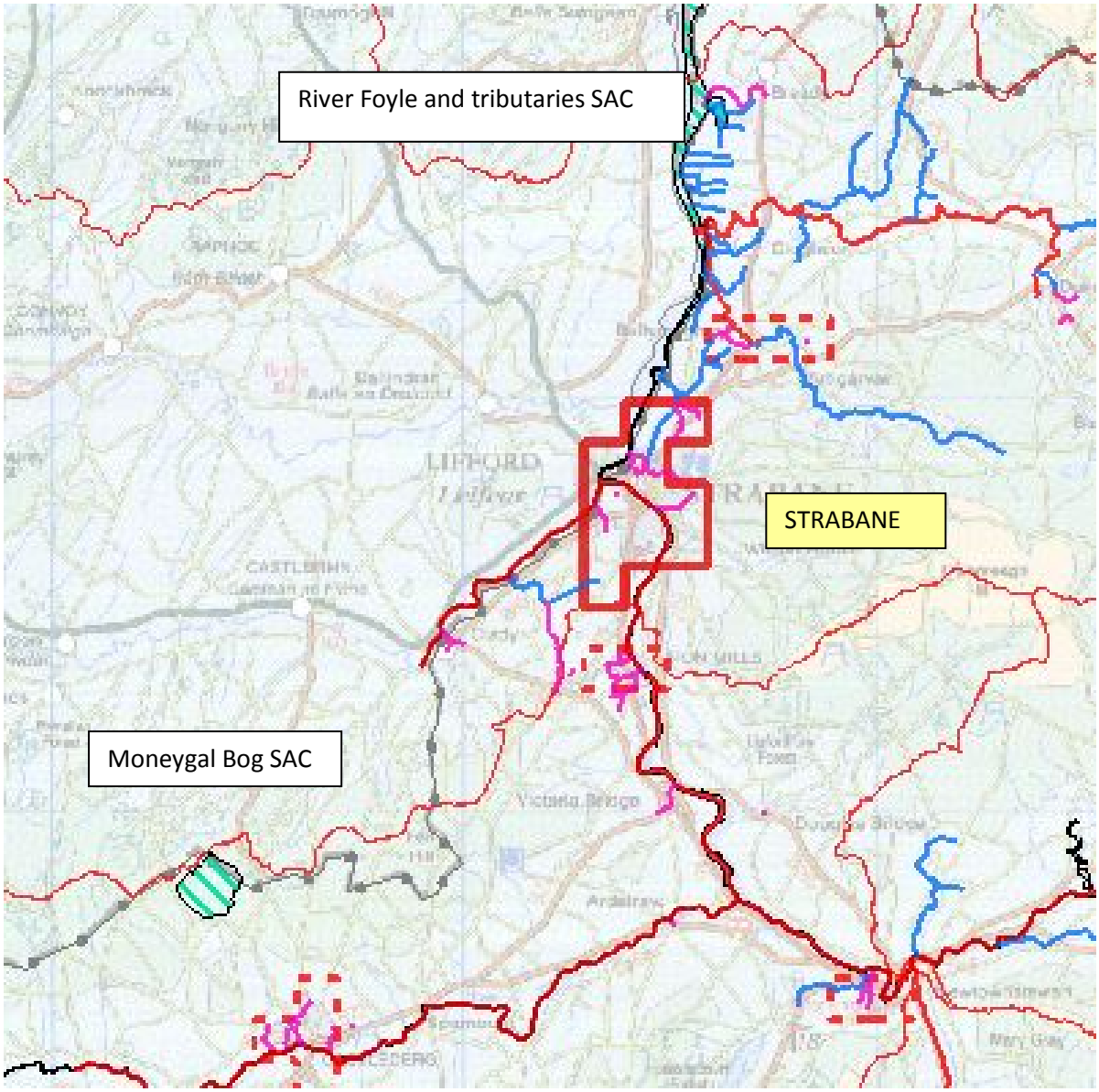
act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Whilst there is potential for such work to have an effect on the bog hydrology, such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts. There are none within the N2K site, though some are present within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Omagh SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance upstream from Omagh, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. The approaches are unlikely to cause a change to the hydrology of the bog as they are site specific to buildings and locations in Omagh and do not have any effect on the water level or characteristics of the river. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

Strabane SFRA and associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

River Foyle and tributaries SAC –

- **Location** - Located within the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Atlantic salmon; Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation**.** Also otter as a secondary criterion.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

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Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Strabane SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Strabane. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks may have benefits for the N2K site. Given the local nature of such works, it has been assessed that there will be **no significant effect on the N2K site.**

Moneygal Bog SAC –

- **Location** - Circa 2km upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria -** Active raised bog.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Strabane SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Whilst there is potential for such work to have an effect on the bog hydrology, such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts. There are none within the N2K site, though some are present within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Strabane SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an

impact on this N2K given its distance from Strabane, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. The approaches are unlikely to cause a change to the hydrology of the bog as they are site specific to buildings and locations in Strabane and do not have any effect on the water level or characteristics of the river. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

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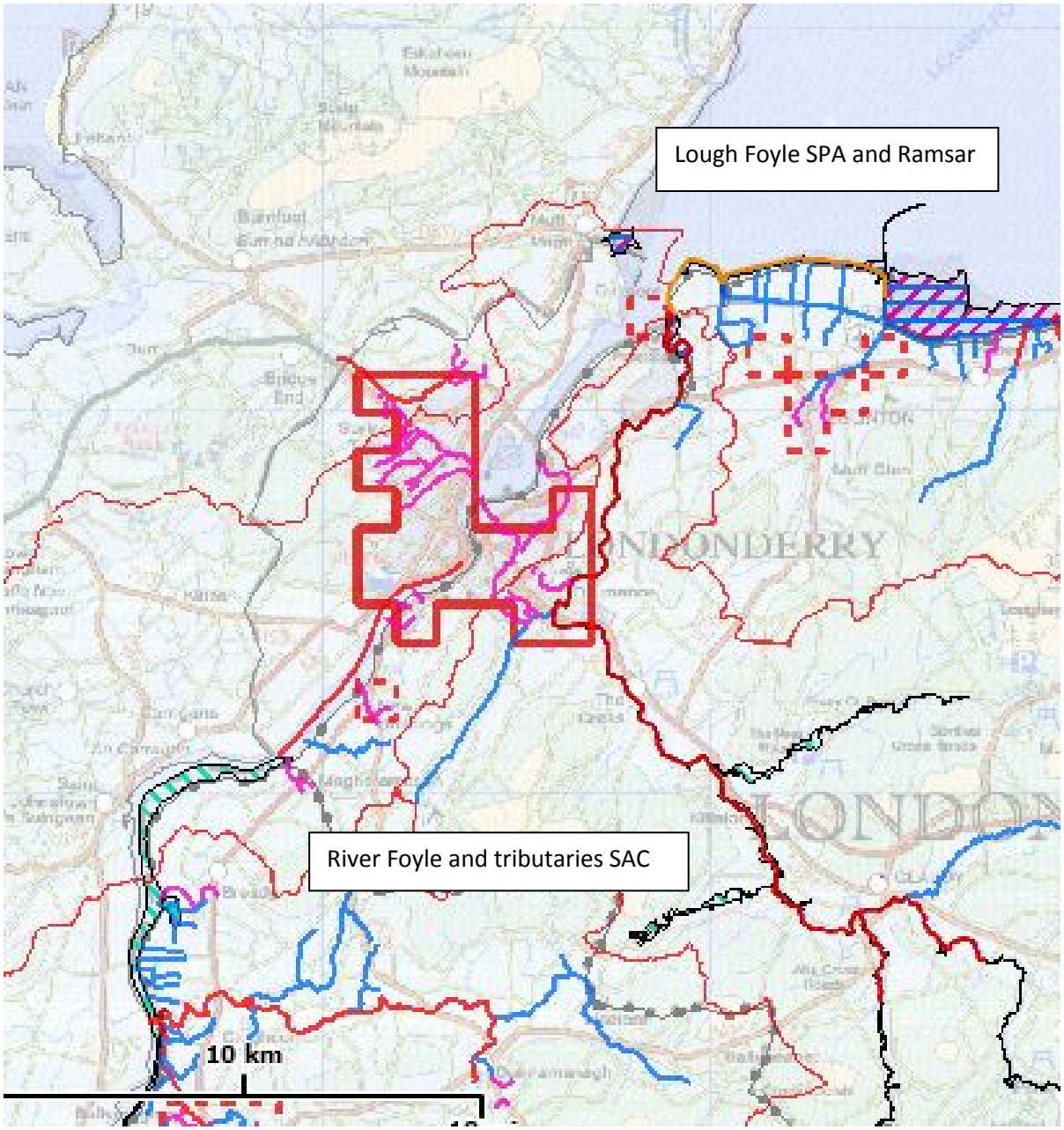
Londonderry SFRA and associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

River Foyle and tributaries SAC –

- **Location** - Circa 5km upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria -** Atlantic salmon; Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation**.** Also otter as a secondary criterion.

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- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Londonderry SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Londonderry. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance upstream from Londonderry, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

Lough Foyle SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** - Circa 5km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – Bar tailed godwit; whooper swan; light-bellied brent goose. Also through supporting over 20,000 migratory waterfowl, and (nationally important in an all-Ireland context), Red-throated diver, great crested grebe, mute swan, Bewick's swan, greylag geese, shelduck, teal, mallard, wigeon, eider, red-breasted merganser, oystercatcher, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, knot, dunlin, curlew, redshank and greenshank
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Londonderry SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Londonderry SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Londonderry, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site. **It is considered that these approaches will not have any effect on the N2K site.**

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Flood Risk Management Plans for Northern Ireland

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Appendix 2: Neagh Bann River Basin District HRA

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Appendix 2

Neagh Bann River Basin District

The Neagh Bann River Basin District covers the territory of more than one Member State and therefore is assigned to an International RBD (IRBD). It has a number of significant urban areas - Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Ballymena, Banbridge, Coleraine, Cookstown, Craigavon, Dundalk, Dungannon, Monaghan, Newry and Portadown, many of which are adjacent to rivers. It has a total area of 8,085 km².

There are 24 SACs within the River Basin District – 19 within Northern Ireland and 5 within the Republic of Ireland. There are also 9 SPAs, with 6 in Northern Ireland and 3 in the Republic of Ireland. Three Ramsar sites also lie within the RBD - details of these are contained in Appendix 5.

The nine SFRAs, and the N2K sites identified as being at potential risk due to the Plan approaches are shown below:

Neagh Bann River Basin District	
SFRA	**N2K SITE**
Antrim	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar
Ballymena	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar Main Valley Bogs SAC
Banbridge	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar
Coleraine	Bann Estuary SAC Garry Bog SAC and Ramsar
Glengormley & Mallusk	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar
Lurgan	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar Montiagh's Moss SAC
Newry	Derryleckagh SAC Slieve Gullion SAC Rostrevor Woods SAC
Portadown	Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA & Ramsar Peatlands Park SAC Montiagh's Moss SAC
Warrenpoint	Rostrevor Woods SAC Carlingford Lough SPA & Ramsar

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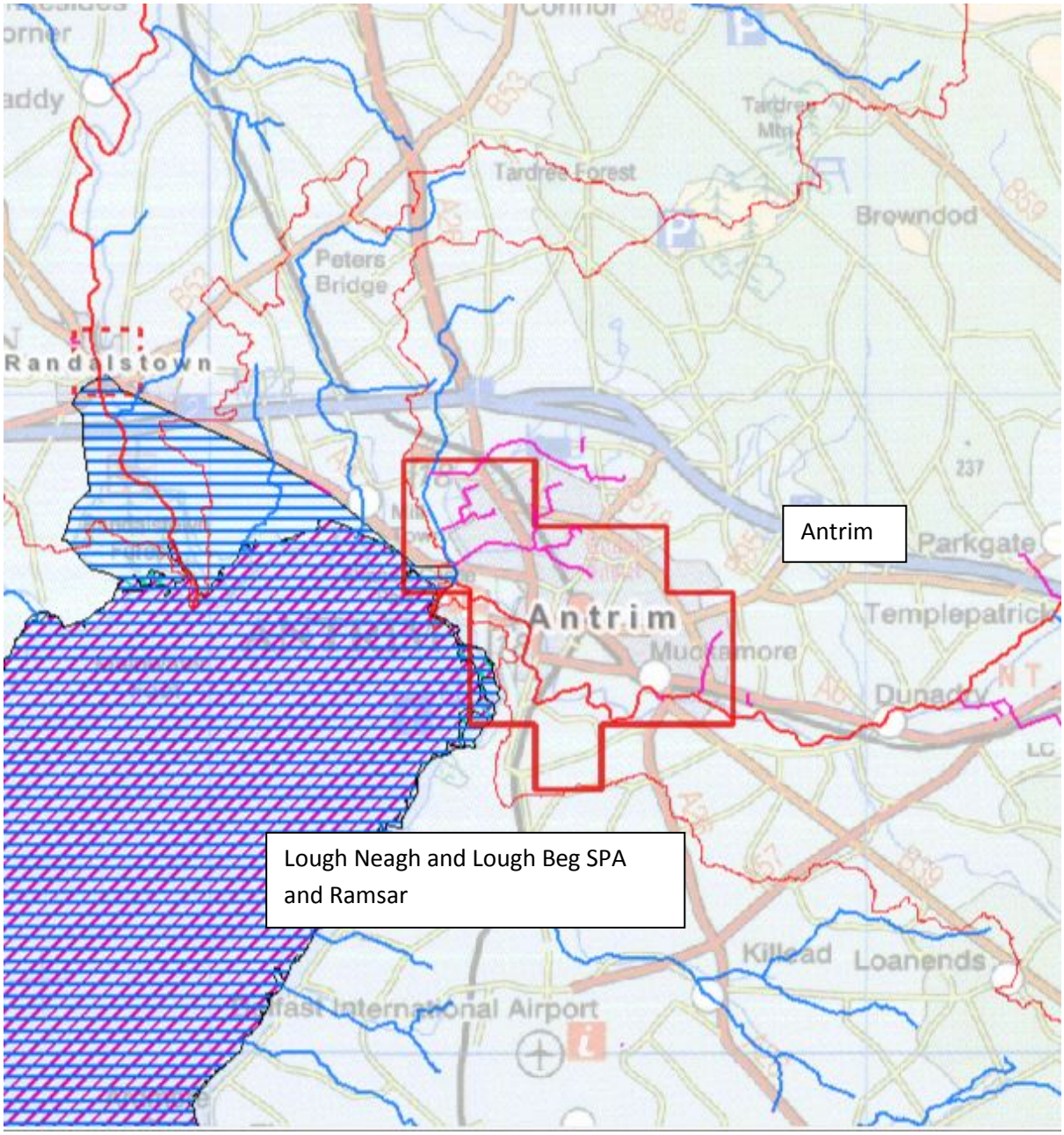
Antrim SFRA and Associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

Lough Neagh SPA and Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar –

- **Location** - Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Wintering Bewick's and whooper swans; nationally important numbers of breeding common tern; supporting over 20,000 of a variety of species of waterfowl in winter - Pochard, tufted duck, goldeneye, little grebe, great crested grebe, cormorant, mute swan, greylag goose, shelduck, wigeon, gadwall, teal, mallard, shoveler, scaup, and coot.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

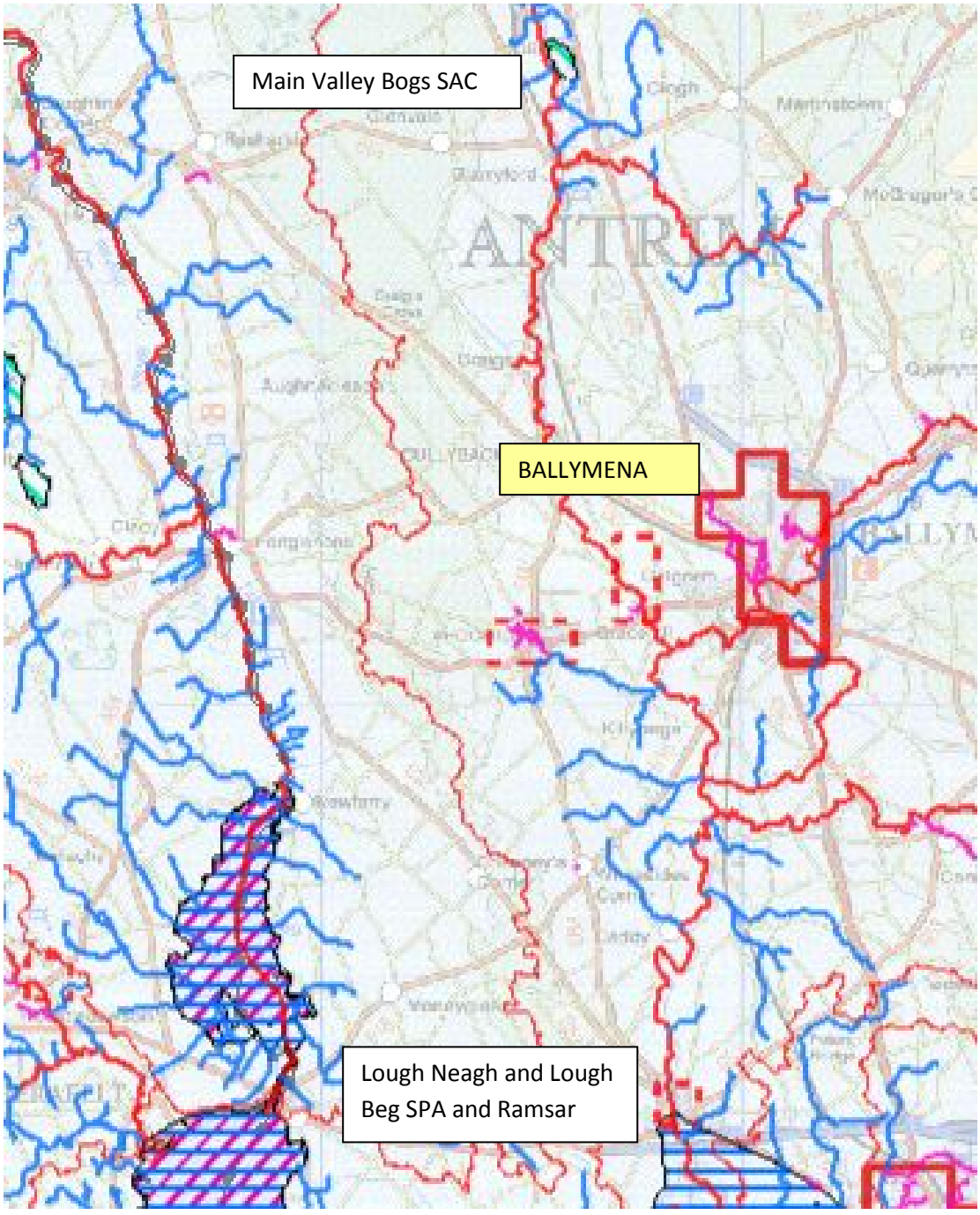
Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Antrim area where there is a potential for impact on the N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA, which is the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the Antrim SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Antrim. However, it is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site. Although the Antrim SFRA is located adjacent to the Lough Neagh and Lough Beg N2K site, it has been assessed that any resilience approaches, due to their location and size, **will have no significant effect on the N2K site.**

Ballymena SFRA and Associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

Lough Neagh SPA and Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA Ramsar –

- **Location** - Almost 15km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - wintering Bewick's and whooper swans; nationally important numbers of breeding common tern; supporting over 20,000 of a variety of species of waterfowl in winter - Pochard, tufted duck, goldeneye, little grebe, great crested grebe, cormorant, mute swan, greylag goose, shelduck, wigeon, gadwall, teal, mallard, shoveler, scaup, and coot

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- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Ballymena SFRA where there is a potential for impact on this N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria.
For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Ballymena. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Ballymena, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Main Valley Bogs SAC –

- **Location** - Almost 10km upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – Active raised bog.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

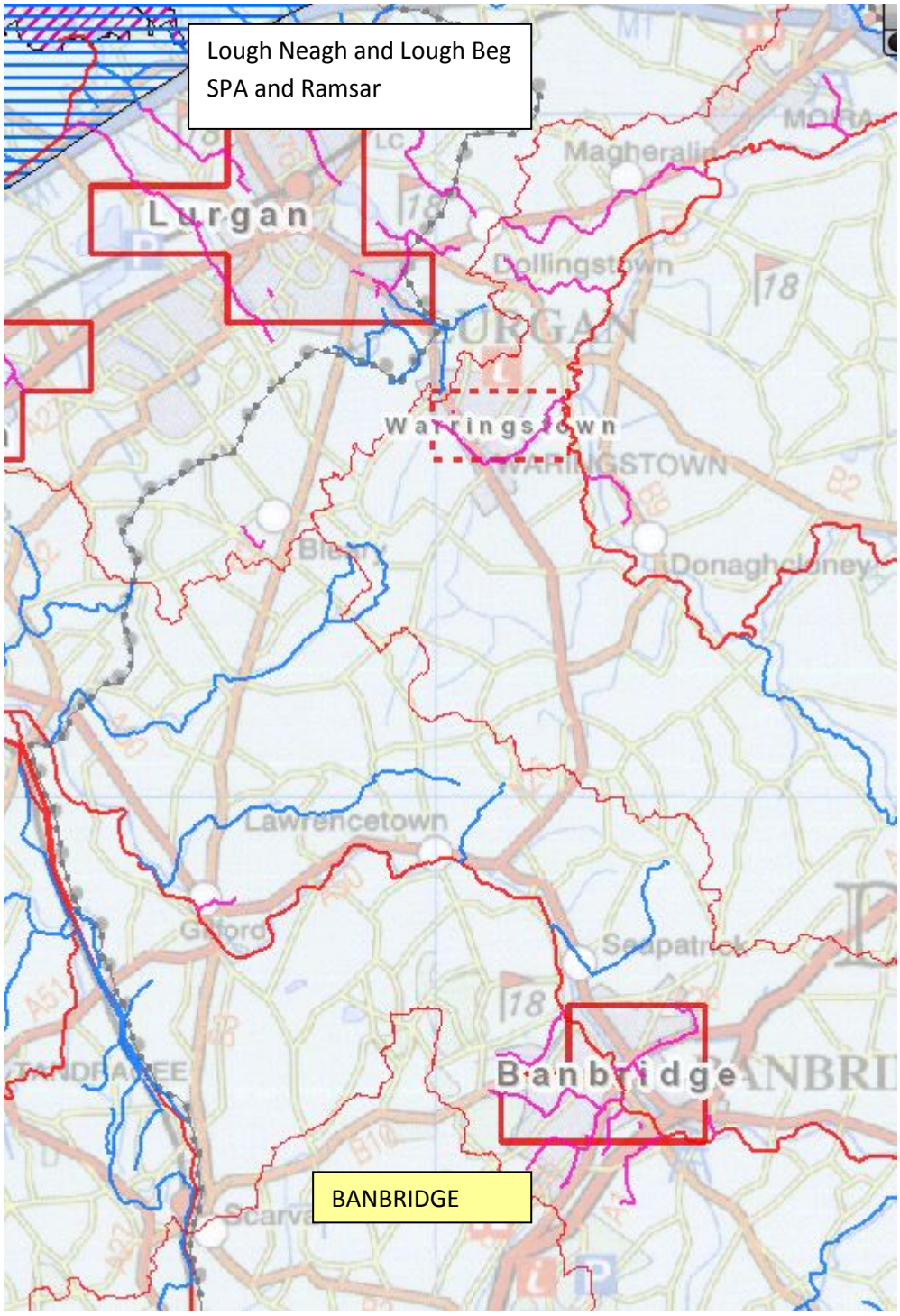
Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Ballymena SFRA where there is a potential for impact on this N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria.
For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Ballymena. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Ballymena, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site. **It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

BANBRIDGE SFRA AND ASSOCIATED N2K SITES



HRA assessment for each N2K

Lough Neagh SPA and Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA Ramsar –

- **Location** – Over 15km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - wintering Bewick's and whooper swans; nationally important numbers of breeding common tern; supporting over 20,000 of a variety of species of waterfowl in winter - Pochard, tufted duck, goldeneye, little grebe, great crested grebe, cormorant, mute swan, greylag goose, shelduck, wigeon, gadwall, teal, mallard, shoveler, scaup, and coot

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- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

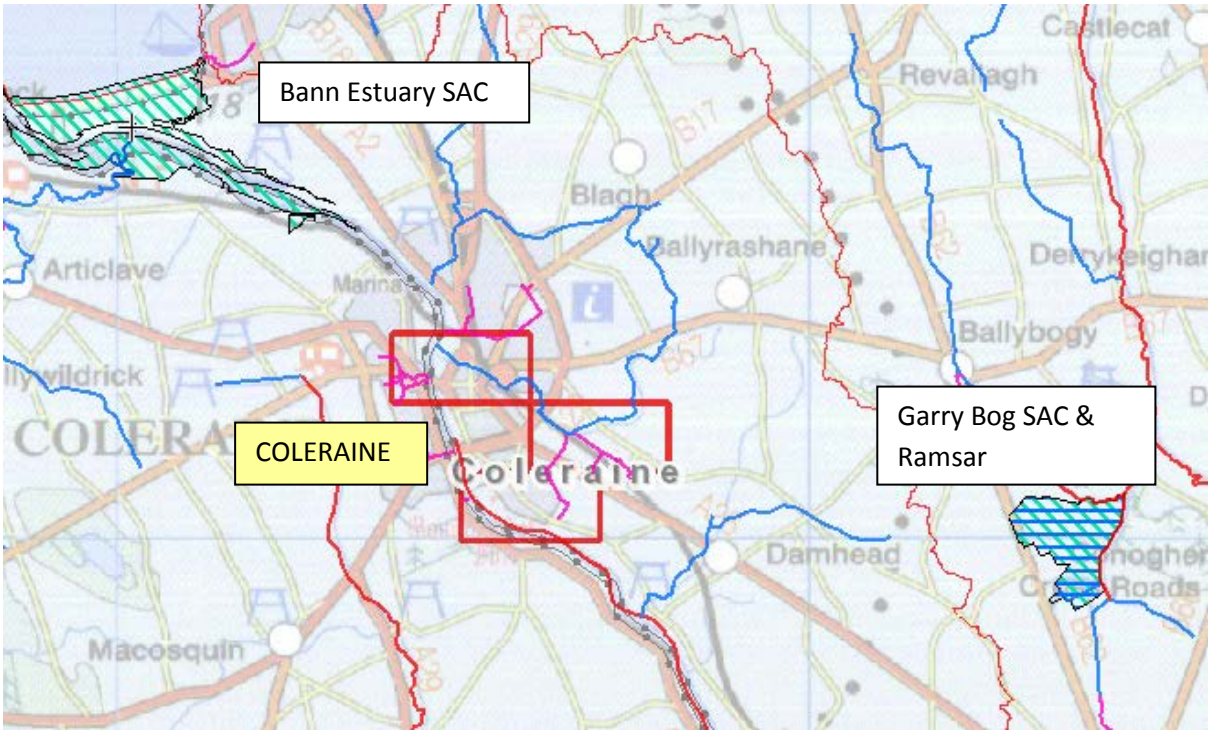
Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. Any proposed structural approaches will undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, and specific assent and Article 6 assessment as required. Given the distance that the Banbridge SFRA is away from the N2K site, and the nature of the qualifying criteria, it is assessed that **there will be no effect on the N2K site from these potential approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this work will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Banbridge SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Banbridge, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

COLERAINE SFRA AND ASSOCIATED N2K SITES



HRA assessment for each N2K

Bann Estuary SAC –

- **Location** – Less than 5km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)**.** Also, as secondary features – Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*), embryonic shifting dunes and shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes); Marsh Fritillary Butterfly. Also as secondary features: Harbour seal;
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Coleraine SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria.

For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Coleraine SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Coleraine, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Garry Bog SAC and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Less than 10km east from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - **active raised bog**
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.

No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.

No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.

No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches. **No impacts are likely.**

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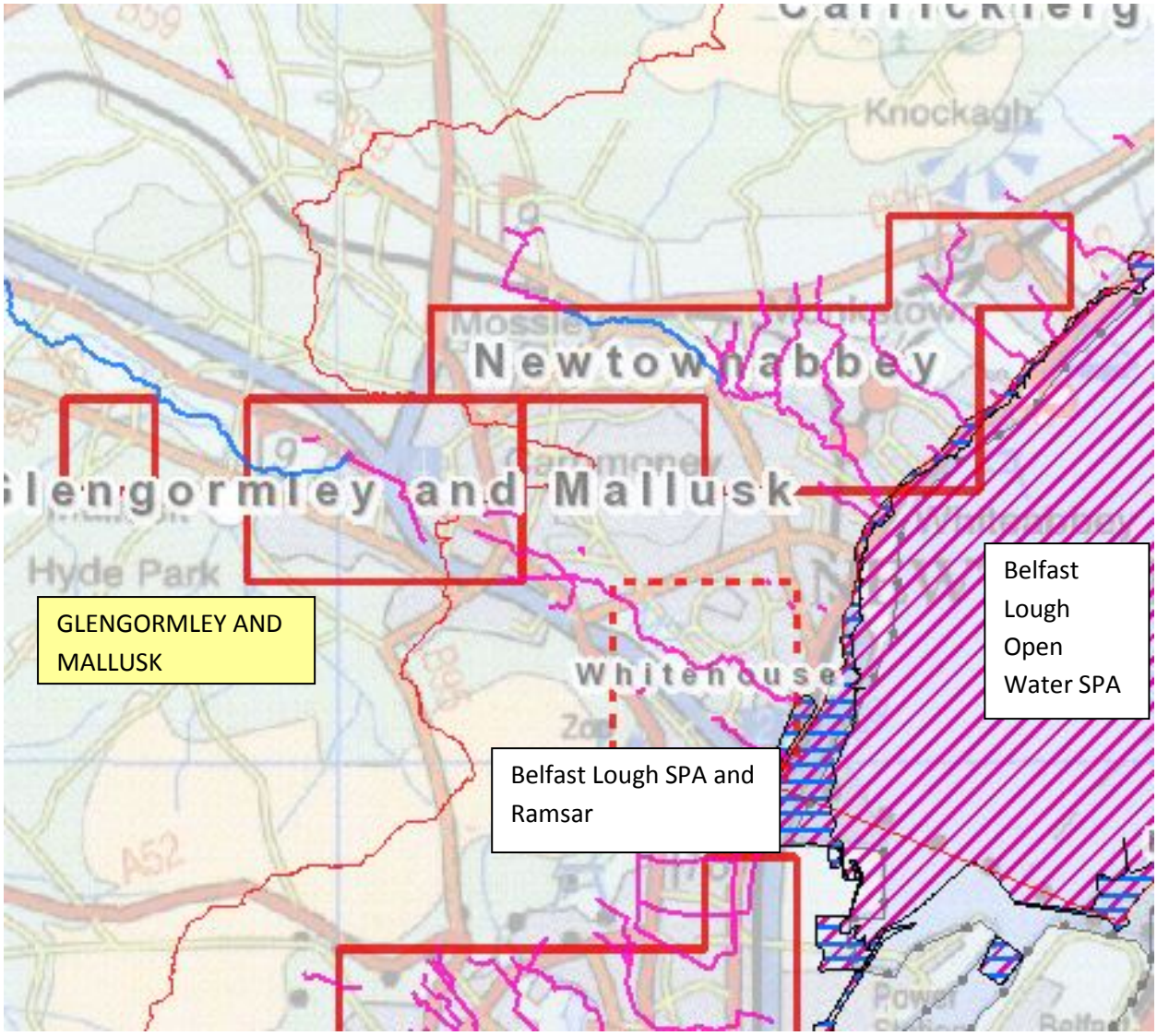
GLENGORMLEY AND MALLUSK SFRA AND ASSOCIATED N2K SITES



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Belfast Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** –Less than 5km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important numbers of redshank in winter; nationally important numbers of shelduck ,oystercatcher, purple sandpiper, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew and turnstone.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Glengormley and Mallusk SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches

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which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Glengormley and Mallusk SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Glengormley and Mallusk, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Belfast Lough Open Water SPA –

- **Location** – less than 5km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - internationally important wintering population of great crested grebe.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. Any proposed structural

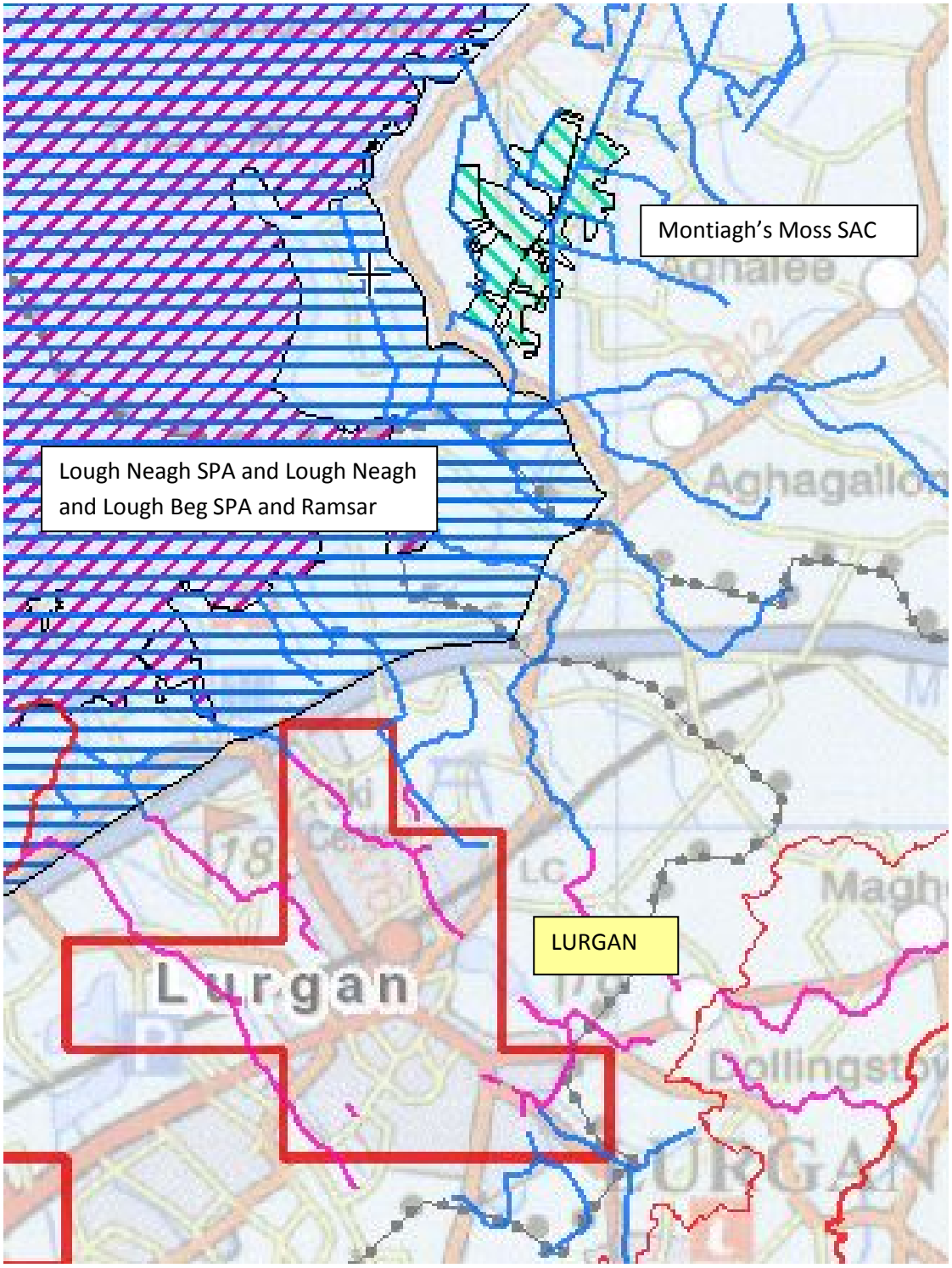
approaches will undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, and specific assent and Article 6 assessment as required. It is unlikely that any approaches will affect the open water of Belfast Lough, and as such it is considered that **any flood protection approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Glengormley and Mallusk SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Glengormley and Mallusk, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

LURGAN SFRA AND ASSOCIATED N2K SITES



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Lough Neagh SPA and Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA Ramsar –

- **Location** - Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Wintering Bewick's and whooper swans; nationally important numbers of breeding common tern; supporting over 20,000 of a variety of species of waterfowl in winter -

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Pochard, tufted duck, goldeneye, little grebe, great crested grebe, cormorant, mute swan, greylag goose, shelduck, wigeon, gadwall, teal, mallard, shoveler, scaup, and coot

- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Lurgan SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Lurgan SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Lurgan, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Montiagh's Moss SAC –

- **Location** –Less than 5km north from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Marsh Fritillary Butterfly
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

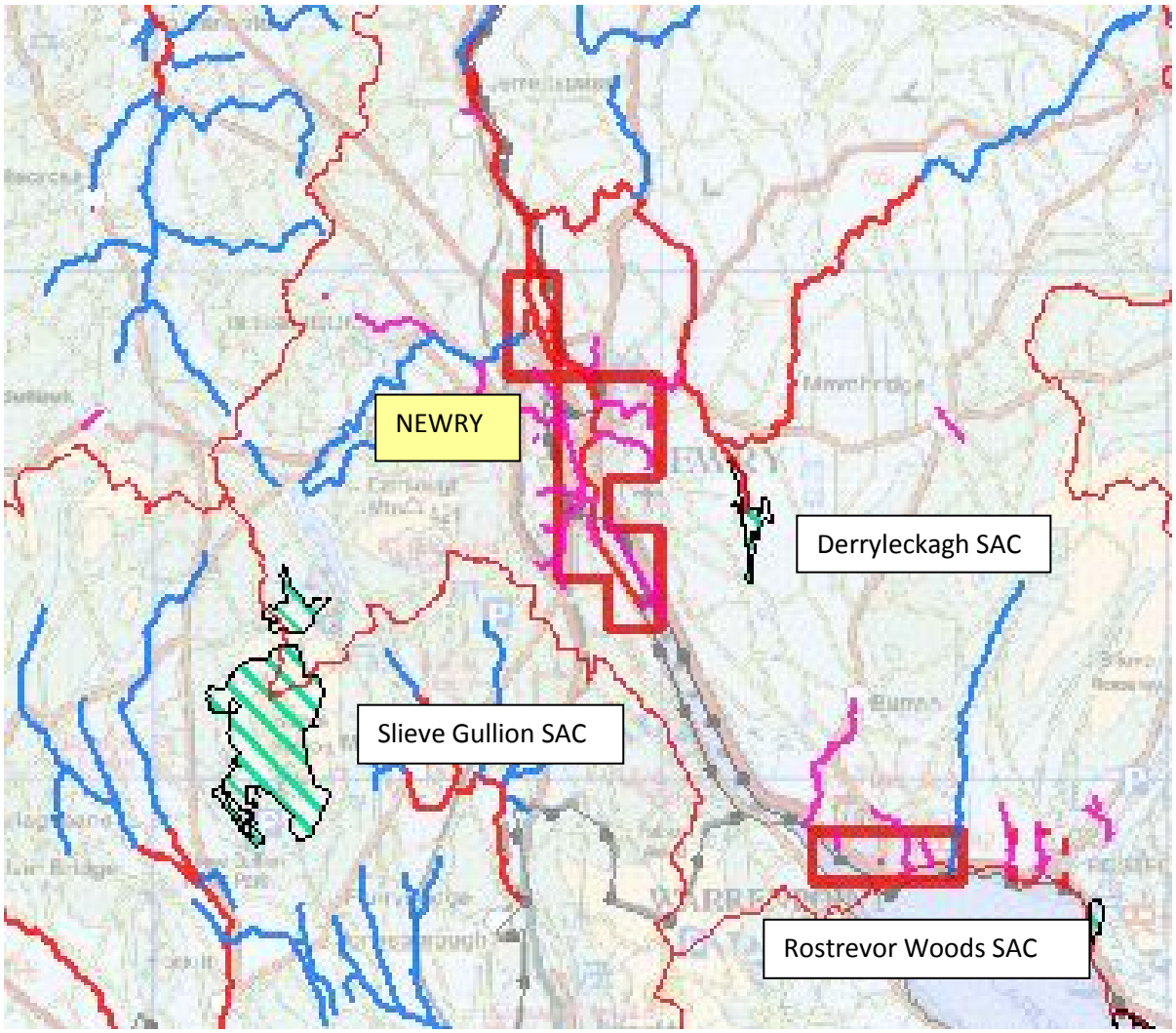
Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

NEWRY SFRA AND ASSOCIATED N2K SITES



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Derryleckagh SAC –

- **Location** – Approximately 10km upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Transition mires and quaking bogs. Also, as a secondary feature, old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – upgrading of the current flood defences is under consideration for Newry. Whether approaches will be proposed will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study, but they are likely to be based on a raising in height of low points in the current flood defence assets. Any proposed structural approaches will undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, and specific assent and Article 6 assessment as required. Derryleckagh SAC is at the top of the Newry river catchment, nearly 15km from the location of works within Newry. Raising of the current defences will not cause a change to the normal river levels, or

the hydrology of the catchment, and certainly not at a distance of 15km from source. For these reasons, it is assessed that **the approaches will not have an effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Newry SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Newry, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Slieve Gullion SAC –

- **Location** – Over 5km west from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - European Dry Heath
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

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Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Rostrevor Wood SAC –

- **Location** – Approximately 15km east from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

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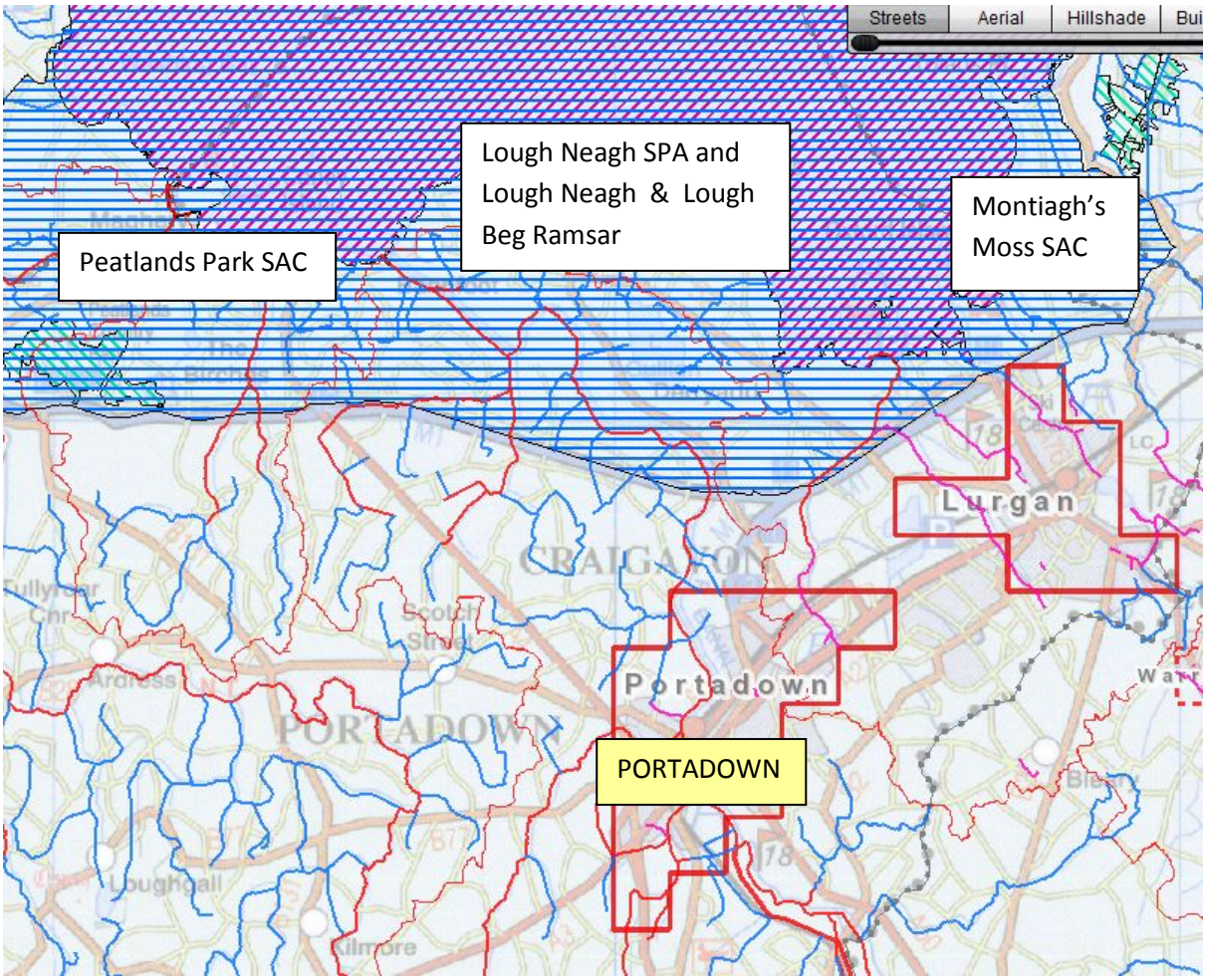
PORTADOWN SFRA AND ASSOCIATED N2K SITES



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Lough Neagh SPA, and Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA Ramsar –

- **Location** – Under 5km from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Wintering Bewick's and whooper swans; nationally important numbers of breeding common tern; supporting over 20,000 of a variety of species of waterfowl in winter - Pochard, tufted duck, goldeneye, little grebe, great crested grebe, cormorant, mute swan, greylag goose, shelduck, wigeon, gadwall, teal, mallard, shoveler, scaup, and coot
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Portadown SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites

are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Portadown SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Portadown, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Montiagh's Moss SAC –

- **Location** –Over 10km north from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Marsh Fritillary Butterfly
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informin.;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches. **No impacts are likely.**

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.

No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely

Peatland's Park SAC –

- **Location** – Over 10km west from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration; Bog woodland. Also, as secondary features, active raised bog; old sessile oak woodland with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

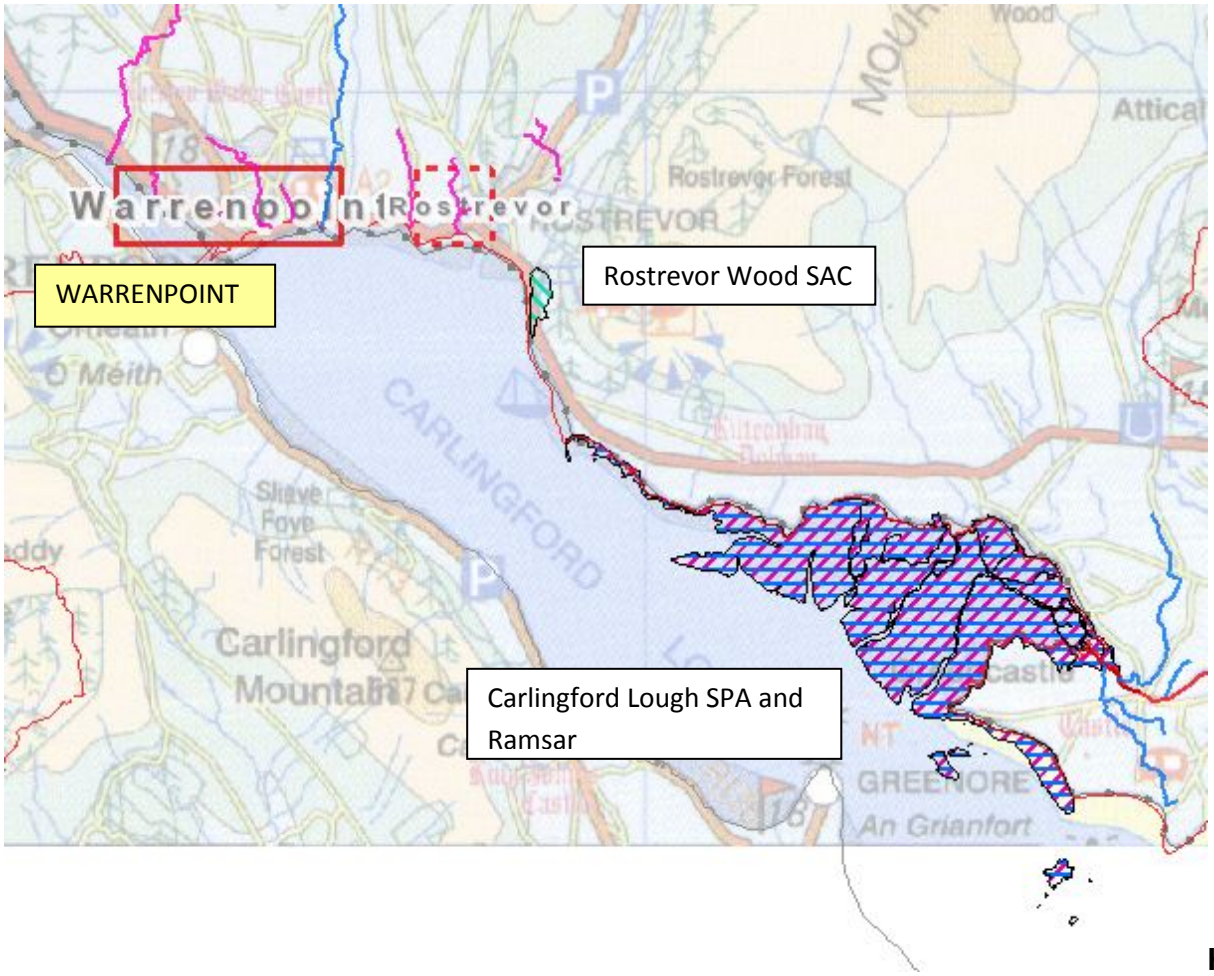
Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches
No impacts are likely.

WARRENPOINT SFRA AND ASSOCIATED N2K SITES



HRA

Assessment for each N2K.

Rostrevor Wood SAC –

- **Location** – Less than 5km east from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches. **No impacts are likely.**

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches. **No impacts are likely.**

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches. **No impacts are likely.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches. **No impacts are likely.**

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Carlingford Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** - Over 5km east from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important breeding populations of sandwich tern; nationally important breeding populations of common tern; internationally important numbers of overwintering light-bellied brent geese; nationally important numbers of the following wader species oystercatcher, ringed plover, grey plover, dunlin and redshank
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – Rivers Agency will produce a pre-feasibility report for the affected reaches of the Clonallen Stream and place this in its prioritised Flood Study Programme – unlikely that actual works will be carried out within the lifespan of this Plan. **No impacts on the N2K site.**

It is proposed to upgrade the outlet culvert of St Leanord's Stream. This discharges directly into an ASSI, but not the N2K. As such, and works will be subject to assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 and assent (ASSI). Works have been carried out at this location in the past and have received assent from NIEA. Due to its location it is considered that **this measure will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Warrenpoint SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Warrenpoint, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

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Flood Risk Management Plans for Northern Ireland

Habitats Directive Article 6 Assessment Appendix 3: North Eastern River Basin District HRA

December 2015

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Appendix 3

North Eastern River Basic District

The North Eastern RBD (NERBD) is the only RBD that lies wholly within Northern Ireland, and has an area of 4,081 km². Over 0.7 million people live in the district which includes the most densely populated region of Northern Ireland, the Belfast Metropolitan Area, and surrounding commuter areas including Lisburn, Newtownabbey, Bangor and Newtownards. Larne, Downpatrick and Newcastle are the main urban centres outside the Belfast area. This high proportion of significant development areas is reflected in the high number of Significant Flood Risk Areas (8) within the River Basin District.

The River Basin District has 15 SACs, 8 SPAs and 6 Ramsar sites. A full list of these along with their qualifying criteria may be found in Appendix 6.

The eight SFRAs are listed below, along with the N2K sites which may potentially be affected by flood risk management approaches:

SFRA	N2K SITE
Belfast	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar
Newtownards	Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar Outer Ards SPA and Ramsar
C'fergus and Kilroot Power Station	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar Larne Lough SPA & Ramsar
Bangor	Outer Ards SPA & Ramsar Strangford Lough SAC,SPA & Ramsar Belfast Lough Open Water SPA Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar
Newcastle	Murlough SAC Eastern Mournes SAC
Newtownabbey	Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar
Downpatrick	Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar Hollymount SAC Ballykilbeg SAC Lecale Fens SAC Murlough SAC Killough Bay SAC & Ramsar Turmennan SAC & Ramsar
Dundonald	Strangford Lough SAC, SPA & Ramsar Outer Ards SPA & Ramsar Belfast Lough SPA & Ramsar Belfast Lough Open Water SPA

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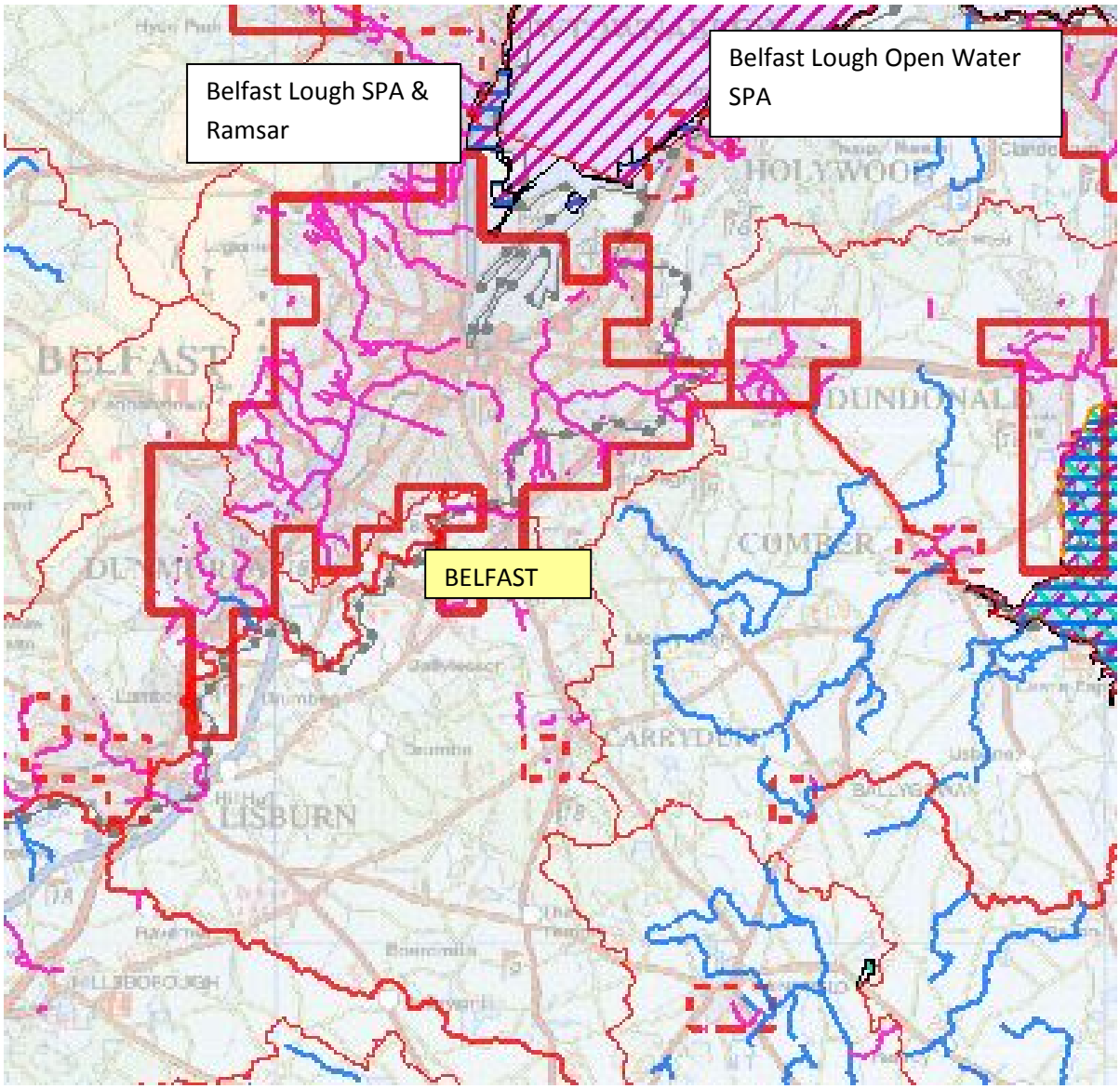
Belfast SFRA and associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

Belfast Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** - Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important numbers of redshank in winter; nationally important numbers of shelduck ,oystercatcher, purple sandpiper, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew and turnstone.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Belfast SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Belfast. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Belfast, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Belfast Lough Open Water SPA –

- **Location** – Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important wintering population of great crested grebe.

- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

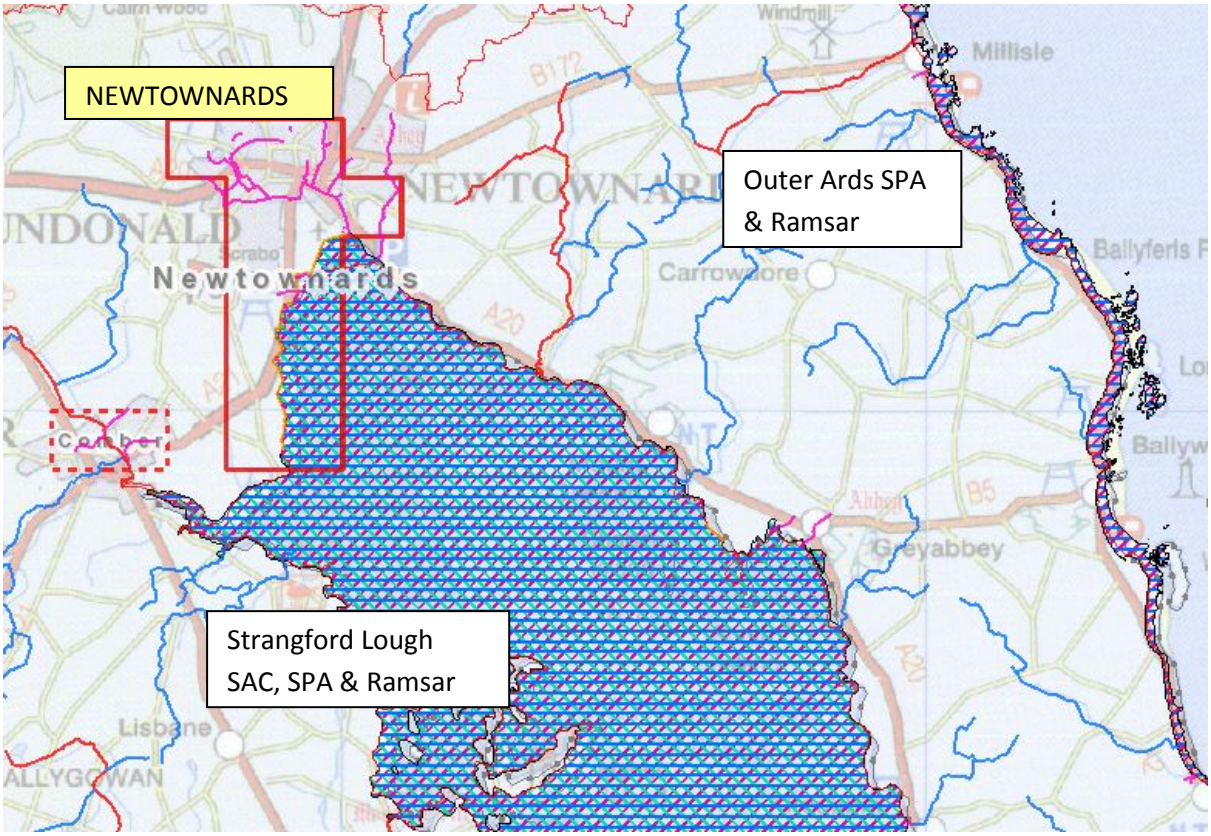
Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Belfast SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Belfast. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Belfast, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Newtownards SFRA and associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Strangford Lough SAC, SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** - Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – SAC: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; coastal lagoons; large shallow inlets and bays; reefs. Also as secondary criteria: annual vegetation of drift lines; perennial vegetation of stony banks; Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco – Puccinellietalia maritimae); Harbour seals.

  SPA**:** internationally important breeding populations of both sandwich and common tern and nationally important breeding populations of arctic tern; supporting in winter over 20,000 waterfowl, which includes the internationally important species light-bellied brent geese, knot and redshank; nationally important species contribute to the overall population of over-wintering waterfowl including species such as, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, coot, curlew, dunlin, eider, gadwall, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, greenshank, goldeneye, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, mute swan, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, shelduck, shoveler, teal, turnstone and wigeon.

  Ramsar: variety of important wetland habitats
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – Uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Newtownards SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Newtownards. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Newtownards, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Outer Ards SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Under 10km east from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - nationally important populations of Arctic tern and golden plover; wintering populations of light-bellied Brent goose, golden plover, turnstone and ringed plover
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

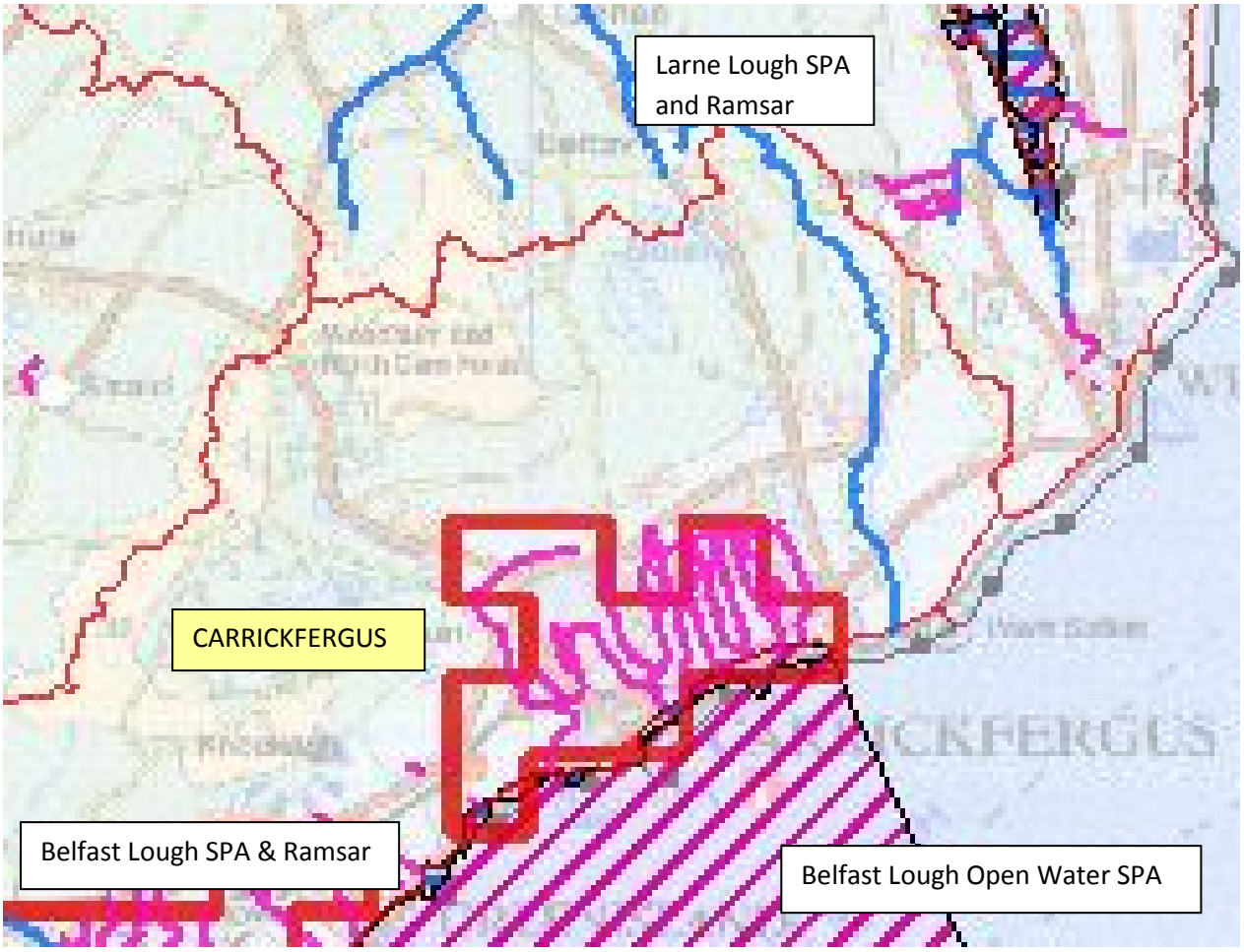
Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Carrickfergus and Kilroot Power Station SFRA and associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Outer Belfast Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** - Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - internationally important numbers of redshank in winter; nationally important numbers of shelduck ,oystercatcher, purple sandpiper, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew and turnstone.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – Uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Carrickfergus SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a

N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – This is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Carrickfergus and Kilroot Power Station. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Carrickfergus and Kilroot Power Station, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Belfast Lough Open Water SPA –

- **Location** – Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important wintering population of great crested grebe.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. Any proposed structural approaches will undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. It is unlikely that any approaches will affect the open water of Belfast Lough, and as such it is considered that **any flood protection approaches will have no affect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Carrickfergus and Kilroot Power Station. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Carrickfergus and Kilroot Power Station, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Larne Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Less than 10km east from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Nationally important populations of Arctic tern and golden plover; wintering populations of light-bellied Brent goose, golden plover, turnstone and ringed plover
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

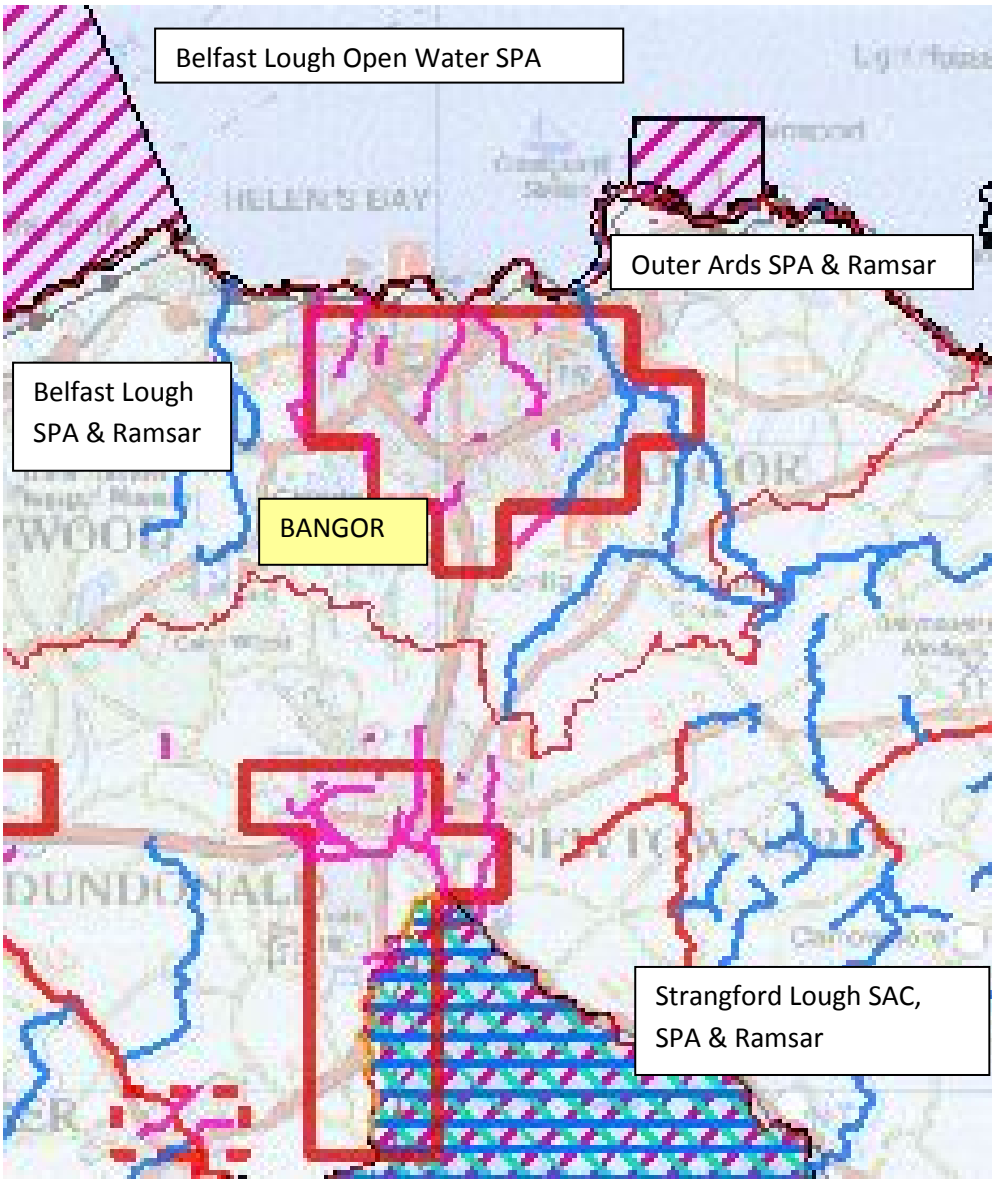
Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Bangor SFRA and associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

Outer Belfast Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Under 5km west of the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important numbers of redshank in winter; nationally important numbers of shelduck, oystercatcher, purple sandpiper, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew and turnstone.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. Any proposed structural approaches will undergo Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 and specific assent and Article 6 assessment as required. However, given the separation between the SFRA and the N2K site, it is considered unlikely that there will be any effect on the qualifying criteria. **Consequently, it is assessed that there is no effect on the N2K.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Bangor SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Bangor, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Belfast Lough Open Water SPA –

- **Location** – Circa 5km west of the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important wintering population of great crested grebe.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. Any proposed structural approaches will undergo Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 and specific assent and Article 6 assessment as required. It is unlikely that any approaches will affect the

open water of Belfast Lough, and as such it is considered that **any flood protection approaches will have no affect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Bangor. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Bangor, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Strangford Lough SAC, SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** - adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – SAC: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; coastal lagoons; large shallow inlets and bays; reefs. Also as secondary criteria: annual vegetation of drift lines; perennial vegetation of stony banks; *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco – Puccinellietalia maritimae*); Harbour seals.

  SPA**:** internationally important breeding populations of both sandwich and common tern and nationally important breeding populations of arctic tern; supporting in winter over 20,000 waterfowl, which includes the internationally important species light-bellied brent geese, knot and redshank; nationally important species contribute to the overall population of over-wintering waterfowl including species such as, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, coot, curlew, dunlin, eider, gadwall, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, greenshank, goldeneye, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, mute swan, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, shelduck, shoveler, teal, turnstone and wigeon.

  Ramsar: variety of important wetland habitats
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Outer Ards SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** –Circa 10km east from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Nationally important populations of Arctic tern and golden plover; wintering populations of light-bellied Brent goose, golden plover, turnstone and ringed plover
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

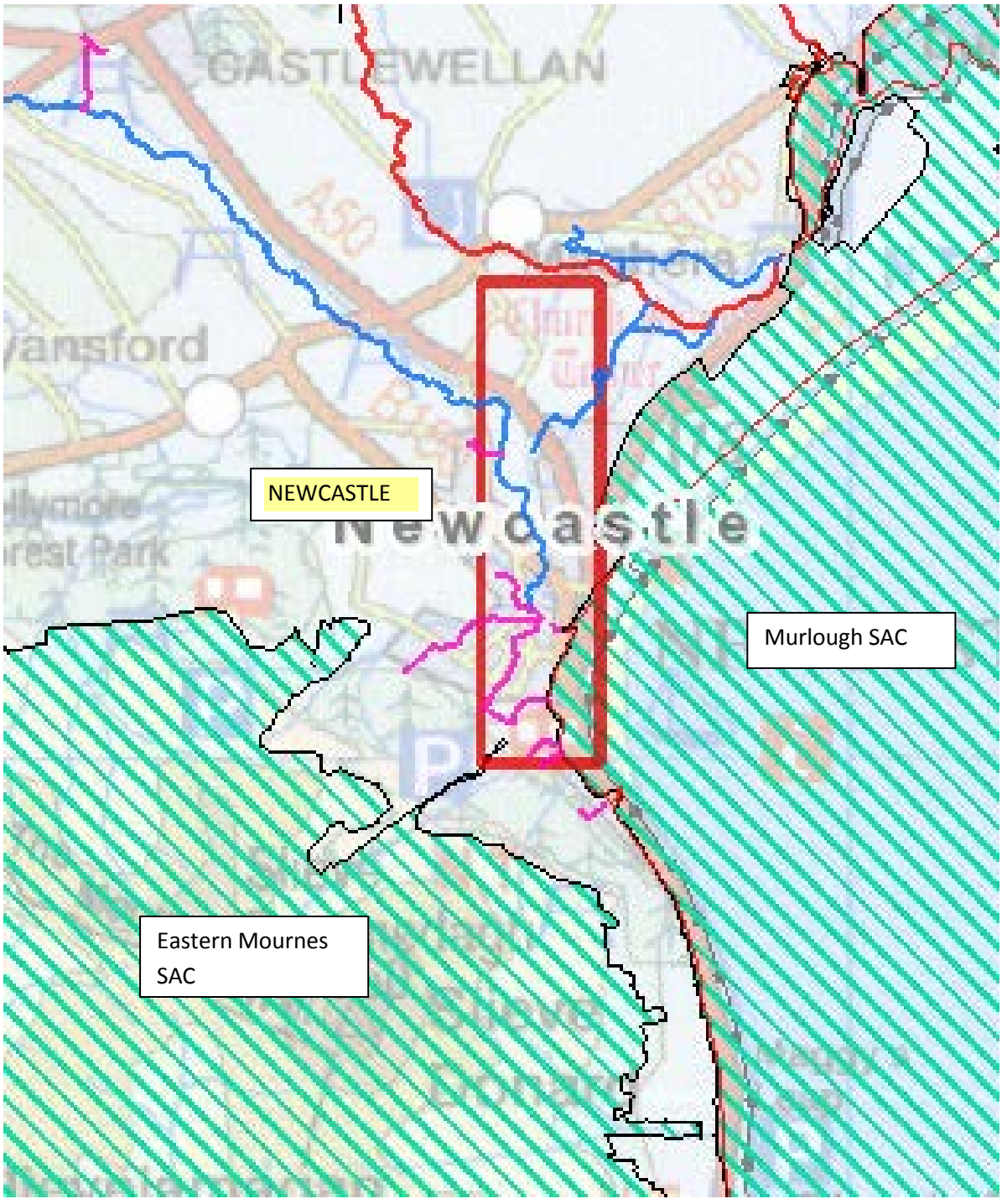
Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Bangor SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Bangor. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Bangor, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Newcastle SFRA and Associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Murlough SAC –

- **Location** - Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes); Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water at all times; mudfalts and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes); dunes with Salix repens ssp. Argentea (*Salicion arenariae*).

- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Newcastle SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – This is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Newcastle. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Newcastle, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Eastern Mournes SAC –

- **Location** - Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – Northern Atlantic wet heath with Erica tetralix; European dry heaths; Also as secondary criteria: Alpine and boreal heaths; siliceous alpine and boreal grassland; blanket bog (if active priority); Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels; Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

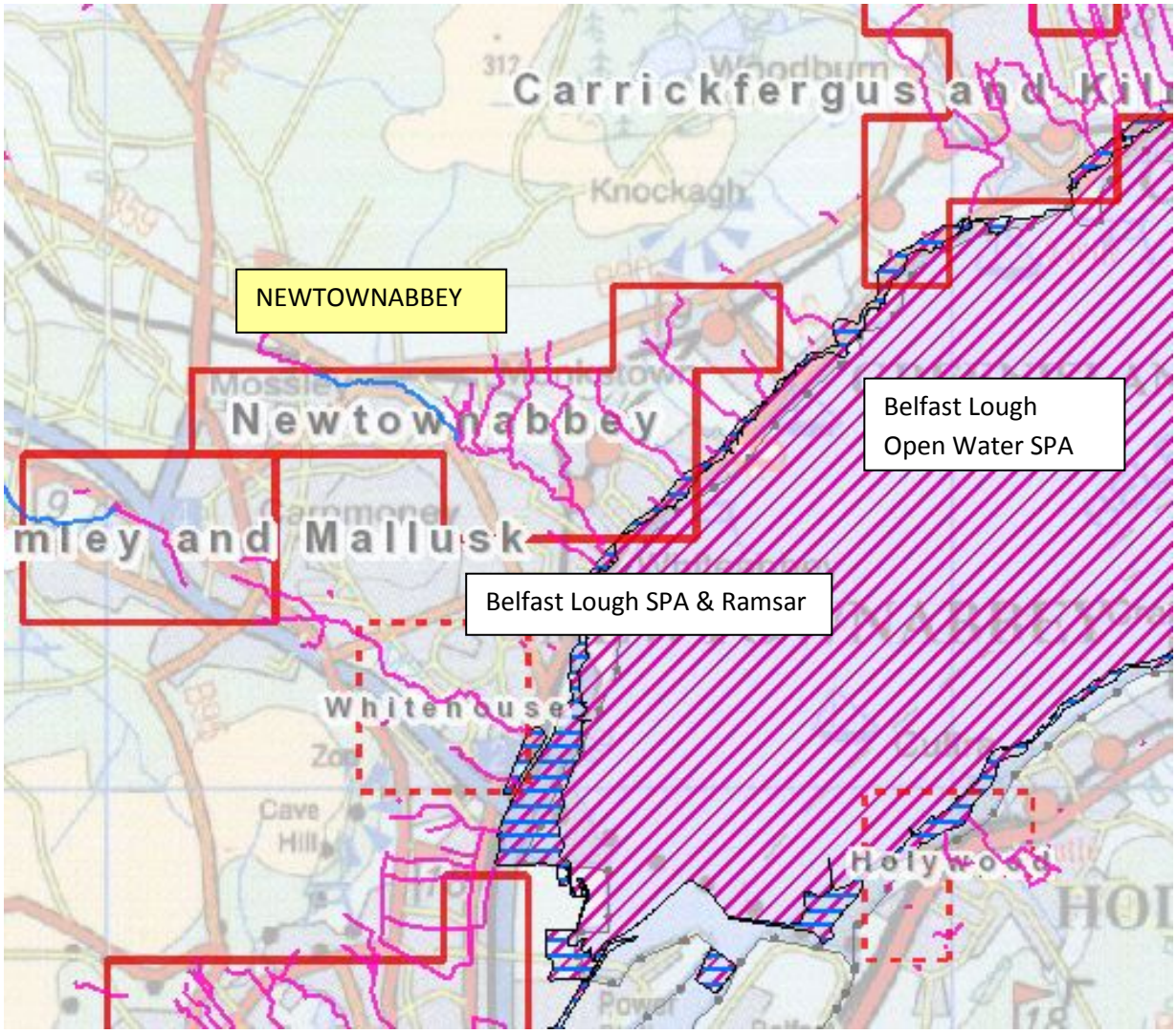
Flood protection approaches – the N2K site sits in the upland catchment, with all hydrological connection coming from the N2K site to the SFRA. There are no approaches which are going to result in increased run-off from the upland area, or cause a change to the hydrology of the N2K site. **No impacts are likely.**

Maintenance of channels – the N2K site sits in the upland catchment, with all hydrological connection coming from the N2K site to the SFRA. There are no approaches which are going to result in increased run-off from the upland area, or cause a change to the hydrology of the N2K site. **No impacts are likely.**

Maintenance of material assets – the N2K site sits in the upland catchment, with all hydrological connection coming from the N2K site to the SFRA. There are no approaches which are going to result in increased run-off from the upland area, or cause a change to the hydrology of the N2K site. **No impacts are likely.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – no resilience approaches within the SFRA will have any effect on the N2K site. **No impacts are likely.**

Newtownabbey SFRA and Associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

Outer Belfast Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important numbers of redshank in winter; nationally important numbers of shelduck, oystercatcher, purple sandpiper, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew and turnstone.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Newtownabbey SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site,

the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Newtownabbey. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Newtownabbey, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Belfast Lough Open Water SPA –

- **Location** – Adjacent to the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important wintering population of great crested grebe.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

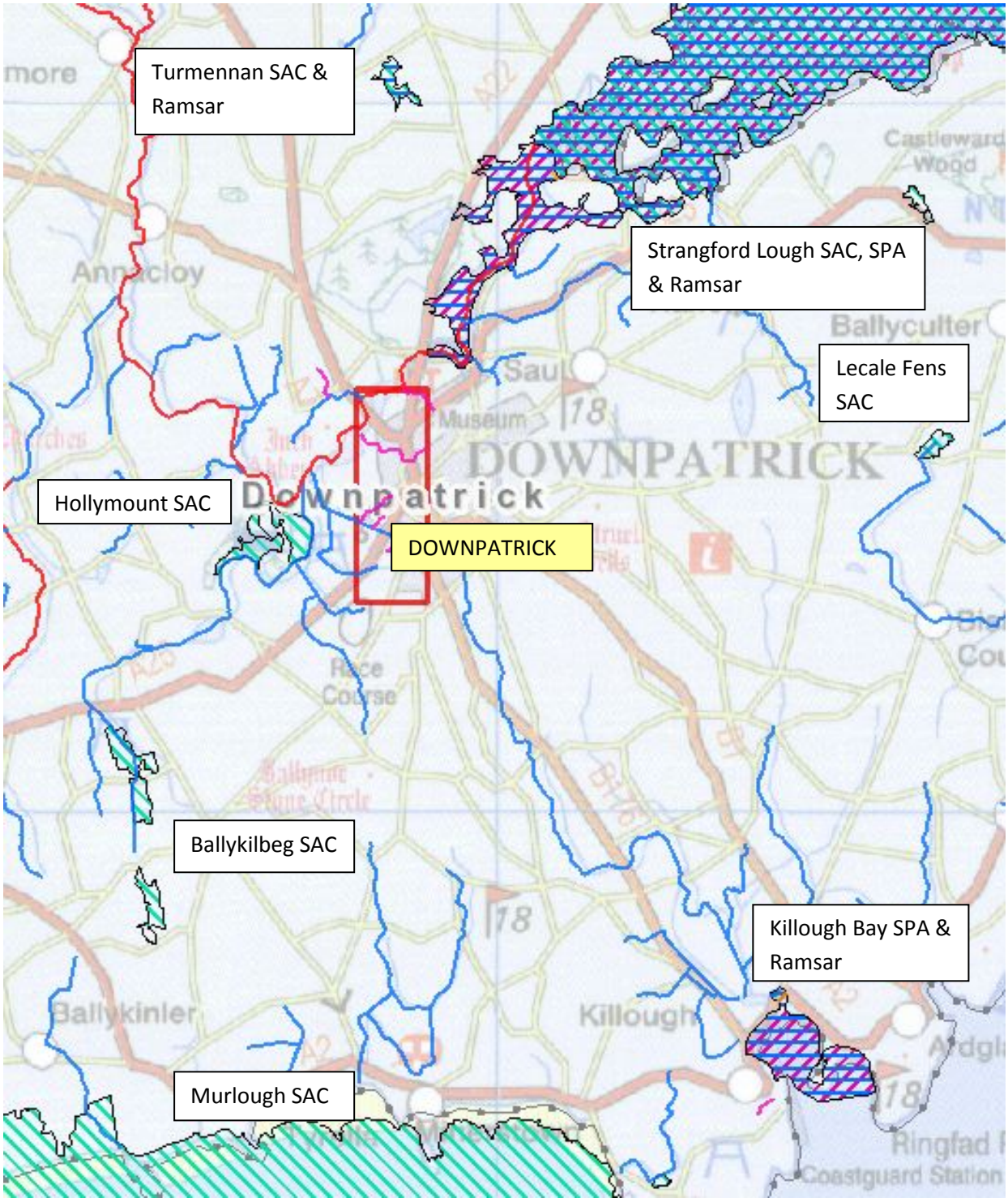
Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. Any proposed structural approaches will undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, and specific assent and Article 6 assessment as required. It is unlikely that any approaches will affect the open water of Belfast Lough, and as such it is considered that **any flood protection approaches will have no affect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Newtownabbey. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Newtownabbey, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Downpatrick SFRA and Associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K

Strangford Lough SAC, SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Immediately downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – SAC: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; coastal lagoons; large shallow inlets and bays; reefs. Also as secondary criteria: annual vegetation of drift

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lines; perennial vegetation of stony banks; *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco – Puccinellietalia maritimae*); Harbour seals.

SPA**:** internationally important breeding populations of both sandwich and common tern and nationally important breeding populations of arctic tern; supporting in winter over 20,000 waterfowl, which includes the internationally important species light-bellied brent geese, knot and redshank; nationally important species contribute to the overall population of over-wintering waterfowl including species such as, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, coot, curlew, dunlin, eider, gadwall, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, greenshank, goldeneye, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, mute swan, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, shelduck, shoveler, teal, turnstone and wigeon.

Ramsar: variety of important wetland habitats

- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Downpatrick SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of

these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Downpatrick SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Downpatrick, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Turmennan SAC and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Under 10km north from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Transition mires and quaking bogs
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Killough Bay SAC and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Under 10km south from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Transition mires and quaking bogs
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Lecale Fens SAC –

- **Location** – Under 10km south from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Alkaline fens
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Murlough SAC –

- **Location** – Under 10km south from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - **Qualifying criteria** –Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes); Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water at all times; mudfalts and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes); dunes with Salix repens ssp. Argentea (*Salicion arenariae*).
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Ballykilbeg SAC –

- **Location** – Under 10k upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – Marsh Fritillary Butterfly
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Downpatrick SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Downpatrick. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Downpatrick, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Hollymount SAC –

- **Location** – Under 10k upstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)**.** Also as a secondary feature, Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles.

- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

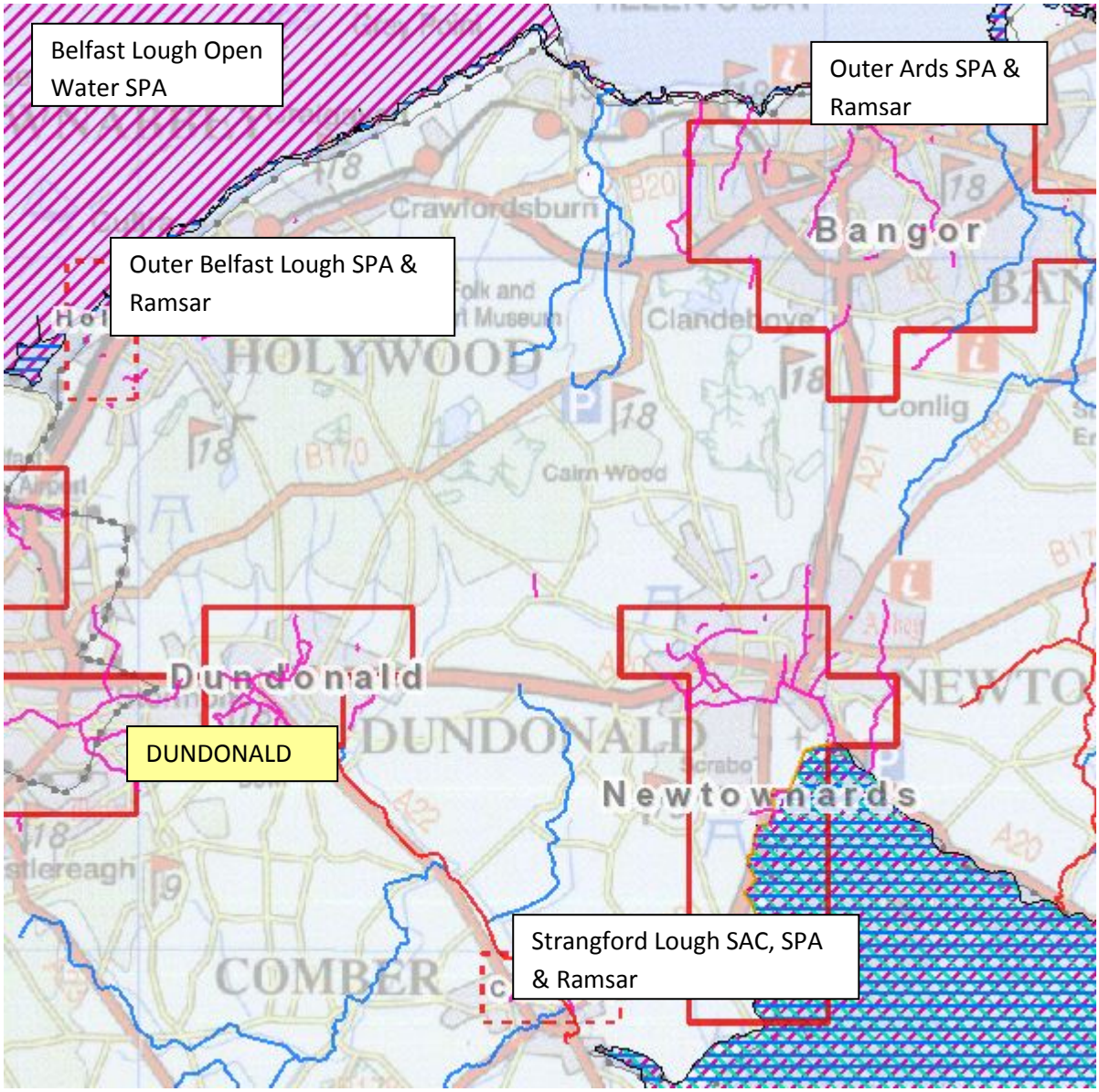
Flood protection approaches – uncertain as to whether any additional approaches will be proposed for this location. This will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Downpatrick SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Downpatrick SFRA. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an impact on this N2K given its distance from Downpatrick, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Dundonald SFRA and Associated N2K Sites



HRA assessment for each N2K.

Outer Belfast Lough SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** - – Under 10km north of the SFRA boundary, but on a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important numbers of redshank in winter; nationally important numbers of shelduck ,oystercatcher, purple sandpiper, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew and turnstone.
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Belfast Lough Open Water SPA–

- **Location** – Under 10km north of the SFRA boundary, but on a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - Internationally important wintering population of great crested grebe .
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches. **No impacts are likely.**

Outer Ards SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** – Under 10km North Eastern from the SFRA boundary, but within a separate catchment.
- **Qualifying criteria** - nationally important populations of Arctic tern and golden plover; wintering populations of light-bellied Brent goose, golden plover, turnstone and ringed plover
- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing.

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of channels – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Maintenance of material assets – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Building and flood resilience approaches – as the SFRA and N2K site are on separate catchments, there is no possibility of there being any effect, especially hydrological, from any potential approaches.
No impacts are likely.

Strangford Lough SAC, SPA and Ramsar –

- **Location** – under 10km downstream from the SFRA boundary.
- **Qualifying criteria** – SAC: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; coastal lagoons; large shallow inlets and bays; reefs. Also as secondary criteria: annual vegetation of drift lines; perennial vegetation of stony banks; *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco – Puccinellietalia maritimae*); Harbour seals.

  SPA**:** internationally important breeding populations of both sandwich and common tern and nationally important breeding populations of arctic tern; supporting in winter over 20,000 waterfowl, which includes the internationally important species light-bellied brent geese, knot and redshank; nationally important species contribute to the overall population of over-wintering waterfowl including species such as, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, coot, curlew, dunlin, eider, gadwall, great-

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crested grebe, greylag goose, greenshank, goldeneye, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, mute swan, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, shelduck, shoveler, teal, turnstone and wigeon.

Ramsar: variety of important wetland habitats

- **Possible Plan approaches -** Flood protection structures; Maintenance of channels ; Maintenance of Flood Defence Assets; Building and flood resilience approaches; Flood Warning and informing;

At this stage, the following is known about the Plan approaches –

Flood protection approaches – at this stage, localised culvert and channel works are proposed. Further engineering works will depend on the undertaking and outcome of a feasibility study. However, should structural approaches be identified for the Dundonald SFRA where there is a potential for impact on a N2K site, the proposals will go through a separate and specific HRA, which will look more closely at the potential impacts, options and mitigation for the work. The HRA will be used to select those approaches which will have no significant effect on the N2K sites, or where necessary, to design out any potential impacts. As all N2K sites are also ASSIs under national legislation, any proposals will have to go through the assent process, with all proposals and approaches requiring agreement from NIEA before any works can proceed. This process will act as a second line of protection for N2K sites, and will ensure that any approaches implemented have been agreed through consultation with NIEA as the statutory environmental consultee. The proposals will also have to undergo assessment through the Drainage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, which will assess any potential impact on N2K sites, along with a number of other criteria. For these reasons, it is considered **that there will be no significant impact on any N2K site due to the Plan's protection approaches.**

Maintenance of channels – this is a continuation of the current maintenance carried out on a cyclical basis by Rivers Agency. Such work is scoped as part of the Environmental Assessment process, and both assents and Article 6 assessments are carried out as required. Much of this regular and ongoing management work has been drawn up as a maintenance agreement with NIEA, and as such is deemed to have an insignificant effect on both the ASSI and N2K criteria for the site. As an assent will be required for any works within or likely to affect a N2K site, and no work may be carried out without assent, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Maintenance of material assets – these are flood defence structures and culverts within the SFRA. These structures are already in place, and managed on a routine basis by Rivers Agency. As the maintenance of these approaches is a continuation of current practice, and this practice is agreed with NIEA through the assent and Article 6 process as required, **it is considered that this approach will have no effect on the N2K site.**

Building and flood resilience approaches – there is no detail as to what this measure may entail for Dundonald. It is unlikely that individual property protection and flood resilience approaches will have an

impact on this N2K given its distance from Dundonald, and given the site specific nature of such approaches. Indeed, protection from flooding of certain infrastructure and items such as oil tanks, may have benefits for the N2K site**. It is considered that these approaches will have no effect on the N2K site.**

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Appendix 4:

North Western River Basin District

Natura 2000 Sites

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Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
UK0016603 Cuilcagh Mountain SAC also contains Cuilcagh Mountain Ramsar Site	H7130 Active blanket bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog vegetation, including its structure and the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cut-over bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix - **C**	Maintain the extent of Northern Atlantic wet heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing wet heathland. Seek to expand the extent of the wet heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, wet acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the Northern Atlantic wet heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for wet heath rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	H8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation - **C**		Favourable	Unclassified
	H8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) - **C**	Maintain the extent of siliceous scree (partially vegetated siliceous scree). Maintain and enhance the quality of the siliceous scree community types. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the siliceous scree.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H4030 European dry heaths - **C**	Maintain the extent of European dry heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Seek to expand the extent of the dry heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the dry heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for dry health rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds - **C**	Maintain the extent of naturally dystrophic lakes and ponds – i.e. pool complexes within the blanket bog and Loughs Atona and Aleim. Maintain the open water area of ponds and lakes. Maintain the water chemistry and water levels – i.e. water poor in plant nutrients and levels not to fluctuate outside normal limits. Maintain characteristic aquatic vegetation (mainly Sphagnum species).	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	H4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths - **C**	Maintain the extent of alpine and boreal heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing alpine and boreal heaths. Seek to expand the extent of the alpine and boreal heath communities into degraded areas of species poor acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the alpine and boreal heaths	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0016607 Pettigoe Plateau SAC - also contains Pettigoe Plateau Ramsar Site which comprises Pettigoe Plateau ASSI	H7130 Active Blanket bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H7130 Active Blanket bogs - **B**	Maintain the open water area of ponds and lakes. The lake water to remain poor in plant nutrients and not to fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present.		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures. Minimal negative impacts from recreation. Identify the main areas of transition mires and quaking bog and describe and delineate them with more precision.		
	H3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds - **B**	Maintain the extent of existing European dry heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Seek to expand the extent of the dry heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the dry heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for dry heath rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea - **C**	Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present. The lake water to remain poor in plant nutrients and not to fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix - **C**	Maintain the extent of existing Northern Atlantic wet heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing wet heathland. Seek to expand the extent of the wet heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, wet acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the Northern Atlantic wet heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for wet heath rehabilitation.		
UK0016608 Teal Lough SAC	H7130 Active Blanket bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Maintain and enhance the quality of blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0016609 Black Bog SAC - also contains Black Bog Ramsar Site and comprises Black Bog ASSI	H7110 Active raised bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into	Unfavourable	Recovering

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.		
UK0016611 Fairy Water Bog SAC - also contains Fairy Water Nature Reserve and ASSI which comprises Fairy Water Ramsar Site	H7110 Active raised bogs - **B**	Maintain extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of existing lowland raised bog community types (Sphagnum moss and Ericoid cover) including the presence of notable species. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog e.g. degraded raised bog, depressions on peat substrates, transition mires and quaking bogs, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		mass.		
UK0016613 Magilligan SAC	H2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) - A	Maintain and expand the extent of existing species-rich fixed dune, SD8. Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD8 community including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring fixed dune. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fixed dunes, e.g. neutral grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to fixed dune vegetation.		
	H2190 Humid dune slacks - **B**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing humid dune slacks. Maintain and enhance species diversity within the range of humid dune slack communities including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring humid dune slack. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with humid dune slack e.g. neutral grasslands and other sand dune communities, especially where these exhibit natural transition to dune slack.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H2170 Dunes with creeping willow - **B**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing dunes with Salix repens. Increase permitted into areas of rank dune grassland, but not into humid dune slack or spp-rich short turf (SD8). Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD16 community including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring fixed dune with *Salix repens.*		
	S1395 Petalwort - **C**	Expand the existing population of Petalwort. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas within the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring Petalwort. (There is crossover here with the BAP for this species)	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H2120 Shifting dunes with marram - **C**	Maintain and enhance the extent of white dunes subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of white dunes to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community	Favourable	Unclassified
	S1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly - **C**	To maintain (and if feasible enhance) population numbers and distribution. To maintain (and if feasible enhance) the extent and quality of suitable Marsh Fritillary breeding habitat, particularly suitable rosettes of the larval food plant Succisa pratensis.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H2110 Embryonic shifting dunes - **C**	Maintain or enhance the extent of embryonic shifting dunes subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of embryonic shifting dunes to operate appropriately	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0016614 Upper Lough Erne SAC also contains Upper Lough Erne Ramsar site which comprises Belleisle, Crom, Galloon and Trannish ASSI	H3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation - **A**	Maintain and enhance water quality. Maintain a natural hydrological regime. Maintain the extent of existing characteristic aquatic and emergent community types. Maintain and enhance species diversity within each community including populations of rare and endangered species. Maintain purity of the natural and characteristic species composition. Minimal sediment load.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Substrate should be natural & characteristic of lake type. Minimal environmental disturbance i.e. minimal negative impact from recreation and artificial structures and no fish farming		
	S1355 Lutra lutra - **B**	Population numbers and distribution to be maintained and if possible, expanded. Maintain the extent and quality of suitable Otter habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water, and all associated wetland habitats	Favourable	Unclassified
	H91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) - **B**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing Alluvial forests but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are areas of wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into Alluvial woodland). Maintain and enhance Alluvial forests species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species. Maintain and enhance Alluvial forests structure. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Alluvial forests, e.g. fen meadow, grasslands, wet heath, wet woodland and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Alluvial forests. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the SAC where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for woodland expansion.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods	Maintain and expand the extent of existing oak	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles - **B**	woodland but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are areas of degraded heath, wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into oak woodland). Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species. Maintain and enhance Oak woodland structure. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen meadow, grasslands, wet heath, wet woodland and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the SAC where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation.		
UK0016619 Monawilkin SAC	H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland faces: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometaiia) - **B**	Maintain the extent of existing species-rich dry calcareous grasslands (CG9). Maintain and enhance species diversity within the CG9 community including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring calcareous grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the calcareous, e.g. fen, swamp, neutral grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to calcareous grassland.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles - **C**	Maintain the extent of existing Oak woodland. Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.		
UK0016621 Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC	H7230 Alkaline fens - **B**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing alkaline fens. Maintain and enhance fen species and community diversity including the presence of notable species. Maintain and enhance alkaline fen structure and hydrology. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the alkaline fens, e.g. reedbed and transitions to them.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	S1092 Austropotamobius pallipes - **B**	Population size to be maintained or expanded at all sub-sites. No significant drop in trapped animals per unit standard trap effort. Recruitment of young animals into the population should be maintained. No stocking of the fish predators of Crayfish.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. - **B**	No change in the lake hydrology outside normal seasonal fluctuations. Maintain the characteristic low nutrient status and high calcium concentration of the lake waters. Maintenance of an assemblage of aquatic plants characteristic of Northern Ireland marl	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		lakes. The extent of the fringing swamp zone to remain stable (not expanding into the lake, or contracting. There should be swamp gaps, or zones within the fringing swamps where the vegetation is sparse enough to allow charophyte growth. Minimal negative impact from artificial structures. Minimal negative impact from recreation.		
	H7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae - **C**	Maintain or expand the area/shoreline length of vegetation with >50% Cladium mariscus cover. Areas of alkaline fen adjacent to Cladium mariscus dominated zones should remain in favourable condition. Frequency of tree / scrub spp. incl. saplings no more than rare.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0016622 **Slieve Beagh SAC also contains Slieve Beagh** **ASSI and Slieve Beagh Nature Reserve which comprises Slieve Beagh Ramsar Site.**	H7130 Active blanket bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		bog rehabilitation.		
	H3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds - **B**	Maintain the open water area of ponds and lakes. Maintain the extent of pool complexes and the numbers of pools within. Maintain the lakes/ponds nutrients poor status and ensure it does not fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present. Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures. Minimal negative impacts from recreation. Identify the main areas of transition mires and quaking bog and describe and delineate them with more precision.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H4030 European dry heaths - **C**	Maintain the extent of existing European dry Heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Seek to expand the extent of the dry heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the dry heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for dry heath rehabilitation.	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
UK0030045 Largalinny SAC	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles - **B**	Maintain the extent of existing Oak woodland. Maintain and enhance the species diversity and structure of the Oak woodland. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. heathland, fen, swamp, grassland and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transitions to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0030047 Lough Melvin SAC	H3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea - **A**	Open water area to remain stable and water level regime to follow a natural cycle. The lake water to remain poor in plant nutrients and not to fluctuate outside normal limits. The lake water alkalinity not to fluctuate outside normal limits. The degree of peat staining of the lake water to remain at low levels. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present, including zones of isoetid vegetation. Hard basin substrate not to become buried below soft sediments. Inflows not to carry an abnormal sediment load. Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or	Maintain and expand the extent of existing fen meadow but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are area of degraded	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) - **B**	heath, scrub, and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into fen meadow). Maintain and enhance fen meadow species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fen meadow, e.g. wet grasslands, wet heath, wet woodland and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to fen meadow. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for restoring fen meadow.		
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles - **C**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing oak woodland but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are area of degraded heath, wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into oak woodland) Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species. Maintain and enhance Oak woodland structure. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen meadow, grasslands, wet heath wet woodland and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the SAC where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		where there may be potential for woodland expansion.		
	S1106 Salmo salar - **C**	Maintain and if possible, expand existing population numbers and distribution Maintain and where possible, enhance the extent and quality of suitable Salmon habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030068 Fardrum & Roosky Turloughs SAC also contains Fardrum Nature Reserve and ASSI which comprises Fardrum Ramsar Site	H3180 Turloughs - **B**	Maintain, or restore if necessary, the extent of the turlough community. Maintain hydrological system relating to the turloughs. Maintain and enhance species diversity within Turlough community, including presence of the rare plant species e.g. Fen Violet Viola persicifolia and notable invertebrates e.g. the beetles Blethisa multipunctata and Pelophila borealis. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Turloughs, e.g. wet grasslands, swamp, neutral grasslands and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transitions to the Turlough communities.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030083 Banagher Glen SAC	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles - **B**	Maintain and where feasible expand the extent of existing oak woodland but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are area of degraded heath, wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into oak woodland	Unfavourable	Recovering
		Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity.		
		Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen,		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland		
	H9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and Ravines -	Maintain and where feasible expand the extent of existing ash woodland, but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. Maintain and enhance ash woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the ash woodland, e.g. scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030084 Bann Estuary SAC	H2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") - **B**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing species-rich fixed dune, SD8. Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD8 community including the presence of notable species.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") - **C**	Maintain and enhance the extent of white dunes subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes that determine the development and extent of white dunes to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H2110 Embryonic shifting dunes - **C**	Maintain or enhance the extent of embryonic shifting dunes subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes that determine the development and extent of embryonic shifting dunes to operate appropriately.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) - **C**	Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fixed dunes, e.g. neutral grasslands and scrub, especially where these exhibit a natural	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		transition to fixed dune vegetation.		
UK0030089 Binevenagh SAC		Maintain the existing Arctic Alpine cliff vegetation.		
	H6230 Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe) - **C**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing species-rich dry calcareous grasslands (CG10). Maintain and enhance species diversity within the CG10 community including the presence of notable species.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (*Thlaspietea rotundifolii*) - **C**	Maintain the existing scree and associated plant communities.		
UK0030110 Carn – Glenshane Pass SAC	H7130 Blanket bogs - **B**	Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation. Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030116 Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River SAC	S1029 Margaritifera margaritifera - **B**	Maintain and if feasible enhance population number through natural recruitment. Improve age structure of population. Improve water quality. Improve channel substrate quality by reducing	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		siltation. Ensure host fish population is adequate for recruitment.		
	H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation - **C**	Maintain and if feasible enhance extent and composition of community. Improve water quality. Improve channel substrate quality by reducing siltation. Maintain and if feasible enhance the river morphology	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030211 Moneygal Bog SAC	Active Raised Bog - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0030212 Moninea Bog SAC	H7110 Active raised bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including	Unfavourable	Recovering

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.		
UK0030233 Owenkillew River SAC	S1029 *Margaritifera margaritifera* - **B**	Maintain and if feasible enhance population numbers through natural recruitment. Improve age structure of population. Improve water quality. Improve channel substrate quality by reducing siltation. Ensure host fish population is adequate for recruitment. Increase the amount of shading through marginal tree cover along those sections of river currently supporting this species.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles - **B**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing oak woodland. (There is an area of degraded bog, wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into oak woodland). Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak	Unfavourable	Recovering

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.		
	H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation - **B**	Maintain and if feasible enhance extent and composition of community. Improve water quality. Improve channel substrate quality by reducing siltation. Maintain and if feasible enhance the river morphology	Favourable	Unclassified
	S1355 Lutra lutra - **C**	Population numbers and distribution to be maintained and if possible, expanded. Maintain the extent and quality of suitable Otter habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water, and all associated wetland habitats	Favourable	Unclassified
	H91D0 Bog woodland - **C**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing bog woodland. (There is an area of degraded bog, wetland and damp grassland that have the potential to develop into bog woodland). Maintain and enhance bog woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the bog woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to swamp woodland. Seek nature conservation management over	Unfavourable	Recovering

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.		
	S1106 Salmo salar - **C**	Maintain and where possible, enhance the extent and quality of suitable Salmon habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water. Maintain and if possible, expand existing population numbers and distribution. Maintain and where possible, enhance the extent and quality of suitable Salmon habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030300 West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC	H9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and Ravines	Maintain and expand the extent of existing ash woodland, but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features There is an area of degraded bog wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into ash woodland. Maintain and enhance ash woodland species diversity. Maintain and enhance bog woodland structure. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the ash woodland, eg scrub transition. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		expansion. Alkaline Fen		
	H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) - **B**	Maintain the extent of existing species-rich dry calcareous grasslands (CG9). Maintain and enhance species diversity within the CG9 community including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the CSAC where there is possibility of restoring calcareous grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the calcareous, e.g. fen, swamp, neutral grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to calcareous grassland.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) - **B**	Maintain and expand the extent of existing fen meadow but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are area of degraded heath, scrub, and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into fen meadow). Maintain and enhance fen meadow species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
		Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fen meadow, eg wet grasslands, wet heath, wet woodland and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to fen meadow. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for restoring fen meadow.		
	H8240 Limestone pavements	Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	- **B**	species diversity within this community including the presence of notable species. Maintain the extent of limestone pavement		
	H7130 Blanket bogs - **C**	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) - **C**	Maintain and enhance the extent of petrifying springs subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of petrifying springs to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community. Maintain water quality	Favourable	Unclassified
	H7230 Alkaline fens - **C**	Identify the main areas of upland alkaline fen, describe and delineate them with more precision. Maintain the extent of existing alkaline fen. Maintain the diversity and quality of different alkaline fen habitat. Maintain and enhance fen species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species, within each type. Maintain the diversity and quality of associated habitats. Absence of erosion features associated with human impacts, and no exacerbation of natural	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		erosion features.		
	H3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation - **C**	Maintain and inherence water quality. Maintain a natural hydrological regime. Maintain the extent of existing characteristic aquatic and emergent community types. Maintain and enhance species diversity within each community including populations of rare and endangered species. Maintain purity of the natural and characteristic species composition. Minimal sediment load. Substrate should be natural & characteristic of lake type. Minimal environmental disturbance i.e. Minimal negative impact from recreation and artificial structures. No fish farming	Favourable	Unclassified
	H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix - **C**	Maintain the extent of the existing Northern Atlantic wet heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing wet heathland. Seek to expand the extent of the wet heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, wet acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the Northern Atlantic wet heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for wet heath rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030320 River Foyle and tribs. SAC	H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and	Maintain and if possible enhance extent and composition of community. Improve water quality.	Not assessed	

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation - **B**	Improve channel substrate quality by reducing siltation. Maintain and if feasible enhance the river morphology		
	S1106 Salmo salar - **B**	Maintain and if possible enhance the extent and quality of suitable Salmon habitat - particularly the chemical and biological quality of the water and the condition of the river channel and substrate. Maintain and if possible expand existing population numbers and distribution (preferably through natural recruitment), and improve age structure of population.	Not assessed	
	S1355 Lutra lutra - **C**	Maintain the extent and quality of suitable Otter habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water and all associated wetland habitats. Maintain and if possible expand existing population numbers and distribution.	Not assessed	
UK0030321 Cranny Bogs SAC	H7110 Active raised bogs - **B**	Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030324 Deroran Bog SAC	H7110 Active raised bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the	Unfavourable	Recovering

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.		
UK0030325 Tonnagh Beg Bog SAC	H7110 Active raised bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types, including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transitions to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0030326 Tully Bog SAC	H7110 Active raised bogs - **B**	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.		
UK0030360 River Roe and tribs. SAC	S1106 Salmo salar - **B**	Maintain and if possible expand existing population numbers and distribution (preferably through natural recruitment), and improve age structure of the population. Maintain and if possible enhance the extent and quality of suitable Salmon habitat - particularly the chemical and biological quality of the water and the condition of the river channel and substrate.	Not assessed	
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles - **C**	Maintain and where feasible expand the extent of existing oak woodland but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are areas of degraded heath, wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into Oak woodland). Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation.	Not assessed	

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.		
	H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation - **C**	Maintain and if possible enhance extent and composition of community. Improve water quality. Maintain and if feasible enhance the river morphology. Improve channel substrate quality by reducing siltation.	Not assessed	
	S1355 Lutra lutra - **C**	Maintain and if possible increase population numbers and distribution. Maintain the extent and quality of suitable Otter habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water and all associated wetland habitats.	Not assessed	
UK0030361 River Faughan and tributaries SAC	S1106 Salmo salar	Maintain and if possible expand existing population numbers and distribution (preferably through natural recruitment), and improve age structure of population. Maintain and if possible enhance the extent and quality of suitable Salmon habitat - particularly the chemical and biological quality of the water and the condition of the river channel and substrate.		
	S1355 Lutra lutra	Maintain and if possible increase population numbers and distribution. Maintain the extent and quality of suitable Otter habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water and all associated wetland habitats		
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles.	Maintain and where feasible expand the extent of existing oak woodland but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features.		
IE0000007 Lough Oughter	3150 Natural euthrophic lakes	To maintain or restore the favourable		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
and Associated Loughs also contains Lough Oughter Ramsar Site	with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation	conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
	91D0 Bog woodland			
	1355 Lutra lutra			
IE0000111 Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
	4030 European dry heaths			
	4060 Alpine and boreal heaths			
	8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			
	8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			
IE0000115 Ballintra	4030 European dry heaths	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Limestone Pavements (51%) and European Dry Heaths (14% plus area included in mosaic with Limestone Pavements). To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities		
	8240 Limestone pavements			
IE0000116 Ballyarr Wood	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles *(71% area of the site).* To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the site. To provide facilities on site for the visiting public so as to improve its recreational use and potential educational value. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with neighbouring landowners, legal users and		
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		relevant authorities		
IE0000129 Croaghonagh Bog	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected, at favourable conservation status; Blanket Bog (68 % of the site). To maintain the extent, species-richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To maintain facilities for the visiting public and promote and enhance the potential educational use and value of the site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with land owners, legal users and relevant authorities.		
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)			
IE0000133 Donegal Bay (Murvagh)	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To define the favourable conservation condition of a habitat or species at a particular site		
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	2190 Humid dune slacks			
	1365 Phoca vitulina			
IE0000138 Durnesh Lough	1150 Coastal lagoons	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
	6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			
IE0000140 Fawnboy Bog/Lough Nacung	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)			
IE0000142 Gannivegil Bog	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
IE0000147 Horn Head and Ringclevan	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	2170 Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)			
	2190 Humid dune slacks			
	21a0 Machairs (* in Ireland)			
	1364 Halichoerus grypus			
	1364 Halichoerus grypus			
	1013 Vertigo geyeri			
	1395 Petalophyllum ralfsii			
IE0000154 Inishtrahull	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
IE0000158 Lough Akkibon	3110 Oligotrophic waters	To maintain or restore the favourable		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
and Gartan Lough	1833 Najas flexilis	conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritiera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)			
IE0000163 Lough Eske and Ardnamona Wood	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)			
	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles			
	1106 Salmo salar			
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritiera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)			
	1421 Trichomanes speciosum			
IE0000164 Lough Nagreany Dunes	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	2140 Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum			
	2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)			
	2170 Dunes with Salix repens			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)			
	1833 Najas flexilis			
IE0000165 Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve)	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
	7131 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenea Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)			
IE0000168 Magheradrumman Bog	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; active blanket bog (56% of the site) and Northern Atlantic wet heath (40% of the site). To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status, including cutover blanket bog (part of 56% blanket bog), lakes (3.5%), rivers and streams (0.5%) and upland grassland (part of 40% heath). To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status particularly the Annex I Habitats Directive species Otter, Annex I Birds Directive species (Golden Plover, Red-throated Diver, Merlin, Hen Harrier and Peregrine Falcon) and other notable species that are vulnerable or important in a national or international context, including Arctic Charr, Frog, Dunlin, Red Grouse, the Irish Hare and the moss *Sphagnum teres.* To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities		
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
IE0000172 Meenaguse/Ardbane Bog	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
IE0000173 Meentycrannagh Bog	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
	7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs			
	7230 Alkaline fens			
	1393 Drepanocladus vernicosus			
IE0000181 Rathlin O'Birne Island	1170 Reefs	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Reefs in Rathlin O'Birne Island SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets: the permanent area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. The distribution of reefs is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Exposed intertidal reef community and Exposed subtidal reef community complex.		
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 - Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of Atlantic sandy plains with amphibious vegetation (comprising 36 % of the site or 26ha) that occurs within the site. 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		
	1833 Najas flexilis			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		site), and blanket bog (6% of the site). To confirm the presence of Annex II plant species, Slender Naiad, and maintain any populations located on the site. To maintain and where possible, increase the populations of other notable species that are found on the site, such as Peregrine Falcon, Arctic 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 Co. Council) on the management of the site.		
IE0000189 Slieve League	1170 Reefs	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts			
	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			
	8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			
IE0000190 Slieve Tooey/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected		
	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes			
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	2140 Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum			
	2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	1014 Vertigo angustior			
	1364 Halichoerus grypus			
IE0000191 St. John's Point	1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Large shallow inlets and bays in St John's Point SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets: The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of the maërl-dominated community complex, subject to natural processes. Conserve the high quality of the maërl-dominated community complex, subject to natural processes. Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Intertidal coarse sediment with enchytraeid oligochaetes and Scolelepis squamata community complex; Sand to mixed sediment with polychaetes and Edwardsia spp. community complex; Intertidal reef community complex; Laminaria-dominated community complex: Subtidal reef with echinoderms and sponges community complex.		
	1170 Reefs	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Reefs in St John's Point SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets: The permanent area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes.		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		The distribution of reefs is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Intertidal reef community complex; Laminaria-dominated community complex; Subtidal reef with echinoderms and sponges community complex.		
	6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia) (*important orchid sites)			
	6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			
	7230 Alkaline fens			
	8240 Limestone pavements			
	8330 Submerged or partly submerged sea caves	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Submerged or partially submerged sea caves in St John's Point SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets: The distribution of sea caves occurring in the site is stable, subject to natural processes. Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the ecology of sea caves at the site. Conserve the following community type in a natural condition: Laminaria-dominated community complex.		
IE0000194 Tranarossan and Melmore Lough	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Large shallow inlets and bays in Mulroy Bay SAC.		
	1210 Annual vegetation of drift			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	lines			
	1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks			
	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts			
	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes			
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	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)			
IE0000197 West of Ardara/Maas Road	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:		
	4030 European dry heaths			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	7230 Alkaline fens			
	5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	calcareous grasslands			
	6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-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 maritimae)			
	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			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	sites)			
	21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)			
	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)			
	1130 Estuaries			
	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			
	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			
	1365 Phoca vitulina			
	1355 Lutra lutra			
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owenea Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)			
	1065 Euphydryas aurinia			
	1013 Vertigo geyeri			
	1833 Najas flexilis			
	1395 Petalophyllum ralfsii 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion			
IE0000428 Lough Melvin	3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	1106 Salmo salar			
	1355 Lutra lutra			
IE0000584 Cuilcagh – Anierin Uplands	3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds			
	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix			
	4030 European dry heaths			
	6230 Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			
IE0000623 Ben Bulben, Gleniff and Glenade Complex	3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	4030 European dry heaths			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths			
	5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands			
	7220 Petrifying springs with			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	tufa formation (Cratoneurion)			
	8120 Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)			
	8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			
	1355 Lutra lutra			
	1013 Vertigo geyeri			
IE0000625 Bunduff Lough and Machair/Trawalua/Mullagh more	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	1160 Large shallow inlets and bays			
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia) (*important orchid sites)			
	7230 Alkaline fens			
	21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)			
	1395 Petalophyllum ralfsii			
	1170 Reefs			
IE0000979 Corratirrim	8240 Limestone pavements	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s)		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
IE0001090 Ballyness Bay	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 *Ammophilia arenaria*/embryonic shifting dunes (4%) and humid dune slacks (1%). 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%). To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, Chough, over-wintering birds and marine mammals. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant Authorities.		
	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			
	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	2190 Humid dune slacks			
	1013 Vertigo geyeri			
IE0001107 Coolvoy Bog	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the priority habitat, active blanket bog. 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		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		with landowners/managers and relevant interest groups on the management of the site		
IE0001125 Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau also contains Pettigo Plateau Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain and, if possible, enhance the extent and ecological value of the active blanket bog and wet heath habitats within the site. To maintain and, if possible, enhance the populations of important bird species occurring within the site, including the Greenland White-fronted Goose (if it still occurs), Golden Plover, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon and Hen Harrier. To maintain and, if possible, enhance the extent and ecological value of the other habitats within the site, including the lakes and wet grassland.		
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
IE0001141 Gweedore Bay and Islands	1150 Coastal lagoons	To restore the favourable conservation condition of Coastal lagoons in Gweedore Bay and Islands SAC.		
	1170 Reefs			
	1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks			
	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes			
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	1395 Petalophyllum ralfsii			
	2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	2170 Dunes with Salix repens ssp.argentea (Salix arenariae)			
	2190 Humid dune slacks			
	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae).			
	4030 European dry heaths			
	5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands			
	21a0 Machairs (* in Ireland)			
	1833 Najas flexilis			
IE0001151 Kindrum Lough	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	1833 Najas flexilis			
IE0001179 Muckish Mountain	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; alpine and boreal heath (7% of the site) and siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (4%). 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.		
	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix			
	4030 European dry heaths			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths			
	8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)			
	8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Owencarrow Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant Authorities.		
IE0001190 Sheephaven	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.		
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To restore the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) .		
	1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi).		
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To restore the favourable conservation condition of Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ('white dunes')		
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To restore the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')		
	21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Machairs .		
	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles.		
IE0001195 Termon Strand	1150 Coastal lagoons	To maintain the Annex I habitat for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; *Coastal lagoon* (21% area of the site). To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		authorities.		
IE0001403 Arroo Mountain	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)			
	8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation			
	8120 Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)			
IE0001680 Streedagh Point Dunes	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; e.g. Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (18%), Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes) (2%), Perennial vegetation of stony banks (2%), Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) (2%), Mediterranean salt meadows (2%) and Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide (60%). To maintain the presence and if possible, enhance the population of the Annex II invertebrate, the Land Snail *Vertigo angustior* within the site. To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant Authorities.		
	1014 Vertigo angustior			
	3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			
	1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)			
IE0001786 Kilroosky Lough Cluster	1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC		
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	has been selected.		
	1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)			
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			
	1014 Vertigo angustior			
	3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.			
	7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae			
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.		
IE0001919 Glenade Lough	3150 Natural euthrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	1833 Najas flexilis			
	1092 Austropotamobius			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	pallipes			
	1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks			
	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts			
	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)			
	3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.			
	1092 Austropotamobius pallipes			
	1014 Vertigo angustior			
	1833 Najas flexilis			
IE0001992 Tamur Bog	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion			
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			
IE0002012 North Inishowen Coast also contains Trawbreaga Bay Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.		
	1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Perennial vegetation of stony banks		
	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.		
	4030 European dry heaths	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths		
	21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)	To restore the favourable conservation condition of Machairs		
	1355 Lutra lutra	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Otter		
	1014 Vertigo angustior	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail		
IE0002032 Boleybrack Mountain	3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix			
	4030 European dry heaths			
	6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
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 (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation			
	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix			
	4030 European dry heaths			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clavey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			
	7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion			
	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles			
	1421 Trichomanes speciosum			
	1355 Lutra lutra			
	1106 Salmo salar			
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/LeannanGlaskeelan Margaritifera catchments which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)			
IE0002135 Lough Nageage	1092 Austropotamobius pallipes	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
IE0002159 Mulroy Bay	1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Large shallow inlets and bays.		
	1170 Reefs	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Reefs.		
	1355 Lutra lutra			
IE0002164 Lough Golagh and Breesy Hill	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	Maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological integrity of priority and semi-natural habitats: active blanket bog/heath/flush mosaics, wetland (lake/fen/wet woodland) complexes, grasslands and woodlands. Maintain and, where possible, increase		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		populations of Annex I and Annex II species, as well as noteworthy species of flora and fauna. Initiate and continue effective liaison with landowners/managers, Northern Ireland conservation organisations and relevant interest groups		
IE0002176 Leannan River	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	1833 Najas flexilis			
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)			
	1106 Salmo salar			
IE0002259 Tory Island Coast	1150 Coastal lagoons	To restore the favourable conservation condition of Coastal lagoons		
	1170 Reefs	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Reefs		
	1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Perennial vegetation of stony banks		
	1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts		
IE0002283 Rutland Island and Sound	1150 Coastal lagoons	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Coastal lagoons		
	1170 Reefs	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Large shallow inlets and bays		
	1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Annual vegetation of drift lines		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of large shallow inlets and bays		
	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Embryonic shifting dunes		
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ('white dunes')		
	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')		
	2190 Humid dune slacks	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Humid dune slacks		
IE0002287 Lough Swilly	1130 Estuaries	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Estuaries		
	1150 Coastal lagoons	To maintain and restore the favourable conservation condition of Lagoons		
	1320 Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)			
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia Maritimae)	To maintain and restore the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic salt meadows		
	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	To maintain and restore the favourable conservation condition of Old oak woodland with Ilex and Blechnum		
	1355 Lutra lutra	To restore the favourable conservation condition of Otter		
IE0002301 River Finn	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix			
	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs			
	1106 Salmo salar			
	1029 Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Eske Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)			
IE0002303 Dunmuckrum Turloughs	3180 Turloughs	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
IE0002340 Moneybeg and Clareisland Bogs	7110 Active raised bogs	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.		
	7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration			
	7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion			
UK9020031 Lough Foyle SPA also contains Lough Foyle Ramsar Site which is comprised of Lough Foyle ASSI	Bar-tailed Godwit; Golden Plover; Light-bellied Brent Goose; Waterbird assemblage; Whooper Swan; Bewick Swan	To maintain or enhance the population of the qualifying species To maintain or enhance the range of habitats utilised by the qualifying species To ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained; To ensure there is no significant disturbance of the species and To ensure that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species	Golden Plover – favourable Bewick Swan – unfavourable Whooper Swan – favourable Bar-tailed Godwit – favourable Light-bellied Brent Goose – favourable Waterbird assemblage - favourable	Golden plover – stable Bewick Swan – declining Whooper Swan – declining Bar-tailed Godwit – declining Light-bellied Brent Goose – fluctuating Waterbird assemblage - fluctuating

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species Maintain species diversity contributing to the Waterfowl Assemblage. Maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats used or potentially usable by Feature bird species. (2056.13 ha intertidal area) subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts		
UK9020051 Pettigo Plateau SPA also contains Pettigoe Plateau Nature Reserver (Ramsar Site) which comprises Pettigoe Plateau ASSI	Golden Plover			

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
UK9020071 Upper Lough Erne SPA also contains Upper Lough Erne Ramsar site which is comprised of Belleisle, Crom, Galloon and Trannish ASSI	Whooper Swan	To maintain or enhance the population of the qualifying species To maintain or enhance the range of habitats utilised by the qualifying species To ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained; To ensure there is no significant disturbance of the species and To ensure that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant decrease in Whooper Swan population against national trends. Maintain the extent of main habitat components used by or potentially usable by the feature species subject to natural processes		Variable with NI decline
SPA004012 Horn Head	Razorbill, Fulmar, Shag, Kittiwake, Guillemot, Cormorant, Barnacle Goose, Peregrine, Razorbill, Chough, Greenland White-fronted Goose.	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004034 Trawbreaga Bay also contains Trawbreaga Bay Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	Barnacle Goose, Lightbellied Brent Goose, Chough, wetlands	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the waterbird Special Conservation Interest species listed. *To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Trawbreaga*	Barnacle Goose – favourable Light-bellied Brent Goose - favourable	Barnacle – increasing Light-bellied - stable

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Bay SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise i t.		
SPA004039 Derryveagh and Glendowan Mountains SPA	Peregrine, Merlin , Golden Plover, Red-throated Diver, Dunlin	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004049 Lough Oughter SPA also contains Lough Oughter Ramsar Site	Whooper Swan, Wigeon, Great-crested Grebe	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA. To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Lough Oughter Complex SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.		
SPA004057 Lough Derg (Donegal) SPA	Lesser Black-backed Gull , Herring Gull	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004059 Dunfanaghy/Rinclevan	Greenland White-fronted Goose, Barnacle Goose.	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004060 Lough Fern SPA	Pochard	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004073 Tory Island SPA	Corncrake, Fulmar, Razorbill, Puffin	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004075 Lough Swilly SPA	Great Crested Grebe, Grey Heron, Shelduck, Teal , Mallard, Red-breasted Merganser, Redshank,	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the waterbird Special Conservation Interest species listed for Lough Swilly SPA.	Great crested Grebe – moderately unfavourable; Shelduck –	

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	Greenshank, Oystercatcher , Knot, Dunlin , Scaup, Curlew, Coot, Shoveler, Redshank, Goldeneye, Whooper Swan, Greenland White fronted Goose; Greylag Goose; Black-headed Gull (breeding); Common Gull, Sandwich Tern (breeding); Common tern (breeding).	*To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Lough Swilly SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.*	intermediate (unfavourable); Teal – favourable; Mallard – favourable; Red-breasted Merganser – intermediate (unfavourable); Oystercatcher – favourable; Dunlin – moderately unfavourable; Curlew – intermediate (unfavourable); Redshank – favourable.	
SPA004082 Greers Isle	Sandwich Tern, Black-headed Gull and Common Gull	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004083 Inishbofin, Inishdooey and Inishbeg	Corncrake, Arctic Tern, Barnacle Goose, Common Gull, lesser Black-backed Gull.	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004087 Lough Foyle	Red-throated Diver, Bewicks Swan, Whooper Swan, Greylag Goose, Great Crested Grebe , Cormorant , Light Bellied Brent Goose , Shelduck , Wigeon , Teal, Eider, Mallard, Redbreasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Dunlin, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Redshank, Black-Headed Gull , Common Gull, Herring Gull	*To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the non-breeding waterbird Special Conservation Interest species listed for Lough Foyle SPA.* *To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Lough Foyle SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.*	Bewicks Swan, Wigeon, Knot – highly unfavourable. Light-bellied brent Goose, Shelduck, Mallard, Dunlin, Herring Gull – unfavourable Great crested grebe, Lapwing, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew – intermediate unfavourable.	Declining - Bewicks Swan, Great-crested Grebe, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Curlew. Increasing – Whooper Swan, Greylag Goose, Light-bellied brent Goose, Shelduck, Bar-tailed Godwit,

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
			All others - favourable	Redshank
SPA004090 Sheskinmore Lough SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose .	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:		
SPA004099 Pettigo Plateau Nature Reserve also contains Pettigo Plateau Ramsar Site	Greenland White-fronted Goose.	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004100 Inishtrahull SPA	Shag, Common Gull , Barnacle Goose	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004106 Lough Barra Bog also contains Lough Barra Nature Reserve (Ramsar Site)	Greater White-fronted Goose, Red-throated Diver, Merlin, Peregrine, Golden Plover	Not listed		
SPA004110 Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SPA	Golden Plover	Not listed		
SPA004115 Inishduff SPA	Shag	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004116 Inishkeel SPA	Barnacle Goose	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004120 Rathlin O'Birne Island SPA	Barnacle Goose	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA		
SPA004121 Roaninish SPA	Barnacle Goose, Herring Gull	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:		

Site Number and Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
SPA004126 Tormore Island SPA	Fulmar, Shag, Herring Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Kittiwake, Guillemot, Razorbill.	Not listed		
SPA004131 Inishsirrer and Inishmeane SPA	Barnacle Goose,	Not listed		
SPA004132 Illancrone and Inishkeeragh SPA	Storm Petrel, Cormorant, Shag, Barnacle Goose, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Arctic Tern	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.		
SPA004140 Inch Lough (incorporated into Lough Swilly SPA)	Wigeon, Shoveler, Scaup, Goldeneye, Grey heron, Coot, Knot, Greenshank, Common Gull	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the waterbird Special Conservation Interest species listed for Lough Swilly SPA. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Lough Swilly SPA for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.	Great-crested Grebe, Goldeneye – moderately unfavourable. Scaup, Common Gull – intermediate unfavourable. All others – favourable	

Appendix 5:

Neagh Bann River Basin District

Natura 2000 Sites

December 2015

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Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
UK0016599 Ballynahone Bog SAC – also contains Ballynahone Bog ASSI which comprises Ballynahone Ramsar site	H7710 Active Raised Bogs	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0016606 Garron Plateau SAC also contains Garron Plateau ASSI which comprises Garron Plateau Ramsar Site	S1528 Saxifraga hirculus	Expand the existing population of Marsh Saxifrage Saxifraga hirculus. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas within the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring Marsh Saxifrage.		
	H7130 Blanket bogs	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
	H7230 Alkaline fens	Identify the main areas of upland alkaline fen, describe and delineate them with more precision. Maintain the extent of existing alkaline fen. Maintain the diversity and quality of different alkaline fen habitat. Maintain and enhance fen species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species, within each type. Maintain the diversity and quality of associated habitats. Absence of erosion features associated with human impacts, and no exacerbation of nature erosion features.	Favourable	
	H3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	Open water area and water level regime to remain stable. The lake water to remain poor in plant nutrients and not to fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present. Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures. Minimal negative impacts from recreation.	Favourable	
	H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Maintain the extent of existing Northern Atlantic wet heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing wet heathland. Seek to expand the extent of the wet heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, wet acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the Northern Atlantic wet heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for wet heath rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
	H3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Maintain the open water area of ponds and lakes. Maintain the extent of pool complexes and the numbers of pools within. The lake water to remain poor in plant nutrients and not to fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present. Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures. Minimal negative impacts from recreation. Identify the main areas of transition mires and quaking bog and describe and delineate the with more precision.	Favourable	
	H7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Identify the main areas of transition mires and quaking bog and describe and delineate the with more precision. Maintain the area of open transition mire vegetation. Maintain the integrity of the various plant communities that are typical in different situations where this feature occurs. Maintain the water table at or very close to the surface. Ground should be soft, bouncy & squelchy.	Favourable	
UK0016608 Teal Lough SAC	H7130 Blanket bogs	Maintain the extent of existing intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass.	favourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
UK0016615 Eastern Mournes SAC	H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Maintain the extent of existing Northern Atlantic wet heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing wet heathland. Seek to expand the extent of the wet heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, wet acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the Northern Atlantic wet heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for wet heath rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H4030 European dry heaths	Maintain the extent of existing European dry heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Seek to expand the extent of the dry heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the dry heath.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H7130 Blanket bogs	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass.		
	H4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths	Maintain the extent of existing alpine and boreal heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing alpine and boreal heaths. Seek to expand the extent of the alpine and boreal heath communities into degraded areas of species poor acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the alpine and boreal heaths.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Maintain the existing acid rock chasmophytic Vegetation. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the siliceous rocky slopes.	Favourable	Maintained
	H8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	Maintain the extent of existing siliceous scree (partially vegetated siliceous scree). Maintain and enhance the quality of the siliceous scree community types. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the siliceous scree.	Favourable	Maintained
	H6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	Maintain the extent of existing siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands. Maintain and enhance the quality of the siliceous alpine and boreal grassland community types. Seek to expand the extent of the siliceous alpine and boreal grassland communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands.		
UK0016620 Derryleckagh SAC	H7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Maintain and the extent of the existing mire. Maintain and enhance mire species and community diversity. Maintain and enhance mire vegetation structure Maintain edge transitions to existing semi-natural mineral soil communities. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the mire, e.g. pools and soaks.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	Maintain and expand the extent of existing oak woodland. Maintain and enhance woodland species diversity. Maintain and enhance woodland structure Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the woodland. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0016622 Slieve Beagh also contains Slieve Beagh ASSI which comprises Slieve Beagh Ramsar site	H7130 Blanket bogs	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation.		
	H3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Maintain the open water area of ponds and lakes. Maintain the extent of pool complexes and the numbers of pools within. Maintain the lakes/ponds nutrients poor status and ensure it does not fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present. Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures. Minimal negative impacts from recreation. Identify the main areas of transition mires and quaking bog and describe and delineate these with more precision.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H4030 European dry heaths	Maintain the extent of existing European dry Heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Seek to expand the extent of the dry heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the dry heath.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030084 Bann Estuary SAC	H2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Maintain and expand the extent of existing species-rich fixed dune, SD8	Unfavourable	
	H2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD8 community including the presence of notable species. Maintain and enhance the extent of white dunes subject to natural processes.	Unfavourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Allow the natural processes that determine the development and extent of white dunes to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community		
	H2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there is possibility of restoring fixed dune. Maintain or enhance the extent of embryonic shifting dunes subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes that determine the development and extent of embryonic shifting dunes to operate appropriately.	Unfavourable	
	H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fixed dunes, e.g. neutral grasslands and scrub, especially where these exhibit a natural transition to fixed dune vegetation. To maintain or extend, as appropriate, the area of saltmarsh, subject to natural processes To maintain or enhance, as appropriate, the composition of the saltmarsh communities To maintain transitions between saltmarsh communities and to other adjoining habitats To permit the continued operation of formative and controlling natural processes acting on the saltmarsh communities	Unfavourable	
UK0030110 Carn / Glenshane Pass SAC	H7130 Blanket bogs	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass.		
UK0030199 Main Valley Bogs SAC	H7710 Active Raised Bogs	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog	Unfavourable	
UK0030214 Montiaghs Moss SAC	S1065 Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia	To maintain (and if feasible enhance) population numbers and distribution. To maintain (and if feasible enhance) the extent and quality of suitable Marsh Fritillary breeding habitat, particularly suitable rosettes of the larval food plant Succisa pratensis	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030236 Peatlands Park SAC	H91D0 Bog woodland		Favourable	Unclassified
	H7120 Degraded raised	Maintain the extent of intact raised bog and	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
	bogs still capable of natural regeneration	actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation. No loss in extent of degraded raised bog to agricultural reclamation, scrub- encroachment, development, or further peat cutting. Expand the extent of actively regenerating cutover bog vegetation into areas of degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Ensure that the hydrology of the cutover raised bog is favourable for active bog regeneration. Maintain and enhance the quality of actively regenerating cutover bog community types (Sphagnum moss, Eriophorum spp. and ericoid cover) including the presence of notable species. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for further raised bog regeneration.		

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	Maintain and where appropriate expand the existing area of oak woodland. (There is an area of wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into oak woodland). Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H7110 Active raised bogs	Maintain the extent of intact raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030244 Rea's Wood & Farr's Bay SAC	H91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Maintain and expand the extent of the existing Alluvial forests but not at the expense of other SAC (ABC) features. (There are area of wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into Alluvial woodland).	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Maintain and enhance Alluvial forest species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species. Maintain and enhance Alluvial forests structure. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Alluvial forests, e.g. fen meadow, grasslands, wet heath wet woodland and scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Alluvial forests.		
UK0030268 Rostrevor Wood SAC	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	Maintain the extent of the existing oak woodland. Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030277 Slieve Gullion SAC	H4030 European dry heaths	Maintain the extent of existing European dry heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Seek to expand the extent of the dry heath communities into degraded areas of species-poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transitions to the dry heath.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0030296 Upper Ballinderry River SAC	H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	Maintain and if feasible enhance extent and composition of community. Improve water quality. Improve channel substrate quality by reducing siltation. Maintain and if feasible enhance the river morphology.	Favourable	Unclassified
	S1029 Margaritifera margaritifera	Maintain and if feasible enhance population number through natural recruitment.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Improve age structure of population. Improve water quality. Improve channel substrate quality by reducing siltation. Insure host fish population is adequate for recruitment.		
	S1355 Lutra lutra	Population numbers and distribution to be maintained and if possible, expanded. Maintain the extent and quality of suitable Otter habitat, in particular the chemical and biological quality of the water, and all associated wetland habitats.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030303 Wolf Island Bog SAC	H7710 Active Raised Bogs	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating bog vegetation into areas of degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass.	Favourable	Recovered
UK0030322 Curran Bog SAC	H7110 Active raised bogs	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (no active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. scrub,	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.		
	H7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	No loss in extent of degraded raised bog to agricultural reclamation, scrub-encroachment, development, or further peat cutting. Expand the extent of actively regenerating cutover bog vegetation into areas of degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Ensure that the hydrology of the cutover raised bog is favourable for active bog regeneration. Maintain and enhance the quality of actively regenerating cutover bog community types (Sphagnum moss, Eriophorum spp. and ericoid cover) including the presence of notable species. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for further raised bog regeneration.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0030323 Dead Island Bog SAC	H7110 Active raised bogs	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (no active)	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.		
UK9020091 Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA also contains Lough Neagh & Peatlands Park ASSI which comprises Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar Site	Common Tern; Golden Plover; Goldeneye; Great Crested Grebe (wintering, breeding and passage); Pochard; Scaup; Tufted Duck; Waterbird Assemblage; Bewick's Swan; Whooper Swan	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success. Maintain the area of natural and semi-natural habitats used by notified species, within the SPA, subject to natural processes.	Bewick's Swan; Goldeneye; Pochard; Tufted Duck; Waterbird assemblage – unfavourable.;	
UK9020161 Carlingford Lough SPA - also contains Carlingford Lough ASSI which comprises Carlingford Lough Ramsar site	Common Tern	No significant decrease in breeding population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	Unfavourable	
	Light-bellied Brent Goose	No significant decrease in breeding population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	Favourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
	Sandwich Tern	No significant decrease in breeding population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	Unfavourable	
	Arctic Tern	To maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	No info.	
UK902301 Antrim Hills SPA	Hen Harrier; Merlin	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success sufficient to maintain or enhance population.	Both favourable	
UK902302 Slieve Beagh - Mullaghafad - Lisnaskea SPA	Hen Harrier	No significant decrease in breeding population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success sufficient to maintain or enhance population	Favourable	
IE0000453 Carlingford Mountain SAC	8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status		
	8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
	8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.		

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
	vegetation			
	4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.		
IE0000455 Dundalk Bay SAC	1130 Estuaries	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	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.		
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			
	1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			
	1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)			
IE0001459 Clogher Head SAC	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.		
	4030 European dry heaths	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status		
IE0001957 Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
	2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
	2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with			

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
	Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			
	1130 Estuaries			
	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 maritimae)			
	1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)			
	1320 Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)			
IE0002306 Carlingford Shore SAC	1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
	1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.		
	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			
	1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			
IE004026 Dundalk Bay SPA	QIs not explicitly stated.	The site is internationally important for waterfowl on the basis that it regularly holds over 20,000 birds. It also qualifies as a site of international importance for supporting populations of Brent		

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition Assessment	Trend
		Goose, Black-tailed Godwit and Bar-tailed Godwit. There is also a range of other species which occur in numbers of national importance – these are Great Crested Grebe, Greylag Goose, Shelduck, Mallard, Pintail, Red-breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Dunlin, Curlew and Redshank.		
IE004078 Carlingford Lough SPA	QIs not explicitly stated.	The site supports part of a nationally important population of wintering Cormorant. While the numbers of wintering birds are relatively low, the site does support a good range of species. The presence of Bar-tailed Godwit is of particular note as this species is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.		
IE004091 Stabannanbraganstown SPA	QIs not explicitly stated.	The site is of most importance as the largest Greylag Goose site in the country, but it also regularly supports three species which are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive – Greenland White-fronted Goose, Whooper Swan and Golden Plover.		

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Appendix 6:

North Eastern River Basin District

Natura 2000 Sites

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Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
UK0016606 Garron Plateau SAC also contains Garron Plateau ASSI which comprises Garron Plateau Ramsar Site	H7230 Alkaline fens	Identify the main areas of upland alkaline fen, describe and delineate them with more precision. Maintain the extent of existing alkaline fen. Maintain the diversity and quality of different alkaline fen habitat. Maintain and enhance fen species diversity including the presence of notable or rare species, within each type. Maintain the diversity and quality of associated habitats. Absence of erosion features associated with human impacts, and no exacerbation of natural erosion features.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with open water	Open water area and water level regime to remain stable. The lake water to remain poor in plant nutrients and not to fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present. Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures. Minimal negative impacts from recreation.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Maintain the extent of existing Northern Atlantic wet heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing wet heathland. Seek to expand the extent of the wet heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, wet acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the Northern Atlantic wet heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for wet heath rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H3160 Natural dystrophic	Maintain the open water area of ponds and	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	lakes and ponds	lakes. Maintain the extent of pool complexes and the numbers of pools within. The lake water to remain poor in plant nutrients and not to fluctuate outside normal limits. Characteristic aquatic vegetation to remain present. Minimal negative impacts from artificial structures. Minimal negative impacts from recreation. Identify the main areas of transition mires and quaking bog and describe and delineate them with more precision.		
	H7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Identify the main areas of transition mires and quaking bog and describe and delineate them with more precision. Maintain the area of open transition mire vegetation. Maintain the integrity of the various plant communities that are typical in different situations where this feature occurs. Maintain the water table at or very close to the surface. Ground should be soft, bouncy & squelchy.	Favourable	Unclassified
	S1528 Saxifraga hirculus Saxifraga hirculus.	Expand the existing population of Marsh Saxifrage Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas within the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring Marsh Saxifrage.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0016610 Garry Bog SAC also contains Garry Bog ASSI and Garry Bog Nature Reserve which comprises Garry Bog Ramsar Site	H7110 Active raised bogs	Maintain the extent of intact lowland raised bog and actively regenerating raised bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the lowland raised bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating raised bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the active raised bog, e.g. acid grassland, fen and swamp, especially	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		where these exhibit natural transition to the raised bog. Maintain the hydrology of the raised bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be potential for lowland raised bog rehabilitation.		
	H7130 Blanket bogs	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats associated with the blanket bog, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog. Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bogrehabilitation.		
UK0016612 Murlough SAC	H2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	Maintain and if feasible, expand the extent of existing decalcified fixed dune, H 11 and H10. Increase permitted into areas of rank dune grassland, NOT into spp-rich short turf (Grey Dune SD8). Maintain and enhance structural and species diversity within the H11 and H10 communities including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring decalcified fixed dune – to be determined. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the decalcified fixed dunes, e.g. neutral grasslands, scrub, especially	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		where these exhibit natural transition to decalcified fixed dune vegetation.		
	H2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Maintain and expand the extent of existing species-rich fixed dune, SD8. Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD8 community including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring fixed dune – to be determined. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fixed dunes, e.g. neutral grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transitions to fixed dune vegetation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	S1065 Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia	Maintain (and if feasible enhance) population numbers and distribution. Maintain (and if feasible enhance) the extent and quality of suitable Marsh Fritillary breeding habitat, particularly suitable rosettes of the larval food plant Succisa pratensis.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	Maintain or enhance the extent of embryonic shifting dunes subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of embryonic shifting dunes to operate appropriately.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Maintain the extent of mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide. Allow the natural processes which determine the development, structure and extent of mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide, to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this habitat.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia	Maintain or extend, as appropriate, the area of saltmarsh, subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance, as appropriate, the	Unfavourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	maritimae)	composition of the saltmarsh communities. Maintain transitions between saltmarsh communities and to other adjoining habitats.		
	H2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	Maintain and enhance the extent of white dunes subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of white dunes to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Allow the natural processes which determine the development, structure and extent of sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this habitat. Maintain the extent and volume of sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, subject to natural processes.	Favourable	Unclassified
	S1365 Phoca vitulina	Maintain (and if feasible enhance) population numbers and distribution of Common Seal. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, physical features used by Common Seals within the site	Favourable	Unclassified
	H2170 Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	Maintain and expand the extent of existing Fixed dunes with Salix repens. Increase permitted into areas of rank dune grassland, NOT into spp-rich short turf (Grey Dune SD8). Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD16 community including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring fixed dune with Salix repens – to be determined	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0016615 Eastern Mournes SAC	H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Maintain the extent of existing Northern Atlantic wet heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		existing wet heathland. Seek to expand the extent of the wet heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, wet acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the Northern Atlantic wet heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for wet heath rehabilitation.		
	H4030 European dry heaths	Maintain the extent of existing European dry heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the European dry heath community types. Seek to expand the extent of the dry heath communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the dry heath. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for dry heath rehabilitation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H7130 Blanket bogs	Maintain the extent of intact blanket bog and actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the blanket bog community types including the presence of notable species. Seek to expand the extent of actively regenerating blanket bog vegetation into degraded (non-active) areas of cutover bog. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the blanket bog.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Maintain the hydrology of the intact blanket bog peat mass. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the SAC where there may be the potential for blanket bog rehabilitation		
	H4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths	Maintain the extent of existing alpine and boreal heath vegetation. Maintain and enhance the quality of the existing alpine and boreal heaths. Seek to expand the extent of the alpine and boreal heath communities into degraded areas of species poor acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the alpine and boreal heaths	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Maintain the existing acid rock chasmophytic vegetation. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the siliceous rocky slopes.	Favourable	Maintained
	H8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	Maintain the extent of existing siliceous scree (partially vegetated siliceous scree). Maintain and enhance the quality of the siliceous scree community types. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the siliceous scree.	Favourable	Maintained
	H6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	Maintain the extent of existing siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands. Maintain and enhance the quality of the siliceous alpine and boreal grassland community types. Seek to expand the extent of the siliceous	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		alpine and boreal grassland communities into degraded areas of species poor, dry acid grassland. Maintain the diversity and quality of other habitats of conservation interest, especially where these exhibit natural transition to the siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands.		
UK0016618 Strangford Lough SAC	H1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the large shallow inlet and bay and its characteristic species and habitats in favourable condition, allowing for natural change. The physical regime of the Lough including water quality is essential to the favourable condition of the overall feature and the following selected attributes will be measured: Attributes: • extent of the feature • water clarity • water salinity and temperature • nutrient status	No info	
	H1170 Reefs	To maintain the reefs and their characteristic species in favourable condition, allowing for natural change. Sub-features: Subtidal rock and boulder communities; Subtidal rocky reef communities; Intertidal rock and boulder communities Attributes: extent of the feature and sub-features; the presence of a selection of characteristic biotopes at sites chosen to indicate the distribution and extent of each sub-feature; species composition of selected biotopes at monitoring sites Sub-feature: Horse Mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds Attributes: distribution of Modiolus beds; extent and percentage cover of Modiolus beds; structure of Modiolus beds; species index of Modiolus beds.	Favourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	H1150 Coastal lagoons	To maintain the coastal lagoons and their characteristic species and habitats in favourable condition, allowing for natural change. Attributes:extent of the feature; the presence of a selection of characteristic biotopes at sites chosen to indicate the distribution and extent of the feature; and species composition of selected biotopes at monitoring sites.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide and their characteristic species in favourable condition, allowing for natural change. Sub-features: Intertidal sand and gravel communities; Intertidal fine sand and mud communities. Attributes: extent of the feature and sub-features; the presence of a selection of characteristic biotopes; at sites chosen to indicate the distribution and extent of each sub-feature; species composition of selected biotopes at monitoring sites; substrate mobility; substrate availability Sub-feature: Eelgrass (Zostera spp.) beds Attributes: distribution of Zostera beds; extent of Zostera beds; biomass; density.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks	To maintain the perennial vegetation of stony banks and their characteristic species in favourable condition, allowing for natural change. Attributes: extent of the feature; substrate mobility; vegetation structure; vegetation composition.	Unfavourable	Recovering
	S1365 Phoca vitulina	To maintain the population of Phoca vitulina in favourable condition, allowing for natural change. Attributes: number of adults; number of pups; mother and pup resident time; habitat availability	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1330 Atlantic salt	To maintain the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
	meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia ma	Puccinellietalia maritimae) and their characteristic species in favourable condition, allowing for natural change Attributes: extent of the feature; substrate mobility; vegetation composition; vegetation structure.		
	H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	To maintain the annual vegetation of drift lines and their characteristic species in favourable condition, allowing for natural change. Attributes: extent of the feature; substrate mobility; substrate availability; presence of characteristic species; presence of rare and notable species.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030055 Rathlin Island SAC	H1170 Reefs	Maintain and enhance, as appropriate the extent of the reefs. Allow the natural processes which determine the development, structure, function and extent of the reefs, to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this habitat.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Maintain and enhance, as appropriate the extent of the submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Allow the natural processes which determine the development, structure, function and extent of the submerged or partially submerged sea caves, to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this habitat.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coast	Maintain the extent of vegetated sea cliff subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of vegetated sea cliffs to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of maritime rock crevice and cliff ledge communities Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of sea-bird cliff communities. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of maritime grassland communities.	Favourable	Maintained

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of maritime heath communities.		
	H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	Maintain and enhance the extent of annual vegetation of drift lines subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of annual vegetation of drift lines to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community including the presence of notable species.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water	Allow the natural processes which determine the development, structure and extent of sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, to operate appropriately. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this habitat. Maintain the extent and volume of sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, subject to natural processes.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030084 Bann Estuary SAC	H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fixed dunes, e.g. neutral grasslands and scrub, especially where these exhibit a natural transition to fixed dune vegetation.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD8 community including the presence of notable species	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030097 Breen Wood SAC	H91D0 Bog woodland	Maintain and expand the extent of the existing bog woodland. (There are areas of degraded bog, wetland and damp grassland, which have the potential to develop into bog woodland. Maintain and enhance bog woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the bog woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transitions to bog woodland.	Unfavourable	Recovering

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.		
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	Maintain and expand the extent of the existing oak woodland. (There are adjacent areas of degraded bog, wetland and damp grassland which have the potential to develop into oak woodland). Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transitions to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.	Unfavourable	Recovering
UK0030169 Hollymount SAC	H91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus	Maintain and expand the extent of existing swamp woodland. Maintain and enhance swamp woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the swamp woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, especially where these exhibit natural transition to swamp woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.		
	H91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum	Maintain the extent of existing Oak woodland. Maintain and enhance Oak woodland species diversity and structural diversity. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the Oak woodland, e.g. fen, swamp, grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to Oak woodland. Seek nature conservation management over adjacent forested areas outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland rehabilitation. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI where there may be potential for woodland expansion.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
UK0030180 Lecale Fens SAC	H7230 Alkaline fens	Maintain and expand the extent of existing alkaline fens. Maintain and enhance fen species and community diversity including the presence of notable species. Maintain and enhance alkaline fen structure and hydrology. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the alkaline fens, e.g. reedbed and transitions to them.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030224 North Antrim Coast SAC	S1014 Vertigo angustior	To maintain (and if feasible enhance) population numbers and distribution . To maintain (and if feasible enhance) the extent and quality (composition and structure) of suitable snail habitat, particularly the fenny grassland	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Maintain the extent of vegetated sea cliff subject to natural processes. Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of vegetated sea cliffs to operate appropriately.	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of maritime rock crevice and cliff ledge communities Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of sea-bird cliff communities. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of maritime grassland communities. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of maritime heath communities. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, range of transitions and other communities. No increase in status of non-native species, undesirable invasive species and species not characteristic of typical communities. Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, status of rare and notable species. Monitor cliff top or near cliff management activities to ensure they do not lead to loss or enrichment of sea cliff associated communities.		
	H6230 Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe) .	Maintain and expand the extent of existing species-rich dry calcareous grasslands (CG10). Maintain and enhance species diversity within the CG10 community including the presence of notable species. Seek nature conservation management over suitable areas immediately outside the cSAC where there is possibility of restoring calcareous grassland Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the calcareous grassland, e.g. acid grasslands, wet heath, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to calcareous grassland.	Unfavourable	Unclassified
	H2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Maintain and expand the extent of existing species-rich fixed dune, SD8. Maintain and enhance species diversity within the SD8 community including the presence of notable species. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		associated with the fixed dunes, e.g. neutral grasslands, scrub, especially where these exhibit natural transition to fixed dune vegetation.		
	H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	Maintain and enhance the extent of annual vegetation of drift lines subject to natural processes Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of annual vegetation of drift lines to operate appropriately Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community including the presence of notable species	Favourable	Unclassified
	H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	To maintain or extend, as appropriate, the area of saltmarsh, subject to natural processes To maintain or enhance, as appropriate, the composition of the saltmarsh communities To maintain transitions between saltmarsh communities and to other adjoining habitats To permit the continued operation of formative and controlling natural processes acting on the saltmarsh communities.	Favourable	Unclassified
	H2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	Maintain and enhance the extent of white dunes subject to natural processes Allow the natural processes which determine the development and extent of white dunes to operate appropriately Maintain and enhance, as appropriate, the species diversity within this community	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030291 Turmennan SAC	H7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Maintain the extent and diversity of existing wetland community types. Maintain and enhance wetland species diversity within each community and the site as a whole. Maintain the populations of rare plant species. Maintain and enhance the diversity and quality of associated other habitats. Maintain the diversity of invertebrate communities. Seek nature conservation management over	Unfavourable	Unclassified

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		suitable areas immediately outside the ASSI boundary, where habitats still retain some semi-natural interest, particularly where good quality lowland heath and species-rich grassland could be re-instated.		
UK0030318 Aughnadarragh SAC	S1065 Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia	To maintain (and if feasible enhance) population numbers and distribution. To maintain (and if feasible enhance) the extent and quality of suitable Marsh Fritillary breeding habitat, particularly suitable rosettes of the larval food plant Succisa pratensis. To maintain (and if feasible expand) the extent of existing fen. Maintain and enhance fen species and community diversity, including the presence of notable species. Maintain and enhance fen structure and hydrology. Maintain the diversity and quality of habitats associated with the fen - i.e. mesotrophic lake, fringing swamp and fen, wet grassland, cut-over bog, scrub/woodland - and transitions.	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030319 Ballykillbeg SAC	S1065 Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia	To maintain (and if feasible enhance) population numbers and distribution . To maintain (and if feasible enhance) the extent and quality of suitable Marsh Fritillary breeding habitat, particularly suitable rosettes of the larval food plant Succisa pratensis	Favourable	Unclassified
UK0030365 Red Bay SAC	H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater at all times	Maintain the integrity of the feature	No information	
UK9020011 Rathlin Island SPA	Razorbill; Peregrine; Guillemot	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species subject to natural processes.	Peregrine – Unfavourable Razorbill & Guillemot – Favourable	
UK9020021 Sheep Island SPA	Cormorant	No significant decrease in breeding population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and	Favourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
		semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species, subject to natural processes.		
UK9020041 Swan Island SPA	Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging sites. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and seminatural habitats potentially usable by Feature bird species, subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of the main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	No information	
UK9020042 Larne Lough SPA also comprises Larne Lough ASSI and Larne Lough Ramsar Site	Common Tern; Light-bellied Brent Goose; Roseate Tern; Sandwich Tern	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging sites. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and seminatural habitats potentially usable by Feature bird species, subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of the main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	Favourable	
UK9020090 Belfast Lough Open Water	Great Crested Grebe	No significant decrease in population against national trends	Favourable	
UK9020101 Belfast Lough SPA also comprises Belfast Lough Outer and Inner ASSI and comprises Belfast Lough Ramsar Site	Redshank	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species, subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	Unfavourable	
UK9020111 Strangford Lough SPA also contains Strangford Lough ASSI Part 1-3, Turmennan ASSI, Quoile ASSI and comprises Strangford	Arctic Tern	To maintain in favourable condition the nationally and internationally important populations of breeding Sandwich Tern, breeding Common Tern and breeding Arctic Tern, allowing for natural change. Favourable condition of each of the populations	Favourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
Lough Ramsar Site.		will be informed by the condition of the following attributes: • population size • habitat availability		
	Bar-tailed Godwit	To maintain in favourable condition the nationally and internationally important populations of Light-bellied Brent Goose, Knot, Redshank and the wintering waterfowl assemblage, while allowing for natural change. Favourable condition of each of the populations will be informed by the condition of a selection of the following attributes: • population size • number of species in the overwintering population • age structure (Brent Geese only) • habitat availability • • habitat quality (usually linked to abundance and quality of food resource	Favourable	
	Common Tern	In addition to the attributes, the condition of populations of breeding terns may also be dependent on the high numbers of small fish prey available in Strangford Lough and the surrounding coastal area. It may not be feasible to monitor these fish on a regular basis, however, it is an issue that may need to be examined if the lower limits of the listed attributes are reached	Favourable	
	Golden Plover; Knot; Light Bellied Brent Goose; Redshank; Sandwich Tern; Shelduck; waterbird assemblages		Favourable	
UK9020221 Killough Bay SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and semi-natural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species, subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	Favourable	

Site Name	Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Condition	Trend
UK9020271 Outer Ards SPA	Arctic tern; Ringer Plover; Golden Plover; Light bellied Brent Goose; Turnstone	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success. To maintain or enhance the area of natural and seminatural habitats potentially usable by feature bird species, subject to natural processes. Maintain the extent of the main habitat components subject to natural processes. Maintain or enhance sites utilised as roosts.	Unfavourable	
UK902301 Antrim Hills SPA also contains part of Garron Plateau Ramsar Site	Merlin; Hen Harrier	No significant decrease in population against national trends, caused by on-site factors. Fledging success sufficient to maintain or enhance population.	Both favourable	

Flood Risk Management Plans for Northern Ireland

Habitats Directive Article 6 Assessment
Appendix 7: Other Plans, Policies and Programmes

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Appendix 7

Other Plans, Policies and Programmes

Relationship with other Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs), and their Environmental Objectives

Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Biodiversity, habitats and species			
International			
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 (amended 1982 and 1987	Otherwise known as the Ramsar Convention, this provides a framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands and their resources. It recognises the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, particularly as a key habitat for waterfowl. There is a Ramsar List of designated sites for management & conservation at an international level.	No significant impacts on N2K sites - the Plan should ensure that all Ramsar sites are protected from loss or damage as a result of flood management measures. With the exception of the Lough Neagh Ramsar site boundary, all Ramsars in NI are also ASSIs, and as such, are subject to the assent process, as assessed by NIEA	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
UN Convention on Biological Diversity(1992)	Key objective of the Convention is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, which should be integrated across other policy sectors. Actions taken under the Convention include: - Establishment of a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to implement the Convention. - Establishment of Local BAPs to protect, enhance and promote local biodiversity.	No significant impacts on N2K sites - the Plan should look for opportunities to conserve, and where possible restore, biodiversity. Specific measures contained within the plan should be assessed for their impact on biodiversity, with the aim of minimising impact, and including mitigation measures where possible. This will be done through the EIA process, which assesses impacts at a project level.	No risk of in combination effects
European			
Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora („Habitats Directive")	Main objective is the protection of natural habitats and other species of wild plants and animals. Together with the Birds Directive, it underpins a European network of protected areas known as Natura 2000: Special Protection Areas (SPAs, classified under the Birds Directive) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs, classified under the Habitats Directive).	No significant impacts on N2K sites - The Plan should ensure that Natura 2000 sites are suitably protected from loss or damage. A HRA has been carried out for the overall Plan, and specific HRAs will be carried out as required, at the project level.	No risk of in combination effects
Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds („Birds Directive")	Main objective is the protection of all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the European Community. It gives EU member states the power and responsibility to classify Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect birds which are rare or vulnerable in Europe, as well as all migratory birds which are regular visitors.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should ensure that Natura 2000 sites are protected from loss or damage. A HRA has been carried out for the overall Plan, and specific HRAs will be carried out as required, at the project level.	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1995)	The Strategy aims to reverse the decline of landscape and biological diversity, by promoting innovation and proactive policy making. It supports preceding measures for protecting natural heritage, and aims to supplement these by further supporting a number of action themes relating to different environmental resources.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should support the Strategy by considering the contribution that measures could make to protecting biodiversity and landscapes. The project level EIA process includes assessments of potential impacts on biodiversity and landscape.	No risk of in combination effects
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 (2011)	Aims to reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. Includes targets and actions related to: - halting deterioration in Natura 2000 sites and measurable improvements in status -maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and services through green infrastructure, and restoring degraded ecosystems - combating invasive species - contributing to averting biodiversity loss	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should support the aims and commitments of the Strategy by minimising impacts on biodiversity, and by considering the contribution that measures could make to maintaining and restoring ecosystems. The project level EIA process includes assessments of potential impacts on biodiversity and landscape amongst other criteria.	No risk of in combination effects
The EU Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC) – now within WFD	Seeks to protect freshwater bodies identified as for sustaining fish population, by setting physical and chemical water quality objectives for salmonid and cyprinid waters	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
The EU Eel Directive (2000/60/EC)	Requires a 40% escapement of mature European eels.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
European Eel Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007	Establishes Eel Management Plans for the 3 eel river basins in Northern Ireland	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation Treaty	Requires the maintenance of and aims for an increase in the population of Atlantic salmon.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
United Kingdom			
UK Post 2012 Biodiversity Framework	A UK agreement on a framework of priorities for the Convention of Biological Diversity. Main objective is the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan will have regard to this framework, by virtue of its regard to both UK and local biodiversity strategies	No risk of in combination effects
Northern Ireland			
The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011	Main objectives are the protection of certain species and their habitats, responsibilities regarding ASSIs and the biodiversity duty for government bodies	No significant impact on N2K sites – measures within the Plan will go through the necessary EIA and assent process, and will seek to minimise impacts on biodiversity	No risk of in combination effects
The Wildlife (NI) Order 1985 and amendments.	Main objective is the protection of certain species and their habitats. It also makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests.	No significant impact on N2K sites - impact on wild birds and protected species will need to be considered as part of the Plan. The potential impacts of specific measures will be assessed through the EIA process.	No risk of in combination effects
Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (S.I. 2007/184)	To ensure that activities in marine areas are carried out in a manner that is consistent with Council Directive 92/43/EEC (the "Habitats Directive") and Council Directive 79/409/EEC (the "Wild Birds Directive").	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan will ensure all proposed activities are undertaken with cognisance of the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives.	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Flora Protection Order 1999	To protect listed flora and their habitats from alteration, damage or interference in any way and in any place.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan will assess impacts on flora. The potential impacts of specific measures will be assessed through the EIA process.	No risk of in combination effects
The Wildlife Act 1976 (The Wildlife (Amendment) act 2000)	To protect wildlife (both Flora and Fauna) and the control of activities which may impact adversely on the conservation of Wildlife	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan will have regard to this Act through the implementation of the EIA process.	No risk of in combination effects
Salmon Conservation Regulations 2013	Applies a catch and release policy for all salmonids in the DCAL area, with the exception of Lough Melvin.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 (as amended)	Regulates and protects salmonid and inland fisheries.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Foyle and Carlingford N Ireland Fisheries Order (2007) / Foyle and Carlingford Fisheries Act (2007)	Protects the aquatic environment, specifically fisheries and is cross-border in nature.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands Order 1985 (NCALCO)	Legislated for the establishment of a network of Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Nature Reserves (NRs) and Marine Nature Reserves (MNRs). These include areas important for their geology and land forms as well as for their wildlife.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should support the aims and commitments of the Order by minimising impacts on biodiversity and protecting designated sites. The Plan will take cognisance of sites designated under this legislation, and seek to minimise impact, using the assent process for competent authorities. At a project level, the EIA process will identify potential impacts, mitigation measures and opportunities for enhancement	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
The Environment (NI) Order 2002	Legislates for the establishment and protection of sites of importance to nature conservation, including ASSIs	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should support the aims and commitments of the Order by minimising impacts on biodiversity and protecting designated sites. The Plan will take cognisance of sites designated under this legislation, and seek to minimise impact, using the assent process for competent authorities. At a project level, the EIA process will identify potential impacts, mitigation measures and opportunities for enhancement.	No risk of in combination effects
The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations (NI) 1995	Implements the Habitats Directive in NI	No significant impact on N2K sites. A HRA has been carried out for the Plan overall, and further site specific HRAs will be carried out as required.	No risk of in combination effects
Recommendations to Government for a Biodiversity Strategy (Northern Ireland Biodiversity Group, 2000). Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy 2002 (including NI Species and Habitat Action Plans and Departmental Biodiversity Implementation Plans)	This strategy contains 76 recommendations proposing measures to support the conservation of biodiversity for the period 2001-2016	No significant impact on N2K sites -the Plan should support the aims and commitments of the Strategy by minimising impacts on biodiversity. The project level EIA process includes biodiversity as a theme.	No risk of in combination effects
Population and human health			

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
International			
Aarhus Convention	The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Stockholm Convention (2001)	Main objective is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
European			
Directive 2002/49/EC (the Environmental Noise Directive	Define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The EU REACH Initiative Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH)	REACH is the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals – seeks to limit the harmful effects to human health from certain chemicals through improved analysis and data collection	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
United Kingdom			

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	The Act delivers a framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom. The act defines the responsibilities for responders to emergency which include (among others): - assess the risk of emergencies and use to inform contingency planning - put in place emergency plans - put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and to maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should support the requirements of responders to fulfil their statutory duties. Measures contained within the Plan will seek to implement aspects of this Act through emergency planning and public information.	No risk of in combination effects
Northern Ireland			
Environmental Noise Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006,	To avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, of exposure to environmental noise	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Shaping Our Future - Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2025, DRD, September 2001 and Shaping Our Future – Adjustments to the Regional Development Strategy – 2025, June 2008	Sets out a strategic and long-term perspective on the future development of Northern Ireland up to the year 2035. It addresses a range of economic, social, environmental and community issues which are relevant to delivering the objectives of achieving sustainable development and social cohesion in Northern Ireland.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will have an effect in a wider context through the identification and implementation of measures to manage flood risk for communities and development	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Soil			
European			
EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection, including proposals for a Soil Framework Directive (2006)	The Soil Thematic Strategy is seeking to: - Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils; - Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the effects of those threats; - Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and - Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Water			
European			
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	The Directive establishes a legal framework for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater across Europe in order to: - Prevent deterioration and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems, including groundwater; - Promote sustainable water use; - Reduce pollution; and - Contribute to the mitigation of floods and droughts. Key objective is for all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good ecological status' (or „good ecological potential") by 2015. This is to be achieved through River Basin Management Plan.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should, where possible, help to achieve the objectives and measures proposed in the River Basin Management Plans. The Plan should not cause a deterioration in waterbody classification.	No risk of detrimental in combination effects. There may be opportunities to produce positive in combination effects through synergistic projects and work areas.

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Bathing Water Directive 2006 (2006/7/EC)	The Directive aims to protect the public and the environment from faecal pollution at waters used for bathing by a large number of visitors. Achieves this by making information on bathing water available to the public, and by setting standards to be met by 2015.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	The Nitrates Directive has the objectives of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further pollution. Key requirements are the designation of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones and the establishment of action programmes in relation to these zones	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Drinking Water Directive (80/778/EC)	Main objective is to protect the health of European consumers, and to ensure clean drinking water	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC)	Made under the Water Framework Directive, the Daughter Directive aims to prevent and limit inputs of pollutants to groundwater. It also provides further details on criteria for assessing good groundwater status and for the identification of significant and sustained upwards trends and the starting points for trend reversal.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
United Kingdom			
Pollution and Prevention and Control Act 1999 (Integrates IPCC Directive (96/61/EC))	Regulating industrial and commercial activities which may cause environmental pollution and to prevent and control any emissions that are capable of causing pollution.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan will take into account any significant flood risk from Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control sites. IPCC sites will be identified as part of the Plan implementation, and flood protection measures identified, which will reduce potential pollution.	No risk of in combination effects
Coast Protection Act 1949	The Act provides Local Authorities with permissive powers to undertake works to protect the coast against erosion and encroachment by the sea.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Northern Ireland			

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
The Water (NI) Order 1999	Promote the conservation of the water resources of Northern Ireland Promote the cleanliness of water in waterways and underground strata	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should take account of existing and planned works under this Order.	No risk of in combination effects
Abstraction and Impoundment (Licensing) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006	Aimed at supporting the protection of the water environment.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should take account of existing and planned works under this Regulation.	No risk of in combination effects
Control Of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations (NI) 2010 which are due to come into force on 31 October 2010.	Will set minimum design standards for new and existing above ground oil storage facilities, providing a legal requirement for the standards to be met.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will seek to identify and make recommendations to reduce the risk of pollution from this source during flood events.	No risk of in combination effects
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Surface Waters (Dangerous Substances) (Classification) Regulations (NI) 1998 (SR 397 of 1998)	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1990	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Groundwater Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Nitrates Action Programme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 Nitrates Action Programme and Phosphorus Regulations 2011-2014	Aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should be cognisant that Northern Ireland has been designated a nitrate vulnerable zone.	No risk of in combination effects
The Industrial Pollution Control (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (No. 2777 (N.I. 18))	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
The Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 (No. 662 (N.I. 6))	To promote the conservation of the water resources To promote the cleanliness of surface and ground water Establishes powers to make regulations for the control of water abstraction. Requires consent for any discharges to the aquatic environment during construction and operational activities	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Water and Sewerage Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Urban Waste water Treatment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
(Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus) Regulations 1998 (SI 258 of 1998)	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Water Quality in Ireland 2005: Key indicators of the Aquatic Environment	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Provision and Quality of Drinking Water in Ireland: A Report for the Year 2011	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Towards setting guideline values for the protection of groundwater in Ireland (2003)	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Waste Management Act 1996 and amendments	Protection and enhancement of the aquatic environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The DRD Long Term Water Strategy (2014 – 39) for NI	Provides a range of initiatives aimed at delivering "a sustainable water sector in Northern Ireland".	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
The Reservoirs Act (NI) 2015	Enables the administration and safe management of all reservoirs within NI of over a set capacity.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Planning Policy Statement 15 – Planning and Flood Risk (a current revision is out for consultation)	Sets out the Department's planning policies to minimise flood risk to people, property and the environment.	No significant impact on N2K sites - PPS 15 is a key Area of Action with the Plan	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Air and Climate			
International			
UN Kyoto Protocol	Alleviate the impacts of climate change and reduce global emissions of Green House Gases.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flooding risk management, one aspect of climate change.	No risk of in combination effects
Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol	Alleviate the impacts of climate change and reduce global emissions of Green House Gases.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flooding risk management, one aspect of climate change.	No risk of in combination effects
The United Nations Framework	Alleviate the impacts of climate change and reduce global emissions of Green House Gases.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flooding risk management, one aspect of climate change.	No risk of in combination effects
Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Alleviate the impacts of climate change and reduce global emissions of Green House Gases.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flooding risk management, one aspect of climate change.	No risk of in combination effects
Kyoto Protocol 1997	Alleviate the impacts of climate change and reduce global emissions of Green House Gases.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flooding risk management, one aspect of climate change.	No risk of in combination effects
Integrated Energy and Climate change package 2007	Alleviate the impacts of climate change and reduce global emissions of Green House Gases.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flooding risk management, one aspect of climate change.	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
European			
Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP ll) 2005.	Develop the necessary elements of a strategy to implement the Kyoto protocol.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flooding risk management, one aspect of climate change.	No risk of in combination effects
The Air Framework Directive Directive on Air Quality Assessment and Management (Framework Directive) (1996/62/EC)	Prevention and reduction of airborne pollutants for the protection of human health and the environment.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Directive on national Emission Ceilings for Certain Atmospheric Pollutants (2001/81/EC) and amendment Regulation (EC) No 219/2009	Limitation of national emissions of certain airborne pollutants for the protection of human health and the environment.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe New air quality and includes objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
United Kingdom			
Climate Change Act 2008	Established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. Requirement for NI Depts to produce a NI Climate Change Adaptation Programme	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012 (including Adaption Framework)	Objectives include the reduction of GHG emissions (including within the water sector)	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
UK Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	Strategic Framework for Air Quality Objectives for key air pollutants.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
S.I. No. 180/2011 - Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011.	Strategic Framework for Air Quality Objectives for key air pollutants.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Ambient Air Regulations 2009	Strategic Framework for Air Quality Objectives for key air pollutants.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
The Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992	Strategic Framework for Air Quality Objectives for key air pollutants.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulations 1999	Strategic Framework for Air Quality Objectives for key air pollutants.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Northern Ireland			
Climate Change Risk Assessment for Northern Ireland (2012)	Identify priorities for action and appropriate adaptation measures that will be required to minimise risks to our economy, environment and society	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address flood risk management and its impacts on economy, society and the environment	No risk of in combination effects
Air Quality Standards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 SR2003/342 and Air Quality (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 SR2003/543	Requires the local authority to designate an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Air Quality (Ozone) Regulations (Northern Ireland) (2003)	Local Authorities are required to carry out a Review and Assessment of their local air quality to see whether they will meet the Government's targets for key pollutants	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plan	Identifies measures and targets for all NICS Depts. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Climate Change Risk Assessment for NI (2012)	Identifies priorities for action and appropriate adaptation measures that will be required to minimise risks to our economy, environment and society	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
NI Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2014)	Provides strategic objectives and proposals, and policies, by which Depts will meet these objectives	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Material assets			
United Kingdom			

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	The Act delivers a framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom. The Act defines the responsibilities for responders to emergency which include (among others): - assess the risk of emergencies and use to inform contingency planning - put in place emergency plans - put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and to maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan contains an Area for Action that addresses these objectives for flood risk management	No risk of in combination effects
Cultural Heritage			
International			
UNESCO World heritage sites	World Heritage Site status is the highest accolade of recognition of an area of globally outstanding natural and/or cultural heritage. A site requires statutory protection and management	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
United Kingdom			
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act	Protects ancient monuments, including monuments on the foreshore and underwater. It is an offence to carry out, without the prior written consent of the Scottish Ministers (scheduled monument consent), any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up the monument.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should have regard to protecting scheduled monuments from flood risk and to preventing damage from the implementation of flood risk management measures.	No risk of in combination effects
Northern Ireland			
Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995	Provides for the protection of all archaeological sites and objects.	No significant impact on N2K sites - the Plan should have regard to protecting scheduled monuments from flood risk and to preventing damage from the implementation of flood risk management measures. The EIA process specifically highlights Built Heritage aspects.	No risk of in combination effects
PPS 6 Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage	Sets out the Department's planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan should have regard to the guidance of this policy.	No risk of in combination effects
Article 42 (1) of the Planning Order 1991 – Listed Buildings	Protects buildings of architectural and historic importance	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan should take cognisance of this legislation	No risk of in combination effects
Landscape			
International			
UNESCO World heritage sites	World Heritage Site status is the highest accolade of recognition of an area of globally outstanding natural and/or cultural heritage. A site requires statutory protection and management.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
European			

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
European Landscape Convention	The European Landscape Convention is a Council of Europe initiative that highlights the importance of all landscapes and encourages more attention to their care and planning.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Northern Ireland			
A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (DOE, 1993);	Establishes the objectives and the policies for land use and development appropriate to the particular circumstances of Northern Ireland and which need to be considered on a scale wider than the individual District Council Area. Note that it is being superseded by Planning Policy Statements, but some policies remain in place, including those relating to mineral excavation.	No significant impact on N2K sites – the Plan will address development aspects under PPS15	No risk of in combination effects
PPS 1 - General Principles (DOE, March 1998)	Sets out the general principles that the Department observes in formulating planning policies, making development plans and exercising control of development	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
PPS 2 - Planning and Nature Conservation (DOE, June 1997)	Sustainable development and to conserving and where possible enhancing and restoring our natural heritage.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
PPS 4: Planning and Economic Development (DOE, November 2010)	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for economic development uses and indicates how growth associated with such uses can be accommodated and promoted in development plans. It seeks to facilitate and accommodate economic growth in ways compatible with social and environmental objectives and sustainable development.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
PPS 8 -Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation (DOE, 2004)	Sets out the Department's planning policies for the protection of open space, in association with residential development and the use of land for sport and outdoor recreation.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
PPS 13 – Transportation and Land Use (DRD, February 2005);	This PPS has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy to guide the integration of transportation and land use.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
PPS 21- Sustainable Development in the Countryside (DOE, June, 2010);	Sets out Planning Policies for Development in the Countryside.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
In addition to the above legislation under the SEA topic headings, there are a number of marine legislation which the Plan should be cognisant off.			
OSPAR Convention – Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the NE Atlantic	Guides international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
UK Marine Policy Statement	the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Marine Strategy Framework Directive	Aim is to achieve 'Good Environmental Status' (GES) by 2020 across Europe's marine environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

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Name of Policy	Main requirements of Policy objective	Possible Impacts from Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan)?	Risk of "in combination" effect with other ppps including the draft FRMP
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	Aims to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects
Marine Act (NI) 2013	Provides a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects	No significant impact on N2K sites	No risk of in combination effects

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