



*Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora*

*and*

*Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds*

**FORMAT FOR  
A PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF)  
FOR NATURA 2000**

**For the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014-2020**

*Ireland*

*November 2014*

**A. Introductory overview of Natura 2000 network for territory**

**A.1 Short introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex I and migratory bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated**

Ireland has selected SACs for 59 habitat types listed in Annex I and 26 species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive. 16 of the 59 Annex I habitats are priority habitats. Amongst these are active raised bog, active blanket bog, limestone pavements, orchid-rich calcareous grasslands, alkaline fens, turloughs, machair, fixed dunes, coastal lagoons and three woodland types. Other Annex I habitats include six marine habitats, saltmarshes, several lake types, heaths and scree/rock habitats.

Annex II species include plants such as slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*) and marsh saxifrage (*Saxifraga hirculus*); invertebrates include whorl snails (*Vertigo* spp.) and freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); fish species include lampreys (*Lampetra* spp. and *Petromyzon marinus*). Annex II mammals found in Ireland include otter (*Lutra lutra*) and lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*).

Within the framework of the Birds Directive, Ireland is of particular importance for migratory waterbirds and breeding seabirds. 25 species listed in Annex I of the Directive regularly occur including wintering whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) and Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*); breeding species such as corncrake (*Crex crex*) and terns (*Sterna* spp); as well as birds of prey including hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) and peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*).

Further information is available at: <http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/>

## A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites

Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)	There are 423 Sites of Community Importance in Ireland, with a total area of 11,007 km <sup>2</sup> (this area includes marine elements). A further six marine sites are currently being progressed.
Reference to Commission Decisions on SCIs	<p>Atlantic Region Commission Decision:</p> <p><u>2011/63/EU</u> of 10 January 2011 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a fourth updated list of sites of Community importance for the Atlantic biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2010) 9666)</p> <p><u>2010/43/EU</u> of 22 December 2009 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a third updated list of sites of Community importance for the Atlantic biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2009) 10405)</p> <p><u>2009/96/EC</u> of 12 December 2008 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a second updated list of sites of Community importance for the Atlantic biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2008) 8119)</p> <p><u>2008/23/EC</u> of 12 November 2007 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a first updated list of sites of Community importance for the Atlantic biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2007) 5396)</p> <p><u>2004/813/EC</u> of 7 December 2004 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, the list of sites of Community importance for the Atlantic biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2004) 4032)</p> <p><i>Link to Decisions at</i>  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm</a></p>
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	The process of formal designation of Ireland's network of SCIs, mentioned above as SACs, will commence in early 2014 and is likely to take 18 months to two years to complete fully. SCIs are subject to full statutory protection in the interim.
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	138 Special Protection Areas have been designated by Statutory Instrument in Ireland. A further 16 have been classified, giving a total of 154 in the network.
Total Natura 2000 terrestrial area	9529 km <sup>2</sup> (as of June 2011)
Total Natura 2000 marine area	3959 km <sup>2</sup> (as of June 2011)

See figures 1 and 2 overleaf for SCI and SPA coverage.

See <http://webgis.npws.ie/npwsvviewer/> for the National Parks and Wildlife Service map viewer.

Figure 1: Sites of Community Importance in Ireland

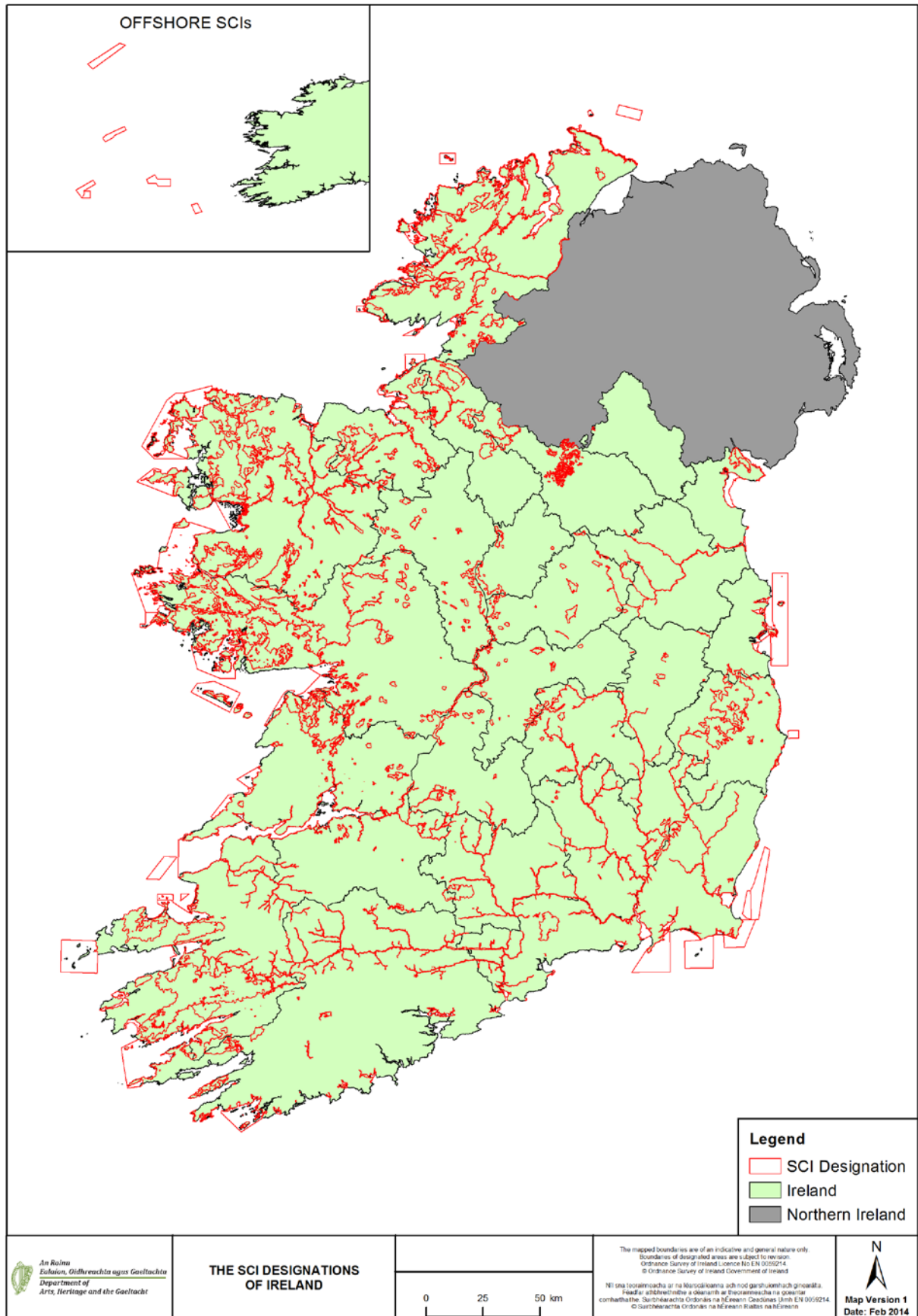
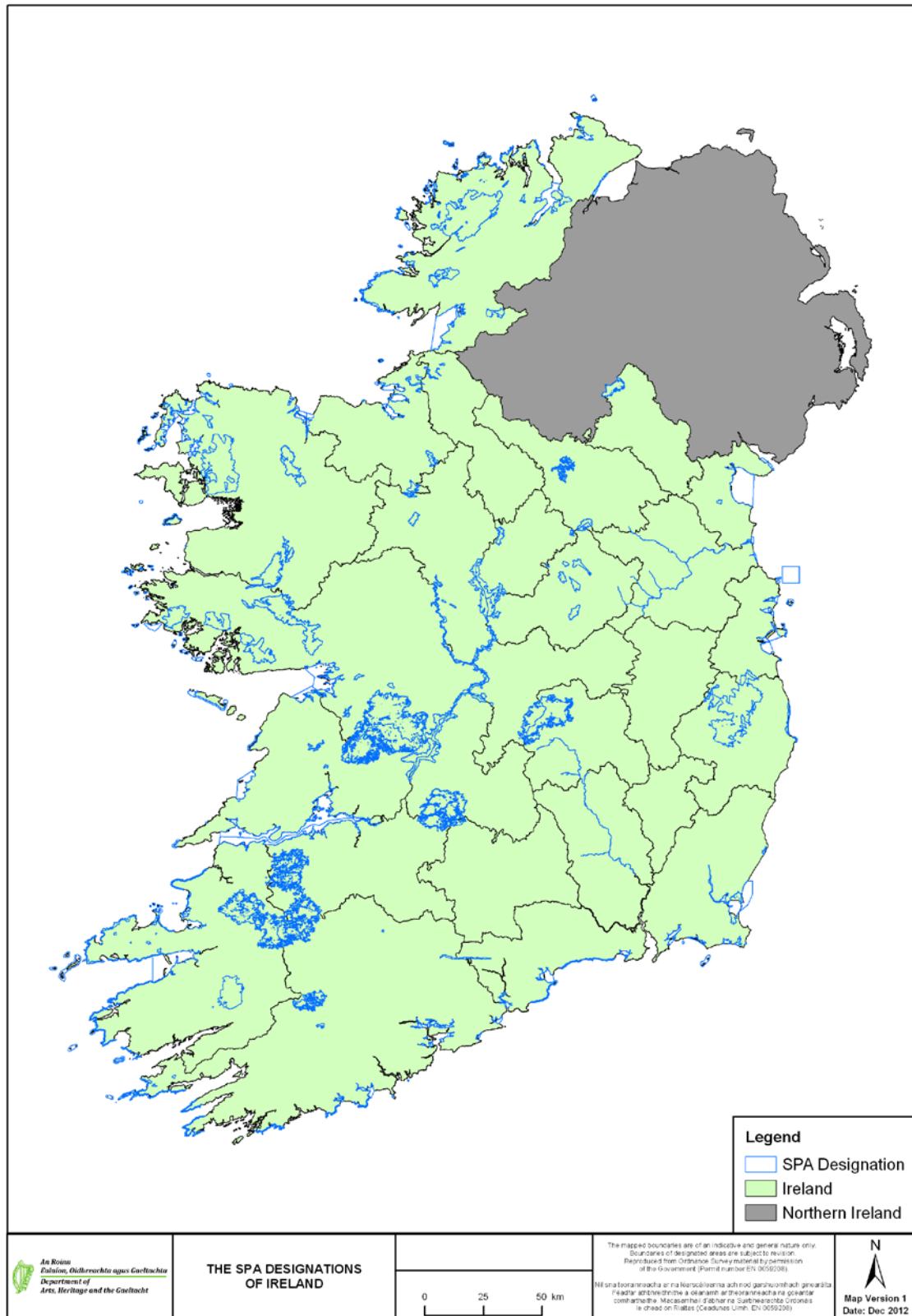


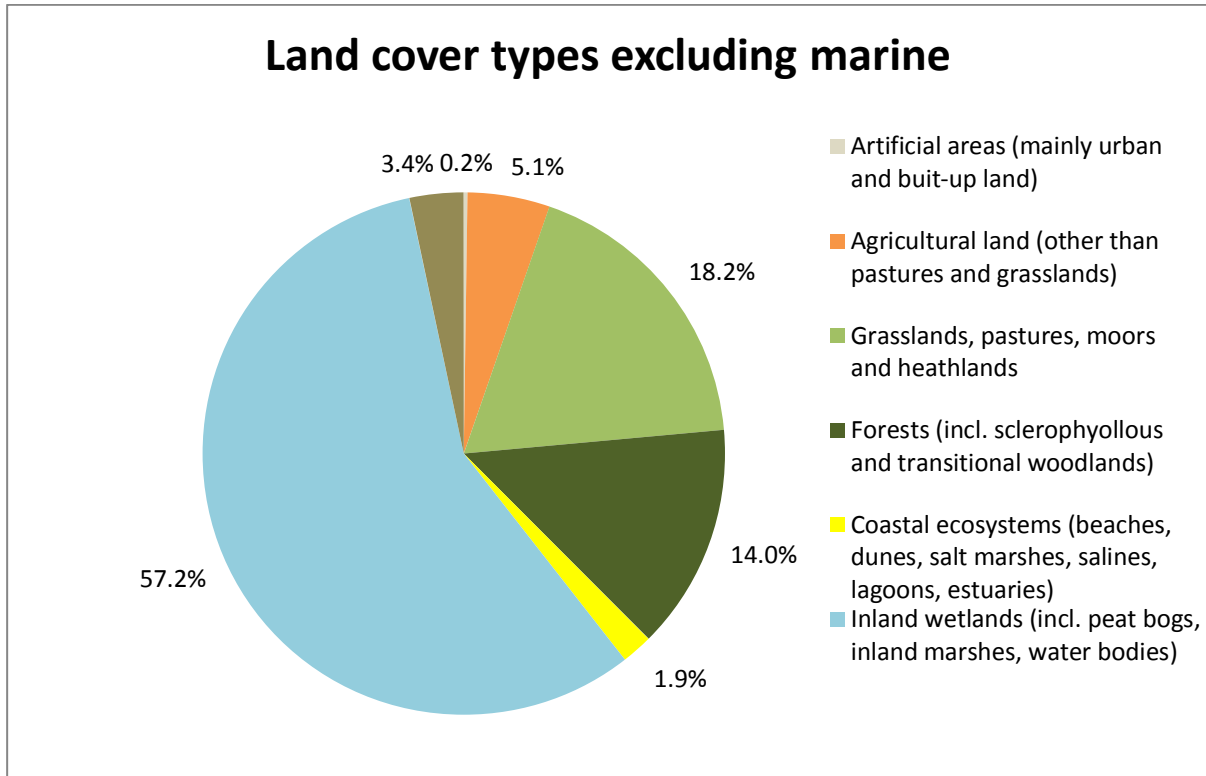
Figure 2: Special Protection Areas in Ireland



### A.3 Main land use cover and ecosystem categories for Natura 2000 sites

The following chart shows CORINE land classes. These do not correspond with Annex I habitat classification.

Figure 3: Terrestrial land classes in Ireland



*Sources of information: Frank Vassen, DG Environment*

## B. Status of the Habitats and Species

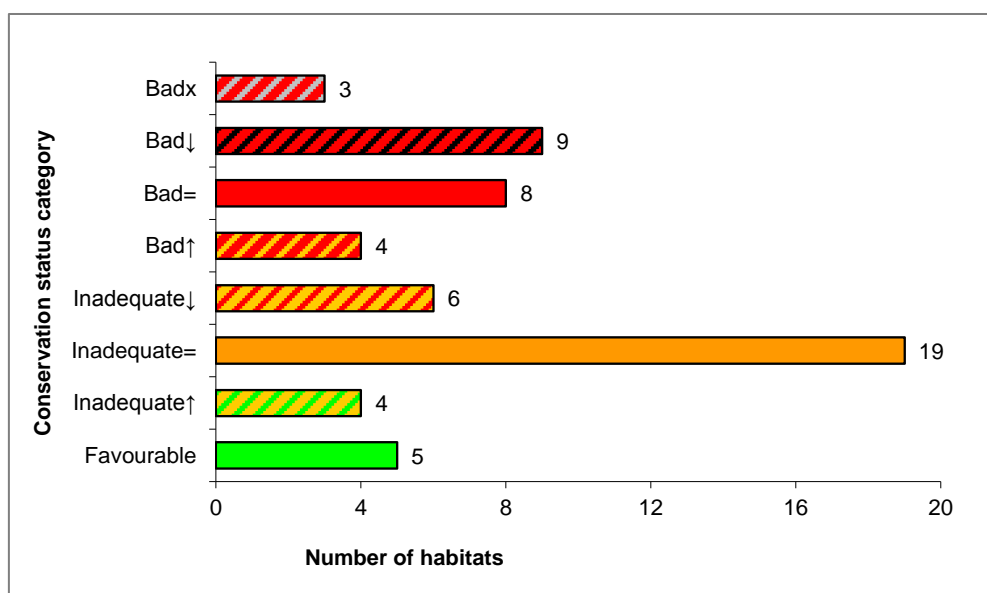
### B.1 Most recent assessment of conservation status of species and habitat types for territory

The following is summary information from the 2013 Article 17 conservation status report for Ireland. It includes all Annex I habitats and species listed in Annexes II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive. See NPWS (2013) <sup>1</sup> for further details. (Table G.3 on page 48 provides summary data).

#### B.1.a Habitat and species of Habitats Directive

Figure 4: Overall assessment of conservation status of habitats (number of habitats per category).

Unfavourable categories are subdivided by qualifiers:- ↑: improving; = stable; ↓ declining; x: unknown



<sup>1</sup> NPWS (2013) The status of protected EU habitats and species in Ireland. National Parks and Wildlife Service. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin, Ireland.

Figure 5: Overall assessment of conservation status of habitats by biogeographical region (% number)

Fv: favourable; U1: unfavourable inadequate; U2: unfavourable bad

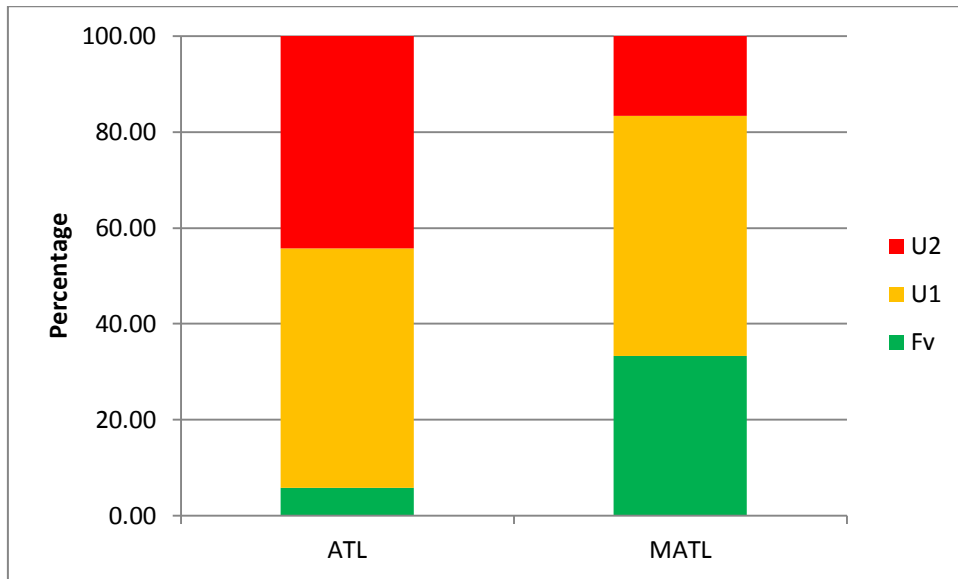


Figure 6: Overall assessment of conservation status of species (number of species per category).

Includes species listed in Annexes II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive; Unfavourable categories are subdivided by qualifiers:- ↑: improving; = stable; ↓ declining; x: unknown

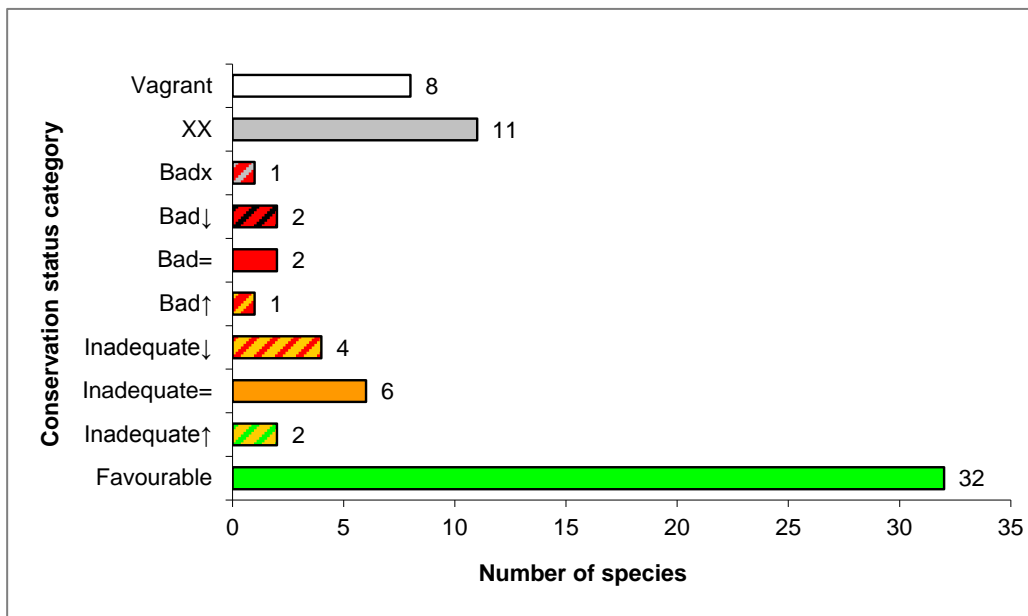
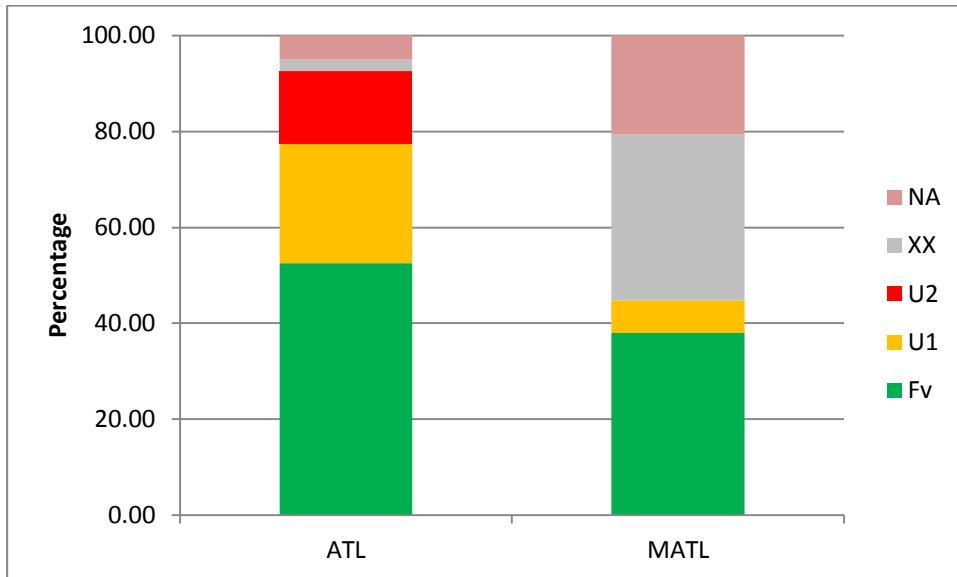




Figure 7: Overall assessment of conservation status of species by biogeographical region (% number)

Fv: favourable; U1: unfavourable inadequate; U2: unfavourable bad; XX: unknown; NA: not reported. Not reported includes species considered to be vagrant. The assessment for these species groups was only done for the overall attribute in 2013.



The table below gives the percentage number of each habitat and species in each conservation status class. The figures in brackets indicate the actual number.

Fv: favourable; U1: unfavourable inadequate; U2: unfavourable bad; XX: unknown; NA: not reported.

%	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	Fv	U1	U2	XX	NA	Fv	U1	U2	XX	NA
<b>ATL</b>	5.8% (3)	50.0% (26)	44.2% (23)	0.0%	0.0%	55.2% (21)	26.3% (10)	15.8% (6)	2.6% (1)	5.0% (2)
<b>MATL</b>	33.3% (2)	50.0% (3)	16.7% (1)	0.0%	0.0%	35.5% (11)	6.5% (2)	0.0%	32.3% (10)	20.7% (6)
<b>IE total</b>	<b>8.6% (5)</b>	<b>50.0% (29)</b>	<b>41.4% (24)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>46.4% (32)</b>	<b>17.4% (12)</b>	<b>8.7% (6)</b>	<b>15.9% (11)</b>	<b>11.6% (8)</b>

The following table shows conservation status for each parameter (%)

Fv: favourable; U1: unfavourable inadequate; U2: unfavourable bad; XX: unknown; NA: not reported

Parameter	Habitats			Species				
	Fv	U1	U2	Fv	U1	U2	XX	NA
<b>Range</b>	94.8%	0.0%	5.2%	71.0%	4.4%	5.8%	2.9%	15.9%
<b>Area/Population</b>	56.9%	24.1%	19.0%	50.7%	10.1%	7.3%	15.9%	15.9%
<b>Structure &amp; Functions/Habitat</b>	12.1%	50.0%	37.9%	66.7%	13.0%	2.9%	1.5%	15.9%
<b>Future prospects</b>	13.8%	46.6%	39.7%	49.3%	14.5%	4.4%	15.9%	15.9%

In 2013, 9% of habitats are assessed as “favourable”, 50% as “inadequate” and 41% as “bad”. Since 2007, nine (16%) habitats demonstrate a genuine improving trend, 18 (31%) habitats are considered to be declining; no change is reported for 28 (48%) and an unknown trend reported for three (5%) habitats. These results also include movement between categories as well as changes indicated by the qualifiers.

Eight species have been assigned as vagrants within Ireland. These comprise six cetacean species, Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*) and Brandt’s bat (*Myotis brandtii*). These last two species have been assigned to this category since 2007 as there is no evidence of breeding populations in Ireland.

For the remaining 61 species (including three species groups), 52% are assessed as “favourable”, 20% as “inadequate”, 12% as “bad” and 16% as “unknown”. There are less unknowns than reported in 2007, due to improved knowledge of cetaceans; in those cases, the “unknown” ratings were elevated to a “favourable” status in 2013. Therefore with further improved knowledge of cetaceans it is likely that the proportion of species in “favourable” status will increase.

Since 2007, four (6%) species demonstrate a genuine improving trend, six (10%) species are considered to be declining, with no genuine change reported for 50 species (82%). These results also include movement between categories as well as changes indicated by the qualifiers.

#### *B.1.b Bird species of Birds Directive*

Ireland has recently completed its report (for 2008-2012) under Article 12 of the Birds Directive. This includes population and range trend data and also lists pressures and threats the species for which SPAs have been selected. A new “Birds of Conservation Concern” (BoCCI) list<sup>2</sup> has also just been published, which provides up-to-date red and amber lists for Ireland. The criteria for assessment include international conservation status as well as historical and recent population and range declines. (See table G.3, page 59, which provides summary data from both sources).

Birds Directive Annex I species for which Ireland has selected SPAs, which are on the red list are: breeding corncrake (*Crex crex*), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) and Leach’s storm petrel; wintering Bewick’s swan (*Cygnus columbianus*).

Two recently introduced raptors, white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are both Annex I species and red-listed.

Other species on the red list for which SPAs have been selected include wintering ducks such as wigeon (*Anas penelope*), pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); breeding common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); two species of breeding gull: black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*) and herring gull (*Larus argentatus*).

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<sup>2</sup> Colhoun, K. & Cummins, S. (2013). *Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 2014-2019*. *Irish Birds* 9: 523-544

The red list also includes breeding waders such as curlew (*Numenius arquata*), redshank (*Tringa totanus*) and lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); red grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*); breeding passerines such as meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*), grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) and whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*)

Species on the amber list for which SPAs are selected include Annex I breeding species such as chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) and tern species (*Sterna* spp.).

## B.2 Overall assessment of conservation status by Habitat category / species group

The following graphs show overall conservation status of habitat category and species groups, as assessed during the last Article 17 reporting period (2007-2012) in Ireland.

Figure 8: Conservation status of Annex I habitats (% of each habitat category per status class). The numbers in brackets indicate the total number of habitats per category.

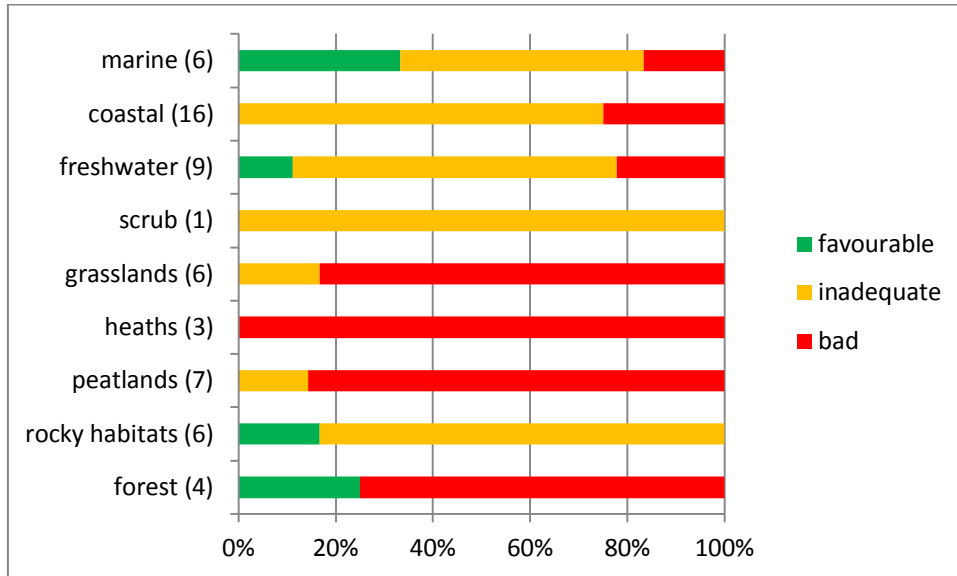
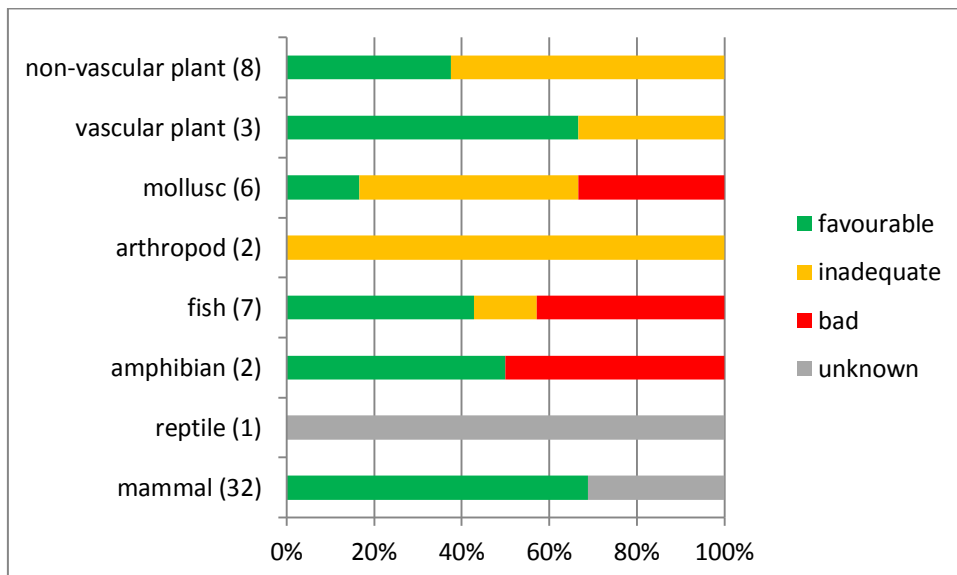


Figure 9: Conservation status of Annex II, Annex IV and Annex V species (% of each species group per status class). The numbers in brackets indicate the total number of species per group.

The numbers in brackets indicate the total number of species per group.



Inadequate but improving trends are noted for some marine habitats. One (reefs) is in bad status, while sandbanks are assessed as favourable. Many of the coastal habitats are assessed as inadequate, with ongoing declines. Most of the dune habitats are assessed as bad. The majority of freshwater habitats are inadequate or bad with some ongoing declines. While heaths are assessed as bad, some improvements have been recorded. Several of the peatland and grassland habitats remain in bad status with ongoing declines; however, improvements are noted in some woodland habitats.

Many species are considered to be in favourable status. The Annex II plant species are favourable, except for slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*). All the Annex II mammal species are also considered to be in favourable status with population increases and range expansion observed for otter (*Lutra lutra*). Ongoing declines are reported for the majority of Annex II mollusc species including *Vertigo* species and pearl mussel (*Margaritifera*). However, Kerry slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) is considered to be in favourable status. Marsh fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*) and white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) are listed as inadequate, with the former noted to have a declining trend. Of the six Annex II fish species, sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) and twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*) are reported as being in bad status, with the remainder being in either inadequate (salmon (*Salmo salar*)) or favourable status.

### B.3 Overview of pressures and threats to species and habitats

The following table shows the main pressures and threats (no of incidences recorded) as reported by the Article 17 process (2007-2012).

Category of pressure/threat	Habitats		Species	
	Pressures	Threats	Pressures	Threats
Agriculture	42	42	21	21
Forestry	22	22	14	14
Mining, extraction, energy production	31	32	8	8
Transportation	25	26	11	11
Urbanisation	21	20	13	13
Other biological resource use	6	6	29	33
Human intrusion and disturbances	33	34	35	35
Pollution	41	41	37	37
Invasive and problematic species	42	42	10	13
Natural system modifications	41	43	20	20
Natural biotic and abiotic processes	27	27	8	8
Natural catastrophes	5	5	2	2
Climate change	10	33	20	24

Figure 10 – The percentage of habitats impacted by each Pressure and Threat category

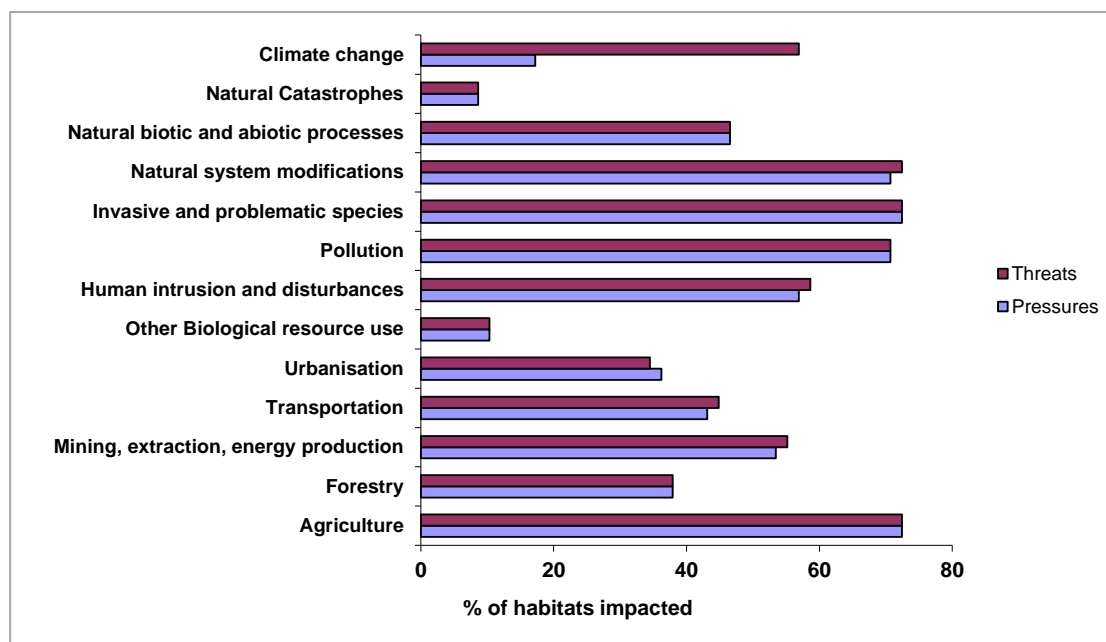
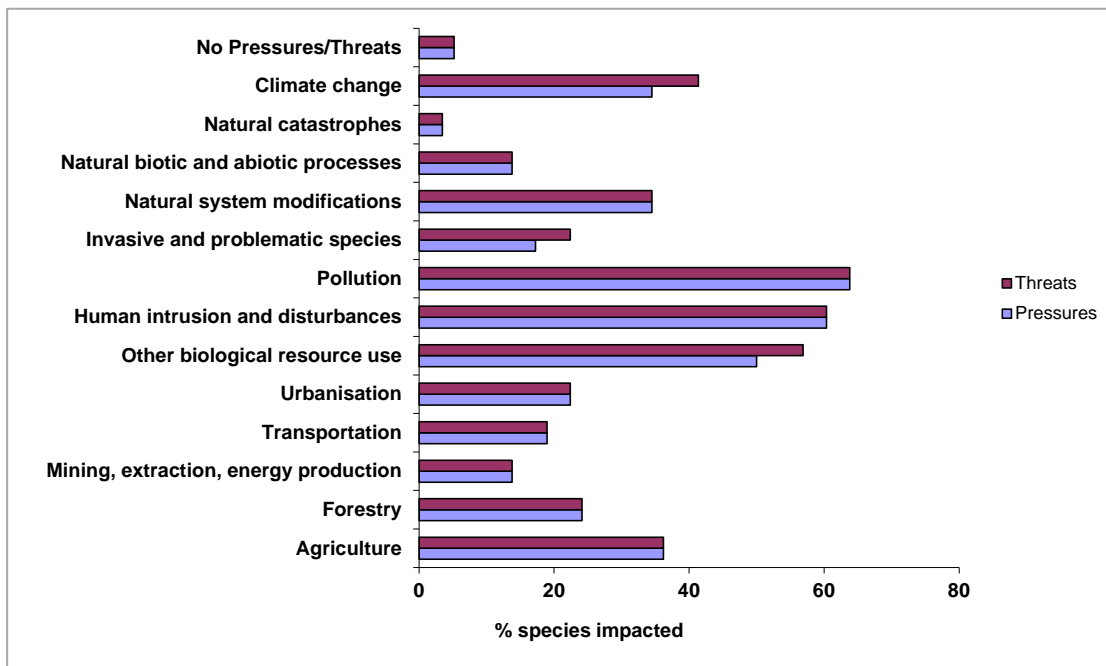


Figure 11 – The percentage of species impacted by each Pressure and Threat category



## **C. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURA 2000 SITES**

### **C.1 Relevant legal provisions**

This section attempts to list the main primary and some secondary legislation; however, it is not a comprehensive list.

#### **The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011**

The Habitats Directive was originally transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997, which were amended twice (in 1998 and 2005). These regulations have since been superseded by The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, which also fully transposes the Birds Directive.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2011/en/si/0477.html>

#### **Planning and Development Acts 2000-2010**

This suite of legislation is the basis for the modern Irish planning code, setting out the detail of regional planning guidelines, development plans and local area plans as well as the basic framework of development management and consent systems. Secondary legislation (Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2011) prescribe the detail of the various processes and procedures that make up the planning code. The vast majority of development activities that can affect Natura 2000 are regulated by the planning system.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2010/en/act/pub/0030/index.html>

#### **Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2011**

The Foreshore Acts require that a lease or licence must be obtained from the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government for the carrying out of works or placing structures or material on, or for the occupation of or removal of material from, State-owned foreshore. This represents the greater part of the foreshore. The foreshore is the seabed and shore below the line of high water of ordinary or medium tides and extends outwards to the limit of twelve nautical miles (approximately 22.24 kilometres).

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2011/en/act/pub/0011/index.html>

#### **European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations 2003**

These regulations transpose the Water Framework Directive into Irish law.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2003/en/si/0722.html>

#### **European Communities (Marine Strategy Framework) Regulations 2011**

These regulations transpose the Marine Strategy Framework Directive into Irish law

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2011/en/si/0249.html>

#### **European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Agriculture) Regulations 2011**

These regulations (S.I. No. 456 of 2011) introduce a screening and consent system for on-farm activities that may have impacts on the environment.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2011/en/si/0456.html>



### **European Communities (Forest Consent and Assessment) Regulations 2010**

These regulations (S.I. No. 558 of 2010) make provision for environmental assessment and development consent in respect of afforestation and forest road construction projects.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2010/en/si/0558.html>

### **European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009**

The purpose of the Pearl Mussel Regulations 2009 is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for the freshwater pearl mussel. To that end the regulations set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations in named catchments.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2009/en/si/0296.html>

### **European Communities (Natural Habitats and Birds) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations 2009-2012**

These Regulations provide for the management of sea fisheries that may impact on Natura 2000 sites, including the production of Fisheries Natura Plans.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2012/en/si/0237.html>

### **Wildlife Acts 1976-2012**

The Wildlife Acts are the principal national legislation providing for the protection and conservation of wildlife in Ireland including the regulation of certain activities that may affect habitats and species.

e.g. Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2000/en/act/pub/0038/index.html>

## C.2 Progress and perspectives for management planning for the sites

<p>Progress in establishing conservation objectives</p>	<p>A process for compiling detailed site-specific conservation objectives (COs) for SACs and SPAs has been established. Conservation objectives are based on the concept of favourable conservation status (FCS) as per Article 1 of the Habitats Directive. A site-specific conservation objective aims to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at that site using appropriate attributes with targets. These attributes are linked to the Favourable Conservation Status parameters as laid out in the Habitats Directive (range, area and structure and functions for habitats; range, population and habitat for species).</p> <p>The CO-setting process has concentrated thus far on Natura 2000 sites that support aquaculture or fisheries, in order to facilitate implementation of Article 6 of the Directive. To date, detailed COs and supporting documents have been published for 69 (February 2014) Natura 2000 sites and work is ongoing.</p> <p>Generic objectives are available for sites that do not yet have detailed objectives. COs for all SACs and SPAs can be downloaded on a site-by-site from the NPWS website:  <a href="http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/">http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/</a>  Conservation objectives spatial data is also available for download:  <a href="http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/">http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/</a></p> <p>Conservation plans were completed for 45 Natura 2000 sites in 2000/2001 and many more draft plans were compiled. While these contain useful information, they do not conform with the Commission's definition (as provided in the PAF explanatory notes) of a "comprehensive management plan" and the conservation objective-setting as described above has superseded this planning process.</p>
<p>% of sites with plans completed</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>% of sites with plans in preparation</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>% of sites with no plans</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Link to web sites with plans &amp; any guidelines</p>	<p>See <a href="http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/conservationmanagementplanning/">http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/conservationmanagementplanning/</a> for further details</p>

<p>More background information on plans and comment on other instruments/approaches for management planning, information on and plans for particular sectors (e.g. forestry etc.)</p>	<p><b>Fisheries:</b> The development of Fisheries Natura Plans is now a legislative requirement for the commercial fisheries sector in all marine Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p><b>Forestry:</b> Forest Service Appropriate Assessment Procedure Information Note (March 2012) This note provides information on the Appropriate Assessment Procedure (AAP) operated by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine when considering applications for development consent for forestry projects in relation to Natura sites, as required under S.I. No. 477 of 2011. Documentation also includes guidance on compiling Natura Impact Statements <a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/grantandpremi um schemes/schemecirculars/ForestServiceAppropriateAssessmentProcedureInfoNote140312.pdf">http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/grantandpremi um schemes/schemecirculars/ForestServiceAppropriateAssessmentProcedureInfoNote140312.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Peatlands:</b> Two significant documents relating to peatland habitats are currently under consultation in Ireland<sup>3</sup>:</p> <p>National Peatlands Strategy The overall objective of the strategy is “to set down a vision, values and principles which will guide government policy in relation to all peatlands”. This includes management and restoration of bog habitats within the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan This document sets out how the raised bog SAC network will be managed and restored and includes national conservation objectives.</p> <p><b>Plans and projects:</b> Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities (2009) This guidance has been produced to assist planning authorities when undertaking appropriate assessment of plans and projects: <a href="http://www.npws.ie/media/npws/publications/codesofpractice/AA%20Guidance%2010-12-09.pdf">http://www.npws.ie/media/npws/publications/codesofpractice/AA%20Guidance%2010-12-09.pdf</a></p>
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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.npws.ie/peatlandsturf-cutting/nationalraisedbogsacmanagementplan/>

### **C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans**

This list gives a selection of plans. It is not comprehensive.

#### **General Biodiversity Plans:**

##### **National Biodiversity Plan**

Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016- Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

<http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/Biodiversity%20Plan%20text%20English.pdf>

##### **Environmental Protection Agency Biodiversity Action Plan**

[http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/biodiversity/EPA%20Bio%20AP\\_final.pdf](http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/biodiversity/EPA%20Bio%20AP_final.pdf)

##### **Bord na Móna Biodiversity Action Plan 2010–2015**

[http://www.bordnamona.ie/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/20101115114029\\_bnm-biodiversity-action-plan-final-may-2010-web1.pdf](http://www.bordnamona.ie/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/20101115114029_bnm-biodiversity-action-plan-final-may-2010-web1.pdf)

#### **Habitats/Species Plans/Threat Response Plans:**

##### **All Ireland Species Action Plan – Bats (2008)**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2008\\_Bat\\_SAP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2008_Bat_SAP.pdf)

##### **All Ireland Species Action Plan - Killarney Fern (2008)**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2008\\_KillarneyFern\\_SAP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2008_KillarneyFern_SAP.pdf)

##### **All Ireland Species Action Plan - Red Squirrel (2008)**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2008\\_Squirrel\\_SAP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2008_Squirrel_SAP.pdf)

##### **All Ireland Species Action Plans - Irish Lady's-tresses, Pollan, Hare, Corncrake (2005)**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2005\\_Group\\_SAP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2005_Group_SAP.pdf)

##### **Conservation Plan for Cetaceans in Irish waters (2009)**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2009\\_Cetaceans\\_CP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2009_Cetaceans_CP.pdf)

##### **Threat Response Plan - Kerry Slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) (2010)**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2010\\_Slug\\_TRP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2010_Slug_TRP.pdf)

##### **Threat Response Plan - Otter (*Lutra lutra*) 2009-2011**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2009\\_Otter\\_TRP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2009_Otter_TRP.pdf)

##### **Threat Response Plan - Vesper Bats 2009-2011**

[http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2009\\_%20Bat\\_TRP.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/2009_%20Bat_TRP.pdf)

### **Coillte Biodiversity Action Plans**

Coillte (the State forestry company) has produced Biodiversity Action Plans for the following Habitats and Bird Directive species: lesser horseshoe bat, freshwater pearl mussel and hen harrier

[http://www.coillte.ie/coillteforest/environment/nature\\_conservation/biodiversity\\_action\\_plans](http://www.coillte.ie/coillteforest/environment/nature_conservation/biodiversity_action_plans)

### **Group Action Plans for Irish Birds**

BirdWatch Ireland has developed the following group species action plans based on habitat requirements: Marine and seacliff birds; shore and lagoon birds; dune and Machair birds; lake, fen and turlough birds; riparian birds; lowland farmland birds; urban and suburban birds; woodland and scrub birds; upland birds; raised bog birds.

<http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/Ourwork/SpeciesHabitatConservationinIreland/SpeciesActionPlans/tabid/946/Default.aspx>

### **Ireland's Peatland Conservation Action Plan 2020 – halting the loss of peatland biodiversity**

This plan was published by the Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) in 2009. The aim of the plan is to develop a national strategy for the conservation and management of all peatland types in Ireland.

<http://www.ipcc.ie/a-to-z-peatlands/peatland-action-plan/>

### **Commonage Framework Plans:**

In 1999, Ireland commenced a programme of necessary measures to resolve the negative effects of overgrazing by sheep, primarily on commonage land in upland areas. Approximately 60% of commonage is Natura 2000 land. All known commonage areas in Ireland were surveyed by teams of ecologists and agriculturalists to assess the sustainable use of these areas. To date in excess of 4,400 plans have been prepared, covering circa 440,000ha. Where necessary, destocking was prescribed to ensure recovery of the vegetation and this was implemented through agri-environmental schemes. Compliance with the relevant commonage framework plan is a condition of the Single Payment Scheme for farmers in commonage. Considerable recovery in the condition of commonage lands has been delivered since 1999.

In 2011, a review of all commonage framework plan recommendations was initiated. The review will provide the basis for the sustainable grazing of commonages in future, to avoid both overgrazing and undergrazing. It is envisaged that minimum and maximum stocking levels will be set down for each commonage by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, as an aid to fulfilment of good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC requirements).

### **Agri-environmental and Native Woodland plans:**

Agri-environmental and Native Woodland Scheme plans are prepared for individual landowners and are intended to enhance biodiversity at a site level.

Farm plans under the Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS) and its successor, the Agri-environmental Options Scheme (AEOS), are delivered through the RDP and are accounted for in section D1. These are administered by the Department of Agriculture, Food

and the Marine (DAFM). A new EAFRD funded agri-environment scheme for 2014-2020 is in the consultation phase at the time of writing.

The NPWS farm plan scheme is administered by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG). It has been closed to new applicants since April 2010. These plans are exclusively prepared in the Natura 2000 network and take the form of either generic prescriptions (e.g. for hen harrier, chough and corncrake) or bespoke measures that are tailored at farm level. The annual budget for this scheme is €5.6million and is sourced entirely from national budgets.

<http://www.npws.ie/farmerslandowners/schemes/farmplanscheme/>

The Native Woodland Scheme, a nationally funded support measure operated by the Forest Service of DAFM, was launched in 2001 and is aimed at protecting, enhancing and expanding Ireland's native woodland resource. *Element 1: Native Woodland Conservation* supports the restoration of existing native woodlands and the conversion of conifer forests to native woodland on sensitive sites. This element is especially relevant to woodlands that are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs). *Element 2: Native Woodland Establishment* supports the creation of new native woodlands on green field sites, with a particular focus on sites beside existing designated woodlands (e.g. SACs) and sites within sensitive water catchments. (Note, *Element 1* is currently suspended).

The scheme is implemented in partnership with a range of State and eNGO bodies including DAHG, Inland Fisheries Ireland, the Heritage Council and Woodlands of Ireland.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/grant-and-premium-schemes/>

### **River Basin District Management Plans:**

In accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive, Ireland is committed to manage all waters through a catchment based process, and the River Basin Management Plan is the mechanism for achieving this.

Seven River RBDs have been identified in Ireland for the purpose of implementing the Directive. Three of these are shared with Northern Ireland (Shannon, Neagh Bann, and North Western) and four RBDs are wholly within the state (Eastern, South Eastern, South Western and Western).

Each River Basin Management Plan aims to protect all waters within the district and, where necessary, improve waters and achieve sustainable water use. Waters include rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs, groundwaters, protected areas (including wetlands and other water-dependent ecosystems), estuaries (transitional) and coastal waters.

The implementation of these plans will bring incremental improvement leading to the majority of waters reaching at least "good status" by 2027 at the latest. Where waters are currently at less than good status, they must be improved until they reach good status and there must be no deterioration in the existing status of waters.

### **Local Authority Spatial Plans:**

Local authorities (city, town and county councils) in Ireland must, by law, make a development plan every six years. These plans set the agenda for the development of the local authorities' area over the six year lifespan. Amongst other things, they must set out policies for the protection of the environment and heritage. For an example see:

<http://www.fingalcoco.ie/Planning/FingalDevelopmentPlan2011-2017/>

### **Heritage Plans and Biodiversity Action Plans:**

County and city Heritage Plans and Biodiversity Action Plans highlight the strategic importance of natural and built heritage and each plan outlines proposals for managing and promoting heritage at a county level. This includes Natura 2000. For an example see:

[http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user\\_upload/County\\_Heritage\\_Plans/clare-heritage-plan-2011-2017-10318.pdf](http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/County_Heritage_Plans/clare-heritage-plan-2011-2017-10318.pdf)

## D CURRENT EXPERIENCE WITH USE OF EU FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### D1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Provide a summary of allocations under relevant provisions of rural development fund for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional financing)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use
EAFRD	213 Natura 2000 payments 2007-12 and Health Check funds (AEOS)	€45m
	213 Natura 2000 payments 2012-13 (projected) and Health Check funds (AEOS)	€13m
	214 agri-environment (2007-13)*	€1.149bn
	224 Forest Natura 2000 payments**	NU
	225 forest-environment measures**	NU
Other relevant (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		213 National Matched (2007-13): €44m 214 National Matched (2007-13): €80m
<p><b>Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:</b> To date and with the exception of Measures paid for specific actions for corncrake in the Shannon Callows, the Natura 2000 and commonage measures have been broad and not very targeted.</p>		
<p><b>Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:</b> There is a need to identify the requirements to achieve favourable conservation condition at site level and to design costed measures and options that address the management issues. The schemes need to be monitored to ensure not just compliance but also the outcomes (deliverables) of the respective measures, to allow for adaptive management. The provision of improved local advisory services and supports is also necessary. It is critical that measures are appropriately targeted and that associated funding is ring-fenced for necessary Natura 2000 activities.</p> <p>* this figure relates to the total budget under Measure 214 ** Since 2007, the forestry programme has been wholly funded by the Exchequer under State Aid approval from the Commission.</p>		



## D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

Provide a summary of allocations under Axis 1-4 of EFF used for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional funding)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EFF	Axis 1	NU
	Axis 2	NU
	Axis 3	MI
	Axis 4	NU
Other (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		NU
<b>Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:</b> Marine Environmental Protection Measure of the Seafood Development Operational Programme 2007-2013 administered by Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) under Axis 3 and utilised to fund a number of studies on fisheries in Natura 2000 areas		
Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:		

\*VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

## D.3 Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund

Provide a summary of allocations under relevant provisions of structural funds used for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional funding)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
ERDF	Category 51	NU
	Category 55	NU
	Category 56	NU
	INTERREG	MI
European Social Fund (ESF)		NU
Projects listed have at least some elements relating to Natura 2000 measures:  INTERREG IVA 3126- Controlling priority invasive non-native riparian plants and restoring native biodiversity INTERREG IVA 3705- Practical Implementation of Freshwater Pearl Mussel Measures INTERREG IVA 2866- Halting Environmental Loss Project (HELP) INTERREG IVA 2862- Development of targeted ecological modelling tools for lake management INTERREG IVA 3603- Geo-environmental Survey of the North of Ireland (GESI North) INTERREG IVA 3677- To develop a standardised seabed survey specification to be used to acquire accurate and high-resolution seabed mapping data (INIS Hydro) INTERREG IVA - Inch levels –Lough Foyle Project INTERREG IVB - Mapping Atlantic Area Seabed Habitats For Better Marine Management (MESH Atlantic)		
Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered: Access to Structural Funds has been limited.		

Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

## D.4 LIFE+

Provide a summary of allocations under LIFE+ for Natura 2000 management,

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
LIFE+	Nature and Biodiversity	€3,834,235
<p>LIFE07 NAT/IRL/000342- Restoration of the Lower River Shannon SAC for sea lamprey, Atlantic salmon and European otter</p> <p>LIFE09 NAT/IE/000222- Demonstrating Best Practise in Raised Bog Restoration in Ireland</p> <p>LIFE09 NAT/IE/000220- Restoration of the Upper River Blackwater SAC for the freshwater pearl mussel, Atlantic salmon, European otter and kingfisher</p> <p>LIFE07 NAT/IRL/00034- Control of aquatic invasive species and restoration of natural communities in Ireland</p> <p>Other LIFE projects that commenced prior to 2007 (but which ran beyond 2007) are also referenced below but are not included in the total figure for LIFE+ above,</p> <p>LIFE04 NAT/IE/000125- BurrenLIFE: Farming for Conservation in the Burren</p> <p>LIFE02 NAT/IRL/8490- Restoring Active Blanket Bog in Ireland</p> <p>LIFE05 NAT/IRL/000182- Restoring Priority Woodland Habitats in Ireland</p>		
<p>Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:</p> <p>LIFE is an important fund for research and for demonstration projects that can inform the roll out of measures and prescriptions in Natura 2000. There are concerns however that matching funding is difficult to source for large projects; that the administration of projects is burdensome and that it is very difficult to guarantee AfterLIFE commitments at project submission stage</p>		

*Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use*

## D.5 Other key funding sources

Fund	Level of Use*
7th Framework Programme for Research (FP7) 2007-12 2013 (projected)	€1.8m €0.18m
Public/Private Partnership financing schemes	NU
Use of innovative financing	NU
Other (specify)* EPA STRIVE programme (including ERTDI overlaps) 2007-12 2013 (projected) NPWS Farm Plan Scheme Native Woodland Scheme (Forest Service, DAFM) DAFM CoFoRD programme DAFM Research Stimulus Fund DCENR INFOMAR Programme * the proportion of the total budget that can be linked to Natura 2000 has been crudely calculated	€2.335m €0.284m €m per annum MU €3.8m €m MI at national scale but MU for some Natura sites
Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund: Varied	
Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered: These funds are primarily driven by priorities other than specifically for Natura 2000. It is difficult to extract the precise funding allocated to Natura under these programmes. Better integrated of Natura priorities and expenditure tracking is required.	

*Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use*

## E Current estimate of financial needs for management of Natura 2000 for the territory

The following are extracts from the Irish response to the 2008 questionnaire from the Commission and the figures have not been updated.

<b>Financing Requirements for the Existing Natura 2000 sites</b>		
<b>Management Actions</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
<b>ONE OFF COSTS</b>		
		€
<b>Finalisation of Sites</b>	Scientific studies, administration, consultation etc	15.980.000
<b>Management Planning</b>	Preparing management plans, establishing management bodies, consultation etc	10.930.000
	<b>Subtotal: One-off costs management</b>	<b>26.910.000</b>
<b>Investment costs</b>	Land purchase	6.000.000
	one-off (ie not regular annual) payment of compensation for development rights.	112.000.000
	Infrastructure needed for the improvement / restoration of habitat or species	54.400.000
	Infrastructure for public access, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks, etc (contributing to conservation)	16.000.000
	<b>Subtotal: Investment</b>	<b>188.400.000</b>
	<b>Subtotal: One-off costs</b>	<b>215.310.000</b>
<b>RECURRENT COSTS</b>		
<b>Management planning</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Total annual cost</b>
	Running costs of management bodies	480.000
	Review of management plans	110.880
	Public communication	79.040
	<b>Subtotal: management planning</b>	<b>669.920</b>

**Habitat management and Monitoring:**

	Agric.	Forests	Other terrest.	Inland waters	Wetlands	Coastal	Marine	TOTAL
Conservation management measures– maintenance and improvement of <b>habitats</b> ' favourable conservation status	51.400.000					800.000		52.200.000
Conservation management measures– maintenance and improvement of <b>species</b> ' favourable conservation status	8.232.000					800.000		9.032.000
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water for following certain prescriptions	60.000.000					2.400.000		62.400.000
Provision of services; compensation for rights foregone and loss of income; developing acceptability 'liaison' with neighbours	15.000.000							15.000.000
Monitoring	395.000	200.000	2.071.000	1.791.000	1.570.000	9.800.000		15.827.000
Maintenance of facilities for public access to and use of the sites, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks etc.								2.500.000
Risk management (fire prevention and control, flooding etc)								0
Surveillance of the sites								6.586.000
<b>Subtotal: Habitat management &amp; monitoring</b>	<b>135.027.000</b>	<b>200.000</b>	<b>2.071.000</b>	<b>1.791.000</b>	<b>1.570.000</b>	<b>13.800.000</b>		<b>163.545.000</b>

**Financing Requirements for new sites needed to complete the network of Natura 2000 sites:**

<b>Management Actions</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
<b>ONE OFF COSTS</b>		
<b>Finalisation of Sites</b>	Scientific studies, administration, consultation etc	11.815.000
<b>Management Planning</b>	Preparing management plans, establishing management bodies, consultation etc	200.000
	<b>Subtotal: One-off costs management</b>	<b>12.015.000</b>
<b>Investment costs</b>	Land purchase	
	one-off (ie not regular annual) payment of compensation for development rights.	
	Infrastructure needed for the improvement / restoration of habitat or species	
	Infrastructure for public access, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks, etc (contributing to conservation)	
	<b>Subtotal: Investment</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Subtotal: One-off costs</b>	<b>12.015.000</b>
<b>RECURRENT COSTS</b>		
<b>Management Actions</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Total annual cost</b>
<b>Management planning</b>	Running costs of management bodies	
	Review of management plans	
	Public communication	
	<b>Subtotal: management planning</b>	<b>0</b>

**Habitat management and Monitoring:**

	Agricultural	Forests	Other terrestrial	Inland waters	Wetlands	Coastal	Marine	TOTAL
Conservation management measures– maintenance and improvement of <b>habitats</b> ' favourable conservation status							1.500.000	1.500.000
Conservation management measures– maintenance and improvement of <b>species</b> ' favourable conservation status							1.500.000	1.500.000
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water for following certain prescriptions							2.000.000	2.000.000
Provision of services; compensation for rights foregone and loss of income; developing acceptability 'liaison' with neighbours								0
Monitoring							350.000	350.000
Maintenance of facilities for public access to and use of the sites, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks etc.								0
Risk management (fire prevention and control, flooding etc)								0
Surveillance of the sites								0
<b>Subtotal: Habitat management and Monitoring</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.350.000	<b>5.350.000</b>

**What is the current total staff numbers employed and the total remuneration for staff undertaking Natura 2000 activities?**

Staff numbers (FTE)	192
Total Remuneration (MEUR)	11.250.000

**Please estimate the anticipated staff numbers employed and the total remuneration when the network is complete.**

Staff numbers (FTE)	185
Total Remuneration (MEUR)	10.840.000

## **F STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PRIORITIES FOR NATURA 2000 FOR THE TERRITORY FOR PERIOD 2014-2020**

### **F.1 Summary of priorities for period (and expected outcomes), for priority habitat types and species having regard to the need for measurable progress on the nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)**

The priorities listed below focus on improving habitats and species that are currently in bad status and those that have been identified as inadequate and declining. Nevertheless, ongoing management is also important for other habitats and species to ensure their status does not decline. Achieving improved status depends on adequate resources being invested in specific management measures as well as in more general measures such as agri-environmental schemes, stakeholder involvement and monitoring. Completion of a mapping programme of Natura 2000 habitats is an essential prerequisite for strategic habitat management.

Ireland supports 16 priority habitats listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive. The following ten habitats were assessed as being in bad status in 2013:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Habitat name</b>
1150	Coastal lagoons
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)
21A0	Machairs
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco Brometalia)
6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas
7110	Active raised bogs
7130	Blanket bog (*active only)
7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles

Ireland has not selected any SACs for priority species as listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive.

Species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive that breed in Ireland, which are regarded as priorities for conservation measures, include corncrake (*Crex crex*), dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), tern species (*Sterna dougallii*, *S. albifrons*, *S. sandvicensis*, *S. paradisaea* and *S. hirundo*), petrels (*Hydrobates pelagicus* and *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) and chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*). Wintering Annex I species, such as whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*) and barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*) also require ongoing specific conservation measures.



Meaningful stakeholder involvement is essential for successful management planning and the implementation of conservation management measures throughout Natura 2000 and beyond. Thus, consultation, communication, provision of information and training are considered to be priority measures that are inherently linked to conservation measures for habitats and species.

#### Peatlands:

The restoration of hydrology and conservation management of three peatland habitats (7110, 7130 and 91D0) will be a priority during the period 2014-2020. It is intended that the National Peatland Strategy will provide a framework for all Ireland's peatlands, in particular Natura 2000 peatland habitats. The National SAC Raised Bog Management Plan, in turn, sets out an overall approach to managing Ireland's entire national SAC raised bog resource. As part of this, restoration plans for each of the 53 raised bog SACs will be prepared and implemented. It is intended that the approach adopted in relation to Ireland's blanket bog SAC resource will include management of traditional turf cutting as well as conservation and restoration measures. DAHG will seek to put in place targeted measures for peatlands and associated habitats to contribute to restoration and consolidation of Annex I habitats.

#### Overgrazing and undergrazing:

It is proposed that targeted agri-environmental measures will address both overgrazing and undergrazing issues in peatland, upland and coastal habitats.

#### Agri-environmental schemes:

Development of agri-environmental schemes that can offer targeted measures and deliver tangible outcomes for farmed land within Natura 2000 will be essential for improving the conservation status of these and other priority habitats such as limestone pavements (8240) and associated habitats; species-rich calcareous grassland (6210); fixed dunes (2130, 2140, 2150); machair (21A0); turloughs (3180); and species-rich *Nardus* grassland (6230) also require targeted agri-environmental measures. Targeted measures will also be necessary for some Annex I bird species such as corncrake and breeding waders and wintering geese and swans both inside and outside the Natura 2000 network.

#### Woodland habitats:

The priority woodland habitats (91D0, 91E0, 91J0) require measures such as management of invasive alien species and control of grazing (including by deer). It is proposed that deer management in Natura 2000 will be part of an overall national deer management strategy. Fragmentation of Annex I woodland habitats needs to be addressed by encouraging woodland expansion both within and beyond Natura 2000.

#### Wetlands:

The ecological requirements of some wetland habitats, particularly blanket bog (7130) and groundwater dependant habitats such as *Cladium* fen (7210) are currently poorly understood. In order to improve their conservation status, it will be necessary to undertake baseline ecological work and to develop survey and assessment methods leading to investigations of parameters such as water quality and hydrology.

## **F.2 Summary of priorities for other habitats and species covered by nature Directives having regard to the need for measurable progress on nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy (Habitats and Birds Directives) and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)**

Management of non-priority Annex I habitats, Annex II species and bird species are often linked to that of associated priority habitats, as outlined in section F1 and measures that have already been outlined there will not necessarily be mentioned in this section.

The non-priority Annex I habitats for which Ireland has selected SACs, which were listed as being in bad status in 2013 are as follows:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Habitat name</b>
1170	Reefs
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs ( <i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i> )
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
4030	European dry heaths
4060	Alpine and sub-Alpine heaths
6410	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6510	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs
7230	Alkaline fens
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles

Annex I habitats that were identified as having inadequate and declining conservation status in 2013 are:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Habitat name</b>
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines
1310	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
2190	Humid dune slacks
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
3260	Water courses with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>

The Annex II species that were listed as being in bad status in 2013 are:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Species name</b>
1029	Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> )
1095	Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> )
1103	Twaite shad ( <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i> )
1990	Nore pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i> )

The Annex II species that were listed as inadequate and declining status in 2013 are:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Species name</b>
1013	Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> )
1014	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> )
1016	Desmoulin's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> )
1065	Marsh fritillary ( <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> )

Under the Birds Directive, Member States must designate SPAs for regularly occurring migratory species. Out of over 40 bird species for which Ireland has selected SPAs under Article 4.2, the majority have either been red or amber as listed in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCCI). This can be broadly broken down into breeding seabirds including manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*), razorbill (*Alca torda*) and puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); wintering waterbirds including scaup (*Aythya marila*), pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and dunlin (*Calidris alpina*).

Breeding waders, which are on the BoCCI red-list i.e. lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*) and redshank (*Tringa totanus*) are also regarded as a conservation priority.

Farmed habitats, particularly heaths, grasslands, saltmarshes and dunes as well as their associated species will require targeted agri-environmental measures. Other Annex I habitats adjacent to farmed land such as lakes and fens can also benefit. It is proposed that specific agri-environmental measures be developed for species, which are in inadequate or bad status, such as freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera* spp.).

#### Freshwater Pearl Mussel:

Improving the status of freshwater pearl mussel is a priority and a strategy has already been outlined that aims to ensure the long-term survival of the species as well as maintaining its broad geographic range. Updating Water Framework Directive sub-basin management plans and the implementation of the measures within these plans will be essential elements for improving the status of the species during this period. The development of sub-basin management plans for other freshwater habitats and species listed in the Habitats Directive will identify measures necessary for improving their conservation status.

#### Protecting Marine Natura 2000:

As a diverse range of fishing activities and aquaculture occur in many marine Natura 2000 sites, a key activity in managing risks to designated features will involve more strategic planning of these activities, which may require constraints to and/or modification of existing practices. Scientific studies are required to assess and monitor impacts of activities and to support the design of mitigation measures.

### **F.3 Strategic priorities in relation to investments in Natura 2000 linked to green tourism and jobs, to support climate change mitigation and adaptation or other ecosystem benefits, for research, education, training, awareness and promotion of co-operation (including cross-border) linked to Natura 2000 management**

Additional benefits of Peatland Conservation:

It is anticipated that restoration and maintenance of peatlands as outlined in F.1 will have benefits both in terms of arresting erosion and improving carbon storage and sequestration as well as providing higher capacity for water retention. The latter is a natural flood mitigation measure and also has the capacity to improve water quality by slowing water flows and reducing run-off. Restored peatlands will be more resilient to the effects of climate change and there is a need to better align such biodiversity targets with climate-linked actions.

At present, many communities who have been required to cease cutting turf do not see benefits from protecting important peatlands. It will be necessary to support conservation and restoration measures with additional management regimes, including appropriate development of facilities. Management measures include the maintenance of existing access routes and tackling illegal dumping. Infrastructural development will include putting in place new low impact walking routes, observation hides, information panels etc. Community involvement in delivering these initiatives will also be supported. Restoration and maintenance of peatlands will have benefits for tourism and recreation activities throughout the country.

Improving water quality:

Targeted agri-environmental measures and forestry measures will also improve water quality.

Coastal Protection:

Protection and improvement of coastal habitats will provide better resilience to potential effects of climate changes such as increased storm activity, coastal flooding and sea-level rise.

Benefits to Commercial Fish Stocks:

Fisheries measures that aim to maintain and improve the status of Annex I marine habitats, Annex II species and marine birds will have benefits beyond Natura 2000 and can potentially benefit commercially exploited species.

Additional Opportunities under the RDP:

One of the three objectives in the European Union's Rural Development Policy post-2013 is the sustainable management of natural resources. The achievement of this objective is to be pursued through six Union priorities, including through "restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture", focusing on biodiversity (including Natura 2000 and High Nature Value farming) and the state of European landscapes. The proposals on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) outline the range of measures available to Member States including agri-environment schemes, thematic sub-programmes, co-operation measures and advisory services. The Commission's proposal states that agri-environment schemes are to give specific attention to the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value and this should be explored fully.

**Benefits for Tourism and Recreation:**

Provision of infrastructure to facilitate ecologically sustainable access along with information and publicity material will encourage greater use of certain areas. This will have knock-on benefits for local communities both via direct employment and wider services.

**Co-operation with Northern Ireland:**

Strategic planning between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland will facilitate complementary planning, management and monitoring in Natura 2000 sites that are transboundary.

## G Description of key measures to achieve priorities

### G.1.a General Priority Measures for Natura 2000

Number	Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
1	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 20; 21; 22	Information, training and publicity material at site level to raise awareness of conservation requirements. To be aimed at both the general public and specific sectors with the intention of positively changing attitudes and behaviours	All Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, EMFF, LIFE, National public
2	Management planning- 5, 8	Setting detailed site-specific conservation objectives	All Natura 2000	National public
3	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 17, 19	Ongoing national habitat and species monitoring to facilitate Article 17 Habitats Directive and Article 12 Birds Directive reporting	All habitats and species listed in the Birds and Habitats Directives	National public
4	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 17, 19	Development of monitoring schemes to assess efficacy and value for money of management measures	All Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, EMFF, LIFE, National public
5	Management planning- 5, 8	Development of agri-environmental schemes and measures that support farmers to manage habitats/habitats for species to deliver favourable conservation condition, including necessary scientific research; supporting the outputs-based approach where possible;	All farmed Natura 2000; also target areas for multiple benefits such as HNV; freshwater pearl mussel catchments	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
6	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Conservation and management practices in wider farming countryside (including in High Nature Value (HNV) Farmland), which would be complementary and essential to the proper functioning of the Natura network	Wider countryside	EAFRD, LIFE, National public

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
7	Establishment of Natura 2000- 4	Establishment of pilot projects, EIPs, operational groups that develop and demonstrate: best practice measures based upon research; management advice; advisory services to farmers; facilitate knowledge transfer, favourable conservation status; community involvement and stewardship	All Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, EMFF, LIFE, National public
8	Management planning- 6, 9	Establishment and running of management bodies to co-ordinate nature conservation measures in wider landscape encompassing SACs and SPAs	Targeted state-owned land	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
9	Management planning- 5	Preparation of management plans/Threat Response Plans for selected SACs/SPAs/species; ensure objectives for overlapping designations do not conflict	Targeted Natura 2000 sites/species	ERDF, LIFE, National public
10	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 13	Implementation of management plans/Threat Response Plans	Targeted Natura 2000 sites/species	ERDF, LIFE, National public
11	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 21	Preparation of guidelines, capacity building and up-skilling of competent authorities to improve appropriate assessment processes and outcomes	All Natura 2000	National public
12	Management planning- 5	Research to assess the potential impacts, threats and pressures of atmospheric deposition of reactive nitrogen	All Natura 2000	ERDF, LIFE, National public

\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

### G.1.b Priority Measures for Natura 2000 agricultural and forest habitats and species

Number	Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
13	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21	Agri-environmental measures to facilitate appropriate management of farmed upland habitats and associated habitats and species	Blanket bog, heaths, <i>Nardus stricta</i> grassland, hen harrier, peregrine falcon, merlin, ring ouzel, breeding waders, chough, red grouse	EAFRD, LIFE, National public
14	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21	Agri-environmental measures to facilitate appropriate management of farmed wet and dry grasslands and associated habitats, including coastal systems and associated species	Hay meadows, orchid-rich calcareous grasslands, turloughs, dunes, machair, saltmarshes, fens; corncrake, breeding waders, grey partridge, chough, geese and swans; marsh fritillary, <i>Vertigo</i> species	EAFRD, LIFE, National public
15	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Planning and implementing agri-environmental measures for management of invasive species	Farmed Natura 2000	EAFRD, LIFE, National public
16	Management planning- 5, 8	Development of specific agri-environmental measures for species listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives	Including natterjack toad, lesser horseshoe bat, freshwater pearl mussel, corncrake, breeding waders, geese and swans	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
17	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20	Implementation of specific agri-environmental measures for species	Including natterjack toad, lesser horseshoe bat, freshwater pearl mussel, corncrake, breeding waders, geese and swans	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
18	Investment costs- 24	Specific agri-environmental infrastructural measures for species, such as bat roost repair/restoration, new ponds for natterjack toads	Including natterjack toad, lesser horseshoe bat, breeding waders	EAFRD, LIFE, National public
19	Management planning- 5, 8	Development of measures, within appropriate schemes, to improve conservation condition and consolidate existing woodland habitats and increase connectivity	Woodland habitats	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public



<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
20	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	Implementation of measures to restore/maintain peatlands and riparian habitats	Peatland habitats in afforested landscapes (planted and unplanted)	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
21	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	Implementation of measures to restore/maintain and expand woodland habitats in order to reduce fragmentation and encourage connectivity	Woodland habitats and associated species	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
22	14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Planning and implementation of measures for management of invasive alien species from woodlands and adjacent habitats	Woodlands, heaths and associated habitats	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
23	Management planning- 5, 8	Development of specific forestry measures for species listed in Habitats and Birds Directives, including necessary scientific research	Including hen harrier, merlin, nightjar, freshwater pearl mussel, salmon, otter, Kerry slug, lesser horseshoe bat	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
24	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	Development of practical mitigation and alternative forestry practices in the top freshwater pearl mussel catchments	Freshwater pearl mussel, salmonid spp.	ERDF, LIFE, National public
25	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 13	Implementation of specific forestry measures/plans for species	Including hen harrier, merlin, nightjar, kingfisher, freshwater pearl mussel, salmon, otter	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
26	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21	Deer management in Natura 2000 sites as part of a national deer management strategy	Woodlands, heaths and associated habitats	EAFRD, LIFE, National public

*\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources*

### G.1.c Priority Measures for Natura 2000 marine and coastal habitats and species

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
27	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 17	Monitoring and surveying, e.g. SCANS III	Cetaceans, seals, reefs	LIFE; EMFF; National public
28	Management planning- 5, 7, 8, 11	Preparation of sectoral (e.g. fisheries and aquaculture) management plans	All marine	EMFF; National public
29	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 15, 17	Implementation of sectoral management plans. Habitat and species monitoring in relation to sectoral management plans and activities, identification and development of indicators of pressures and impacts and assessment of conservation status	All marine	EMFF; National public
30	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 15, 16, 17, 19	Management of fisheries, aquaculture and other activities surrounding sensitive habitats and species	All marine	EMFF; National public
31	Management planning- 5	Scientific studies to assess impact of fisheries, aquaculture and other activities and to support the design of mitigations against such impacts	All marine	LIFE; EMFF; National public
32	Management planning- 5	Scientific studies on connectivity between sites in the marine network	All marine	EMFF; National public
33	Management planning- 5,7	Development of restoration plans for limited number of lagoons (reported as being in bad status)	Lagoons	LIFE, National public
34	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21	Appropriate management regimes for lagoons, including implementation of restoration plans	Lagoons	ERDF, LIFE, National public
35	Investment costs- 24	Infrastructure for water management where necessary	Lagoons	ERDF, LIFE, National public
36	Management planning- 5	Scientific research in relation to the restoration of natural dynamics of coastal systems	Coastal systems with Annex I habitats	ERDF, LIFE, National public

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
37	Management planning- 5, 7	Development of restoration plans for limited number of dune systems (reported as being in bad condition)	Dune habitats	ERDF, LIFE, National public
38	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21	Appropriate management regimes for sites selected for dune habitats, including, where necessary, implementation of restoration plans	Dune habitats	ERDF, LIFE, National public, Private sources
39	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 24	Infrastructure necessary for dune restoration	Dune habitats	ERDF, LIFE, National public
40	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 17, 19	Monitoring and acquisition of additional information on breeding seabird colonies	Breeding seabirds	ERDF, National public, LIFE
41	Establishment of Natura 2000- 2, 3	Scientific studies to gather information in relation to aggregations of non-breeding marine birds to underpin SPA designations	Seabirds	LIFE, National public
42	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21	Implementation of measures for the provision of suitable habitat for, and protection of, colonial breeding birds and breeding seabirds, including control of mammalian predators	Colonial breeding birds (e.g. tern species) and breeding seabirds (e.g. storm petrel)	LIFE, National public
43	Investment costs- 24	Specific infrastructural measures for colonial breeding birds and breeding seabirds, such as tern rafts, repair of built stone structures	Colonial breeding birds (e.g. tern species) and breeding seabirds (e.g. storm petrel)	ERDF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

*\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources*

### G.1.d Priority Measures for Natura 2000 wetlands habitats and species (including peatlands)

Number	Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
44	Management planning- 5, 7, 8	Development and review of national raised bog management plan in the context of the National Peatlands Strategy	National raised bog resource	National public
45	Management planning- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Preparation of hydrological restoration plans for raised bog sites	Raised bog SACs	National public
46	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Implementation of hydrological restoration plans for raised bog sites	Raised bog SACs	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
47	Investment costs- 23, 24	Infrastructure required for raised bog restoration. Land purchase if necessary	Raised bog SACs	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
48	Management planning- 5, 7, 8	Preparation of blanket bog peat cutting assessment in the context of the National Peatlands Strategy	Blanket bog, associated Annex I habitats and species	National public
49	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Implementation of measures to manage or restore blanket bog damaged by peat cutting and other activities	Blanket bog SACs and related species; habitat for merlin, hen harrier, curlew, red grouse	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
50	Management planning- 5	Scientific studies to investigate ecological requirements, particularly water quality and hydrology	Selected water dependant habitats, particularly groundwater dependant habitats such as fens; hard-water lakes; <i>Vertigo</i> species	LIFE, National public
51	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 15	Implementation of necessary measures resulting from investigations of ecological requirements	Selected water dependant habitats, particularly groundwater dependant habitats such as fens; hard-water lakes; <i>Vertigo</i> species	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
52	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 17, 19	National fen survey	Fens and associated habitats	National public
53	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 14, 15, 17,	Planning and implementing measures for management of invasive alien species in freshwater habitats	Lakes and rivers; freshwater crayfish	LIFE, National public

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
	19, 20, 21			
54	Management planning- 5, 8	Development and updating of Water Framework Directive sub-basin management plans	Freshwater Natura 2000	National public
55	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 15, 16	Implementation of measures contained in Water Framework Directive sub-basin management plans	Freshwater Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
56	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Implementation of measures for the conservation of fish species in freshwater	Salmon, twaite shad, lamprey species	ERDF, LIFE, National public
57	Investment costs- 25	Works necessary (e.g. removal of barriers; construction of fish passes) to improve access for fish species	Salmon, twaite shad, lamprey species	ERDF, LIFE, National public
58	Management planning- 5	Scientific studies to investigate ecological requirements of breeding and non-breeding waterbirds associated with freshwater lakes	Breeding and non-breeding waterbirds including red-throated diver, common scoter	LIFE, National public
59	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 15	Implementation of necessary measures for the conservation of breeding and non-breeding waterbirds associated with freshwater lakes	Breeding and non-breeding waterbirds including red-throated diver, common scoter	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public

*\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources*

## G.2 Other priority measures

### G.2.a Priority Measures for securing ecosystem benefits of Natura 2000, especially in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Number	Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
60	Management planning- 5	Modelling of future scenarios of climate change impacts on Natura 2000, including vulnerability mapping	All susceptible Natura 2000	ERDF, LIFE, National public
61		Measures outlined in G.1.b, G.1.c and G.1.d for maintenance and restoration of peatland and coastal habitats will secure benefits in relation to carbon storage and sequestration; providing higher capacity for water retention; better resilience to effects of climate change		

\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

### G.2.b Priority Measures for promoting sustainable tourism and employment in relation to Natura 2000

Number	Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
62	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 20	Provision of information and publicity material for awareness raising including establishing communication networks, producing newsletters and setting-up and maintaining websites etc.; Developing volunteer programmes	All Natura 2000 including targeted state-owned land	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
63	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 22	Development and maintenance of facilities, including assessment of impacts, to encourage sustainable public access and use and to encourage appreciation of Natura 2000, such as trails, carparks and interpretative material	All Natura 2000 including targeted state-owned land	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
64	Investment costs- 25	Development of infrastructure to encourage sustainable tourism and appreciation of Natura 2000 such as trails, signage and visitor centres	All Natura 2000 including targeted state-owned land	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
65	Management planning- 5	Scientific research to examine socio-economic role, potential and impact of Natura 2000 in providing employment and tourism opportunities	All Natura 2000	ERDF, LIFE, National public

\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

### **G.2.c Priority Measures to promote innovative approaches in relation to Natura 2000**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
66	Establishment of Natura 2000- 2, 4	Research and development of innovative techniques appropriate to Ireland to address inventory, assessment and surveillance requirements (e.g. radar, hyperspectral imagery, unmanned aerial systems)	All Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public
67	Management planning- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Co-operation between Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to ensure complementary management planning on cross-border Natura 2000 sites	Transboundary (RoI/NI) Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, EMFF, LIFE, National public
68	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Implementation of agreed cross-border management measures	Transboundary (RoI/NI) Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, EMFF, LIFE, National public
69	Investment costs- 25	Infrastructure required for management of cross-border Natura 2000 sites	Transboundary (RoI/NI) Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, EMFF, LIFE, National public
70	Ongoing habitat management and monitoring- 15	Implementation of measures to better integrate modified forest landscapes with Natura 2000 with the aim of restoring extent and connectivity of Annex I habitats and habitats for species	Targeted state-owned land, particularly in peatland and afforested habitats (such as the Mayo Wilderness Project)	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Description of measure</b>	<b>Target species/habitats/sites</b>	<b>Potential Financing sources*</b>
71	Management planning-5	Development of innovative landscape-scale conservation strategies that address conservation requirements of habitats and species in landscape units	All Natura 2000	EAFRD, ERDF, LIFE, National public

*\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources*



### G.3 Summary tables of priority measures per habitat type and species

All habitats and species listed in Annex I and Annex II respectively of the Habitats Directive are listed; selected bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, as well as other significant species and species groups are also listed.

Measures are numbered as per the first column in the above tables. Measures that are not specific to particular habitats or species, particularly those listed in G.1.a- General Priority Measures and G.2- Other Priority Measures are not listed in these summary tables.

#### Annex I Habitats

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	FV	Improving	M C03.03, M D02.01.02, M F02, L J02.02.02	M C03.03, M F02, L D02.01.02, L J02.02.02	4	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1130	Estuaries	U1	Improving	H F01.03, H F02, H H01, M F01.02, L D03.01.01, L D03.01.02, L G01.01, L G01.08, L J02.02.02	H H01, L D03.01.01, L D03.01.02, L F01.02, L F01.03, L F02, L G01.01, L G01.08, L J02.02.02	19	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	U1	Improving	H F01.03, H F02, H H01, M F01.02, L F04.02.02, L G01.01, L G01.08, L J02.02.02	H H01, L F01.03, L F02, L F04.02.02, L G01.01, L G01.08, L J02.02.02	42	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1150	Coastal lagoons*	U2	Stable	H A08, H H01, H J02.01.02, H J02.05, H K01.01, M K01.02, M K02.02, L C01.01.02, L E01, L E03.01, L F01, L G02.01, L G02.04, L G02.08, L I01	H A08, H H01, H J02.01.02, H J02.05, H K01.01, M K01.02, M K02.02, L C01.01.02, L E01, L E03.01, L F01, L G02.01, L G02.04, L I01	25	33, 34, 35
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	U1	Improving	H F02, M F01.02, M F01.03, M G01.08, L F01.01, L F04.02.02, L G01.01, L H01	H F02, M G01.08, L F01.02, L F01.03, L F04.02.02, L G01.01, L H01	22	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1170	Reefs	U2	Declining	H F02, M F01.02, M F01.03, M H01, L C01.06, L C02, L D03.01.01, L D03.01.02, L D03.01.03, L D03.01.04, L F01.01, L F04.02.02, L G01.01, L J02.02.02	H F02, M H01, L C01.06, L C02, L D03.01.01, L D03.01.02, L D03.01.03, L D03.01.04, L F01.01, L F01.02, L F01.03, L F04.02.02, L G01.01, L J02.02.02	45	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	U1	Stable	H J02.12.01, M A11, M C01.01.02, M G01.03.02, M G05.01, M G05.05, M J03.01, L D03.01.02, L G01.02, L G05, L H05.01, L J02.11.01	H J02.12.01, M A11, M C01.01.02, M G01.03.02, M G05.01, M G05.05, M J03.01, L D03.01.02, L G01.02, L G05, L H05.01, L M01	24	36, 37, 38, 39
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	U1	Stable	H C01.01.02, H J02.12.01, M C01.01, M G01.02, M G05.01, M H05.01, L D02.02, L E03.03, L H07, L J02.01	H J02.12.01, M C01.01, M C01.01.02, M G01.02, M G05.01, M H05.01, L D02.02, L E03.03, L H07, L J02.01, L M01	36	36
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	U1	Stable	M C01.01, M D01.01, M I01, M J02.12.01, M L05, M M01.03, L A04.02.02, L D01.04, L D03.01.01, L D03.01.02, L E03, L E03.01, L E03.02, L E04, L E06, L H01.05, L H01.08, L M01.07	M D01.01, M I01, M J02.12.01, M L05, M M01.03, M M01.07, L A04.02.02, L C01.01.01, L D01.04, L D03.01.01, L D03.01.02, L E03, L E03.01, L E04, L E06, L H01.05, L H01.08	28	36
1310	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	U1	Declining	H A04.01.01, H H01.08, H I01, M G01.02, M J02.01.02, M J02.12, M K01.01, M K01.02, M K02.01, L A04.01.02	H A04.01.01, H I01, H M01, M G01.02, M H01.08, M J02.01.02, M J02.12, M K01.01, M K01.02, M K02.01, L A04.01.02	23	36
1330	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> )	U1	Stable	H A04.01.01, H D01.01, M A04.01.02, M I01, M K01.01, L E02.03, L E03.01, L J02.01.01, L J02.01.02, L J02.05	H A04.01.01, H D01.01, M A04.01.02, M I01, M K01.01, L E03.01, L E03.02, L J02.01.01, L J02.01.02, L J02.05	38	14, 36
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	U1	Stable	H A04.01.01, M D01.01, L J02.01.03, L J02.05, L K01.01	H A04.01.01, M D01.01, L J02.01.03, L J02.05, L K01.01	33	14, 36
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs ( <i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i> )	U2	Declining	H K01.01, H K01.02, H K02.01, M A04.01.01, M G01.02, M G01.03.02, M M01, M M02, L A04.01.02, L H01.08, L I01	H K01.01, H K01.02, H K02.01, H M01, H M02, M A04.01.01, M G01.02, M G01.03.02, L A04.01.02, L H01.08, L I01	2	14, 36
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	U1	Stable	H G01, H G05.01, H J02.12.01, H K01.01, H M01, M C01.01, M D01.01, M E03.01, M G02, M G05.05, M G05.09, M I01, M J02.02.02, M K02.01, L A04.01	H G01, H G05.01, H J02.12.01, H K01.01, H M01, M C01.01, M D01.01, M E03.01, M G02, M G05.05, M G05.09, M I01, M J02.02.02, M K02.01, L A04.01	33	36, 37, 38, 39

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")	U1	Stable	H G01, H G05.01, H J02.12.01, H K01.01, H M01, M A04.01, M C01.01, M D01.01, M E03.01, M G02, M G05.05, M G05.09, M I01, M J02.02.02, M K02.01	H G01, H G05.01, H J02.12.01, H K01.01, H M01, M A04.01, M C01.01, M D01.01, M E03.01, M G02, M G05.05, M G05.09, M I01, M J02.02.02, M K02.01	46	14, 36, 37, 38, 39
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")*	U2	Stable	H A04.01, H A04.03, H I01, H M01, M A02.01, M C01.01, M D01, M E01.02, M G01, M G02, M G05.01, M H05.01, M J02.12.01, M K01.01, M K02.01, L B02, L E03.01	H A04.01, H A04.03, H G02, H I01, H M01, M A02.01, M C01.01, M D01, M E01.02, M G01, M G05.01, M H05.01, M J02.12.01, M K01.01, M K02.01, L B02, L E03.01	43	14, 36, 37, 38, 39
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> *	U1	Stable	H A04.03, M A02.01, M I01, M I02, M K02.01, L A04.02.01, L E05, L H05.01	H A04.03, M A02.01, M I01, M K02.01, L A04.02.01, L E05, L H05.01, L I02, L J02.12.01, L M01	5	14, 36, 37, 38, 39
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)*	U1	Stable	H A04.03, M A02.01, M I01, M I02, M K02.01, L A04.02.01, L E05, L H05.01	H A04.03, M A02.01, M I01, M I02, M K02.01, L A04.02.01, L E05, L H05.01, L M01	11	14, 36, 37, 38, 39
2170	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> )	U1	Stable	H A04.01, H A04.03, H I01, H M01, M A02.01, M B02, M C01.01, M D01, M E03.01, M G01, M G02, M G05.01, M J02.12.01, M K01.01, M K02.01, L E01.02	H A04.01, H A04.03, H I01, H M01, M A02.01, M B02, M C01.01, M D01, M E03.01, M G01, M G02, M G05.01, M J02.12.01, M K01.01, M K02.01, L E01.02	11	14, 36, 37, 38, 39
2190	Humid dune slacks	U1	Declining	H A04.01, H A04.03, H I01, H M01, M A02.01, M B02, M C01.01, M D01, M E03.01, M G01, M G02, M G05.01, M J02.12.01, M K01.01, M K02.01, L E01.02	H A04.01, H A04.03, H I01, H M01, M A02.01, M B02, M C01.01, M D01, M E03.01, M G01, M G02, M G05.01, M J02.12.01, M K01.01, M K02.01, L E01.02	15	14, 36, 37, 38, 39
21A0	Machairs (*in Ireland)	U2	Stable	H A04.01, H A10, H G02, H K01, H M01, M A02.01, M A04.03, M A08, M C01.01, M D01, M E01.02, M G01, M G05.01, M H02, M J02.04, M J02.07, M J02.12.01, L B02	H A04.01, H A10, H G02, H K01, H M01, M A02.01, M A04.03, M A08, M C01.01, M D01, M E01.02, M G01, M G05.01, M H02, M J02.04, M J02.07, M J02.12.01, L B02	19	14, 36, 37, 38, 39

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	U2	Declining	H C01.03.02, H H01.05, H H01.08, H H01.09, H J02.07, M H01.01, M H01.02, L H01.03, L I01, L J02, L J02.06.02	H C01.03.02, H H01.05, H H01.09, H J02.07, M H01.01, M H01.02, M H01.08, M M01, L H01.03, L I01, L J02, L J02.06.02	32	53, 54, 55
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea	U1	Stable	H C01.03.02, H H01.05, H H01.08, H H01.09, H J02.07, M H01.01, L H01.03, L I01, L J02, L K01.02, L K01.03, L K02.01, L K02.02	H C01.03.02, H H01.05, H H01.08, H H01.09, H J02.07, M H01.01, M M01, L H01.03, L I01, L J02, L K01.02, L K01.03, L K02.01, L K02.02	9	53, 54, 55
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp	U2	Declining	H H01.01, H H01.05, H H02.06, H H02.07, M H01.02, M H01.09, L H01.08, L I01, L J02.06.02	H H01.01, H H01.05, H H02.06, H H02.07, M H01.02, M H01.09, L H01.08, L I01, L J02.06.02, L M01	18	50, 51, 53, 55
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition -type vegetation	U1	Stable	H H01.01, H H01.05, M H01.03, M H01.08, M H01.09, L C01.03.02, L H01.04, L I01, L J02.06.01, L J02.06.02, L J02.06.10, L J02.07	H H01.05, M H01.01, M H01.03, M H01.08, M H01.09, L C01.03.02, L H01.04, L I01, L J02.06.01, L J02.06.02, L J02.06.10, L J02.07, L M01	9	53, 54, 55
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	U1	Declining	H C01.03.02, H H01.05, H J02.05, H J02.07, L H01.08	H C01.03.02, H H01.05, H J02.05, H J02.07, L H01.08, L M01	10	53, 54, 55
3180	Turloughs*	U1	Stable	M A04.01.01, M H02.06, L A05.02, L H02, L H02.07	M A04.01.01, M H02.06, L A02.01, L A02.03, L A04.03, L A10.02, L H02, L H02.07, L M01.03	45	14, 54, 55
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	U1	Declining	H H01.01, H H01.05, H J02.05, M C01.03.02	H H01.01, H H01.05, H J02.05, M C01.03.02	21	53, 54, 55
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> pp and <i>Bidention</i> pp vegetation	FV	Stable	L A04.01.01, L H02.06	L A04.01.01, L H02.06, L J02, L M01	1	54, 55

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	U2	Stable	H A04.02.02, H K01.01, M B01.02, M C03.03, M J01.01, L A02.01, L A04.02.01, L A04.02.03, L A04.02.04, L C01, L C01.03.01, L D01, L G01.02, L G01.03.02, L H04, L I01, L I02, L J02.07, L K04.05, L L05	H A04.02.02, H K01.01, M B01.02, M C03.03, M J01.01, L A02.01, L A04.02.01, L A04.02.03, L A04.02.04, L C01, L C01.03.01, L D01, L G01.02, L G01.03.02, L H04, L I01, L I02, L J02.07, L K04.05, L L05	39	13, 48, 49
4030	European dry heaths	U2	Stable	H A04.02.02, H J01.01, M B01.02, M C03.03, L A02.01, L A04.02.01, L A04.03, L C01, L D01, L E01.03, L G01.02, L G01.03.02, L G05.09, L H04, L I01, L I02, L K01.01, L K02.01, L K04.05, L L05	H A04.02.02, H J01.01, M B01.02, M C03.03, L A02.01, L A04.02.01, L A04.03, L C01, L D01, L G01.02, L G01.03.02, L H04, L I01, L I02, L K01.01, L K02.01, L K04.05, L L05, L M01, L M02	48	13
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	U2	Improving	H A04.02.02, M G01.02, L A04.02.01, L A04.02.03, L A04.02.04, L A04.03, L C03.03, L G01.03.02, L H04, L I01, L I02, L J01.01, L K01.01	H A04.02.02, M G01.02, L A04.02.01, L A04.02.03, L A04.02.04, L A04.03, L C03.03, L G01.03.02, L H04, L I01, L I02, L J01.01, L K01.01, L M01, L M02	33	13
5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	U1	Stable	H A04.01.02, H A04.02.05, H G05.01, H I02, H K04.05, M A04.01.05, M A04.02.01, M A04.03, M C01, M E01.03, M I01, L A03.01, L A04.01.01, L A04.02.04, L E02.01, L J01.01, L K01.01, L K01.03, L K04.01, L M01.03	H A04.01.02, H A04.02.05, H G05.01, H I02, H K04.05, M A04.01.05, M A04.02.01, M A04.03, M C01, M E01.03, M I01, L A03.01, L A04.01.01, L A04.02.04, L E02.01, L J01.01, L K01.01, L K01.03, L K04.01, L M01.03	22	14
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>	U1	Stable	H A04.03, H E03.01, H G01.03, H G05.01, H K04.01, M E03.03, M K01.01, M K04, L A04, L E05, L G05	H A04.03, H E03.01, H G01.03, H G05.01, H K04.01, M E03.03, M K01.01, M K04, L A04, L E05, L G05	3	14
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) (*important orchid sites)	U2	Stable	H I02, H K02.01, M A02.01, M A04.01.01, M A04.01.03, M A04.03, M A08, L A05.02, L G01.02, L H05.01	H I02, H K02.01, M A02.01, M A04.01.01, M A04.01.03, M A04.03, M A08, L A05.02, L G01.02, L H05.01	33	14

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)*	U2	Declining	H I02, M K02.01, L A04.02.02, L A04.02.03, L B02, L D01.01, L G01.02, L I01	H I02, M K02.01, L A04.02.02, L A04.02.03, L A08, L B01, L B02, L D01.01, L G01.02, L I01, L M01	9	13
6410	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )	U2	Declining	H A03.03, H A04.03, H J02.07, H K02.01, M A04.01.01, M A04.01.03, M I02, M K02.02, L A02.01, L A08, L B01, L B01.02, L B02, L D01.01	H A03.03, H A04.03, H J02.07, H K02.01, M A04.01.01, M A04.01.03, M I02, M K02.02, L A02.01, L A08, L B01, L B01.02, L B02, L D01.01	14	14
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	U2	Stable	M A04, M I01, L A02.01, L H01, L H04, L J02.01	M A04, M I01, L A02.01, L H01, L H04, L J02.01	3	14
6510	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )	U2	Stable	H A02.01, H A02.03, H A03.03, H A08, M K02.01, L I02, L J02.02.01	H A02.01, H A02.03, H A03.03, H A08, M K02.01, L I02, L J02.02.01	10	14
7110	Active raised bogs*	U2	Declining	H C01.03, H J02.07, M B01.02, M C01, M J01, L A04, L G01.03, L I01, L I02	H C01.03, H J02.07, M B01.02, M C01, M J01, L A04, L G01.03, L I01, L I02	51	44, 45, 46, 47
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	U2	Declining	H C01.03, H J02.07, M B01.02, M C01, M J01, L A04, L G01.03, L I01, L I02	H C01.03, H J02.07, M B01.02, M C01, M J01, L A04, L G01.03, L I01, L I02	53	44
7130	Blanket bogs (*if active bog)	U2	Declining	H A04.02.02, H B01.02, H C01.03.02, H J01.01, H K01.01, M C01.03.01, M C03.03, M J02.07, L A02.01, L A04.02.01, L A04.02.03, L A04.02.04, L D01, L G01.02, L G01.03.02, L H04, L I01, L K04.05, L L05, L M01	H A04.02.02, H B01.02, H C01.03.02, H J01.01, H K01.01, M C01.03.01, M C03.03, M J02.07, M M01, L A02.01, L A04.02.01, L A04.02.03, L D01, L G01.02, L G01.03.02, L H04, L I01, L K04.05, L L05, L M02	50	13, 20, 48, 49, 50, 51
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	U2	Declining	H C01.03, H G05.07, H J02.01.02, H J02.01.03, M A02.01, M A04.03, M B01.02, M H01.05, M H02.06, M I01, M J02.06, M J02.07, L A10, L D01.02, L E03.01, L E03.03	H C01.03, H G05.07, H J02.01.02, H M01, M A02.01, M A04.03, M B01.02, M H01.05, M H02.06, M I01, M J02.01.03, M J02.06, M J02.07, L A10, L D01.02, L E03.01, L E03.03	16	48, 49, 50, 51

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	U1	Declining	H B01.02, H C01.03.02, H J02.07, M A04.02.02, M C01.03.01, M J01.01, L H04, L I01, L K01.01	H B01.02, H C01.03.02, H J02.07, M A04.02.02, M C01.03.01, M J01.01, L H04, L I01, L K01.01, L M01, L M02	63	48, 49
7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> *	U2	Declining	H A04.03, H H01.06, H J02.01.02, H J02.07, M B01.02, M C01.03, M H01.05, M I01, M J02.01.03, M J02.06, L A02.01, L A10, L D01.02, L E03.01, L E03.03	H A04.03, H H02.06, H J02.01.02, H J02.07, M A02.01, M B01.02, M C01.03, M H01.05, M I01, M J02.01.03, M J02.06, M M01, L A10, L D01.02, L E03.01, L E03.03	17	50, 51, 52
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )*	U1	Stable	H J02.01, M A04.01, M A04.03, M D01.02, M G05.01, M H01.05, M J02.07, L B01.02, L E01.01, L E03.01, L G01.04.02, L G01.08, L G02.10, L G05.05, L G05.07, L I01, L J02.06.01, L L05	H J02.01, M A04.01, M A04.03, M D01.02, M G05.01, M H01.05, M J02.07, L B01.02, L E01.01, L E03.01, L G01.04.02, L G01.08, L G02.10, L G05.05, L G05.07, L H02.02, L I01, L J02.06.01, L L05	19	50, 51, 52
7230	Alkaline fens	U2	Declining	H A04.03, H H02.06, H J02.01.02, H J02.07, M A02.01, M B01.02, M C01.03, M H01.05, M I01, M J02.01.03, M J02.06, L A10, L D01.02, L E03.01, L E03.03	H A04.03, H H02.06, H J02.01.02, H J02.07, M A02.01, M B01.02, M C01.03, M H01.05, M I01, M J02.01.03, M J02.06, M M01, L A10, L D01.02, L E03.01, L E03.03	36	50, 51, 52
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )	U1	Improving	M A04.02.02, M K02.01, L G01.02, L G01.04.01, L H04, L I01, L I02, L K01.01	M A04.02.02, M K02.01, L G01.02, L G01.04, L H04, L I01, L I02, L K01.01, L M01, L M02	3	13
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> )	U1	Stable	H A04.02.02, L C01, L D01.01, L H04, L I01	H A04.02.02, L C01, L D01.01, L G01.02, L H04, L I01, L M01, L M02	3	13
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	U1	Stable	M A04.02.02, M I01, L H04	M A04.02.02, M I01, L C01, L G01.04.01, L H04, L M01, L M02	12	13
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	U1	Stable	M I01, L A04.02.02, L G01.04.01, L H04	M I01, L A04.02.02, L G01.04.01, L H04, L M01, L M02	15	13

Annex I habitat type		Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name			Pressures	Threats		
8240	Limestone pavements*	U1	Stable	H A04.03, H C01, H J02.01, M A04.01, M I01, M I02, M K02.01, L A05.02, L A10.01, L B02, L G05.01	H A04.03, H C01, H J02.01, M A04.01, M I01, M I02, M K02.01, L A05.02, L A10.01, L B02, L G05.01	23	14
8310	Caves not open to the public	FV	Stable	M A10.01, M B02.02, M D01.02, M E01, M G01.04.02, M G01.04.03, M H05.01, M J02.04.01	M A10.01, M B02.02, M D01.02, M E01, M G01.04.02, M G01.04.03, M H05.01, M J02.04.01	9	16, 17, 18
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	FV	Stable	M G01.07, L G01.01, L H01	M G01.07, L G01.01, L H01	10	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	U2	Improving	H B06, H I01, M I02, L H05.01	H B06, H I01, M I02, L H05.01	40	19, 21, 22, 26
91D0	Bog woodland*	FV	Stable	M C01.03, M J02, L A04.01, L B06, L E03.01, L I01, L I02, L J01.01	M C01.03, M J02, L A04.01, L B06, L D01.02, L E03.01, L I01, L I02, L J01.01	11	19, 21, 22, 26
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )*	U2	Improving	H I01, M I02, L B06, L H05.01	H I01, M I02, L B06, L H05.01	25	19, 21, 22, 26
91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*	U2	Improving	H B06, H I01	M B06, M I01	5	19, 21, 22, 26

<sup>1</sup> Conservation status, trends and pressures and threats are from 2013 Article 17 reporting

Codes used for pressures and threats are standard EU codes. The prefixes H, M and L stand for high, medium and low intensity respectively

<sup>2</sup> No. of SACs selected refers to the number of sites that are selected for the particular habitat

<sup>3</sup> Priority measures are from section G; codes as per column one



## Annex II Species

Annex II species			Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name				Pressures	Threats		
1013	Geyer's whorl snail	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	U1	Declining	H A04.03, M A04.01, M J02.07, L D01.02, L J02.06.02	H A04.03, M A04.01, M J02.07, L D01.02, L J02.06.02	14	13, 14, 50, 51
1014	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	U1	Declining	H A04.01, H A04.01.02, H A04.03, M D01.01, M G02.08, L A05.02, L D01.03, L J02.05	H A04.01, H A04.03, M G02.08, M J02.05, L D01.01, L D01.03	13	14, 50, 51
1016	Desmoulin's whorl snail	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	U1	Declining	L A04.03, L D03.02, L J02.01, L J02.01.02, L J02.01.03, L J02.02.01, L J02.10, L K02.01	L A04.03, L D03.02, L J02.01, L J02.01.02, L J02.01.03, L J02.02.01, L J02.10, L K02.01	7	14, 50, 51
1024	Kerry slug	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>	FV	Stable	L A02.01, L B01.01, L B01.02, L B02.01, L B02.02, L I01	H I01, L A02.01, L B01.01, L B01.02, L B02.01, L B02.02	7	22, 23
1029	Freshwater pearl mussel	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	U2	Declining	H A10, H H01.05, H J02.05, H J02.07, H J02.15, M H01.01, M H01.02, M H01.03, M H01.08, M H01.09, M J02.06.02, L G01.08, L J02.02.01, L L05	H A10, H H01.05, H J02.05, H J02.07, H J02.15, M H01.01, M H01.02, M H01.03, M H01.08, M H01.09, M J02.06.02, L G01.08, L J02.02.01, L L05, L M01	19	16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 54, 55
1065	Marsh fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	U1	Declining	H A02.01, H J03.02, M C01.03, M G05.07, M K02.01, L A04.03, L B01	H A02.01, H J03.02, M C01.03, M K02.01, L A04.03, L B01, L G05.07	14	14
1092	White-clawed crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	U1	Stable	H I01, H K03.03, L F02.03, L H01, L J02.02.01, L J02.10	H I01, H K03.03, L F02.03, L H01, L J02.02.01, L J02.10	15	53, 54, 55
1095	Sea lamprey	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	U2	Stable	H J02.03.02, H J03.02.01, M H01	H J02.03.02, H J03.02.01, M F02.03.01, M H01	12	56, 57
1096	Brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	FV	Stable	H J02.02.01, M H01.03, M H01.05, M J02.11	H J02.02.01, M F02.03.01, M H01.03, M H01.05, M J02.11, L I01	10	56, 57
1099	River lamprey	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	FV	Stable	H J02.02.01, H J02.11, H J03.02.01, M H01.03, M H01.05, M I01	H H01.03, H H01.05, H I01, H J02.02.01, H J03.02.01, M J02.11, L F02.03.01	10	56, 57
1103	Twaite shad	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	U2	Stable	H F02, H I01, H K05.01	H F02, H I01, H K05.01	4	56, 57

Annex II species			Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name				Pressures	Threats		
1106	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	U1	Stable	H A02.01, H E03.01, H F05.04, H H01.05, H H01.08, M A04.01.02, M A08, M B01.02, M B02.01.02, M B05, M E03.02, M F01.01, M J02.06, M K03.04, M XO, L C01.03, L H01.01, L I01, L J02.05, L J02.10	H A02.01, H E03.01, H F05.04, H H01.05, H H01.08, M B01.02, M B02.01.02, M B05, M E03.02, M F01.01, M J02.06, M K03.04, M XO, L A04.01.02, L A08, L C01.03, L H01.01, L I01, L J02.05, L J02.10	26	23, 24, 25, 56, 57
1303	Lesser horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	FV	Stable	H B02, H E06.02, M A10.01, M E06.01, M H06.02, M L08, L A10.02, L G01.04.02, L G01.04.03, L G05	H B02, H E06.02, M A10.01, M E06.01, M H06.02, M L08, L A10.02, L G01.04.02, L G01.04.03, L G05	41	16, 17, 18, 23
1349	Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	FV	Stable	M F02, M G02.09, M H06.05, L G05.11, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	M F02, M G02.09, M H06.05, L G05.11, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	2	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1351	Harbour porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	FV	Stable	M F02, M H06.05, L G05.11, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	M F02, M H06.05, L G05.11, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	3	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1355	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	FV	Improving	M D01.02, L F02.01, L H01	M D01.02, L F02.01, L H01	45	23, 25
1364	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	FV	Stable	M F02, M H06.05, L F05, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	M F02, M H06.05, L F05, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	10	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1365	Harbour seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	FV	Stable	M F02, M H06.05, L F01, L F05, L G01, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	M F02, M H06.05, L F01, L F05, L G01, L H03, L H06.01, L M01	13	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
1393	Slender green feather-moss	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>	FV	Stable	None reported	None reported	13	13
1395	Petalwort	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	FV	Stable	None reported	None reported	20	14
1421	Killarney fern	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	FV	Stable	L A04, L G01, L I01, L I02, L J01	L A04, L F04, L G01, L I01, L I02	18	21, 22, 23, 25
1528	Marsh saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	FV	Stable	L A04, L A04.03	L A04, L A04.03	5	13

Annex II species			Conservation status- 2013 <sup>1</sup>	Conservation status- 2013 trend	Pressures and threats- 2013		No. of SACs selected <sup>2</sup>	Priority measures <sup>3</sup>
code	name				Pressures	Threats		
1833	Slender naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	U1	Stable	H H01.05, H H01.08, H H01.09, H J02.07, M H01.01, L H01.03, L I01, L J02, L K01.02, L K01.03, L K02.01, L K02.02	H H01.05, H H01.08, H H01.09, H J02.07, M H01.01, M M01, L H01.03, L I01, L J02, L K01.02, L K01.03, L K02.01, L K02.02	24	13, 54, 55
1990	Nore freshwater pearl mussel	<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>	U2	Declining	H H01.01, H H01.05, H J02.05, H J02.07, H J02.15, M C01.01.01, M C01.03.02, L H01.08	H H01.01, H H01.05, H J02.05, H J02.07, H J02.15, M C01.01, M C01.03.02, L H01.08, L M01	1	16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 54, 55
5046	Killarney shad	<i>Alosa fallax killarnensis</i>	FV	Stable	H E03	H E03, H I01	1	56, 57

<sup>1</sup> Conservation status, trends and pressures and threats are from 2013 Article 17 reporting

Codes used for pressures and threats are standard EU codes. The prefixes H, M and L stand for high, medium and low intensity respectively

<sup>2</sup> No. of SACs selected refers to the number of sites that are selected for the particular habitat

<sup>3</sup> Priority measures are from section G; codes as per column one

## Bird Species

Species code <sup>1</sup>	Species name		Season <sup>2</sup>	Population trend <sup>3</sup>	Range trend	Pressures/ Threats <sup>4</sup>	SPA SCI <sup>5</sup>	Annex I <sup>6</sup>	BoCCI 2013 <sup>7</sup>	Priority measures <sup>8</sup>
A001	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	B	increasing	increasing	H C01, H I01, H K03, M C03, M F02, M G01, M J02, M M02, L A04, L F02, L G01, L H03, L J02.06	1	Annex I	Amber	58, 59
A001	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	W	unknown		M C03, M F02, L G01, L H03	4	Annex I		28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A002	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	W	unknown			1		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A003	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	W	decreasing		M F02, L C03, L G01, L H03	4	Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A004	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	W	increasing		M H01, L G01, L H03, L J02	6		Amber	58, 59
A005	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	W	fluctuating		M F02, L F01, L G01, L H01, L H03	9		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A009	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	B	stable	increasing	M C03, M F02, L C02, L H03, L M01	17		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A013	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	B	unknown	stable	M C03, M H03, M I01, L C02, L F02, L M01	5		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A014	Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	B	unknown	decreasing	M C03, M I01, L C02, L H03, L K03, L M01	11	Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40, 42, 43
A015	Leach's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	B	unknown	stable	H I01, M C03, L C02, L H03, L K03, L M01	1	Annex I	Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40, 42, 43
A016	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M C03, M F02, M H03, L C02, L G01	3		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	B	stable	increasing	M C03, M G01, M H03, L F02, L F03, L K03, L M01	18		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	W	fluctuating		M C03, M F02, M G01, M H03, L C03, L F03, L H03	7		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A018	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M C03, M H03, L C02, L F02, L G01	14		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A028	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	W	stable		L H01	4		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32

Species code <sup>1</sup>	Species name		Season <sup>2</sup>	Population trend <sup>3</sup>	Range trend	Pressures/ Threats <sup>4</sup>	SPA SCI <sup>5</sup>	Annex I <sup>6</sup>	BoCCI 2013 <sup>7</sup>	Priority measures <sup>8</sup>
A037	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	W	decreasing		H M02, M A02, M B01, M C03, M D02, L G01, L H07	3	Annex I	Red	14
A038	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	W	increasing		M C03, M D02, L A02, L A11, L G01, L H07	21	Annex I	Amber	14
A043	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	W	decreasing		M A02, M C03, M D02, M F03, L A11, L G01, L H07	8		Amber	14
A046	Light-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	W	increasing		M A02, M C03, M D02, M G01, L A11, L F01, L G05, L H03, L H07, L I01, L J03	24		Amber	14, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A048	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	W	fluctuating		M F01, M G01, M M01, L F02, L H03	17		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A050	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	W	decreasing		M G01, L C03, L F01, L F03, L H01, L H03, L H07, L I01, L J02, L J03	24		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A051	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	W	increasing		M F03, M H01, L C03, L G01, L H03, L H07, L J02	4		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A052	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	W	stable		L C03, L F03, L G01, L H01, L H03, L H07, L J02	20		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A053	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	W	fluctuating		L C03, L F03, L G01, L H01, L H03, L H07, L J02	8		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A054	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	W	fluctuating		M F03, M G01, L C03, L F01, L H01, L H03, L H07, L J02	11		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A056	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	B	increasing	increasing				Red	58, 59
A056	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	W	fluctuating		M F03, M G01, L C03, L H01, L H03, L H07	16		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A059	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	W	decreasing		M F03, M G01, M H01, M M02, L C03, L H07	6		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	W	increasing		M G01, M H01, M M02, L C03, L F03, L H07	11		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A062	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	W	decreasing		M F02, M F03, M G01, M H01, L C03, L F01, L H03	5		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A063	Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	W	increasing		L F02, L H03	1		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32

Species code <sup>1</sup>	Species name		Season <sup>2</sup>	Population trend <sup>3</sup>	Range trend	Pressures/ Threats <sup>4</sup>	SPA SCI <sup>5</sup>	Annex I <sup>6</sup>	BoCCI 2013 <sup>7</sup>	Priority measures <sup>8</sup>
A064	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	W	unknown					Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A065	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing	H H01, H I01, H K03, M A04, M F02, M M02, L C03, L G01, L G01, L H03	3		Red	58, 59
A065	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	W	fluctuating		M F02, L C03, L G01, L H03	5			28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A067	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	W	decreasing		M F03, M G01, M H01, M M02, L C03, L F01, L H03, L H07	6		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A069	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	W	fluctuating		L C03, L F01, L F02, L G01, L H03	10		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A074	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	B	no value	no value			Annex I	Amber	14
A075	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		not reported	not reported			Annex I	Red	13, 25, 49
A082	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing	H A02, H B02, M C03, M J03, L C01, L F03, L J01	6	Annex I	Amber	13, 25, 49
A082	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	W	decreasing		H A02, H B01, H B02, M A02, M B01, M C03, M C03, M J03, L C01, L C01, L F03, L F03, L G01, L I01, L J01, L J01, L J03	3	Annex I	Amber	13, 25, 49
A091	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	B	increasing	increasing			Annex I	Red	13, 49
A098	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	B	unknown	increasing	H A02, H B01, M B02, M C03, M M02	6	Annex I	Amber	13, 25, 49
A103	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	B	increasing	increasing	L C03, L F03, L J03, L M02	10	Annex I	Green	13
A113	Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	B	stable	increasing				Red	14, 16, 17, 18
A122	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	B	decreasing	stable	H A03.01, H A04.01, H M01.03, M K03.04, L A03.03	10	Annex I	Red	14, 16, 17, 18
A125	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	W	increasing		M G01, M H01, L C03	11		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A130	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	W	stable		M F02, L C03, L F01, L G01, L H03, L J02	16		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32

Species code <sup>1</sup>	Species name		Season <sup>2</sup>	Population trend <sup>3</sup>	Range trend	Pressures/ Threats <sup>4</sup>	SPA SCI <sup>5</sup>	Annex I <sup>6</sup>	BoCCI 2013 <sup>7</sup>	Priority measures <sup>8</sup>
A137	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	W	stable		M F01, M G01, M M01, L C03, L F02, L H03, L J02, L J03	15		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A140	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing	H A04, H B01, H C01, H J01, H K03, M C03, M G01, M M02	4	Annex I	Red	13, 14, 16, 17, 18
A140	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	W	decreasing		M C03, L A02, L F01, L G01, L H03	32	Annex I	Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	W	decreasing		M F01, M F02, M G01, M M01, L C03, L H03, L J02, L J03	21		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A142	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing				Red	14, 16, 17, 18
A142	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	W	decreasing		M C03, L A02, L F01, L G01, L H03	22		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A143	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	W	increasing		M F01, M F02, M G01, M M01, L C03, L H03, L J02, L J03	13		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	W	increasing		M F01, M G01, M M01, L C03, L H03	15		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A148	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	W	increasing		M M01, L C03, L G01, L H03, L J03	4		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	W	decreasing		M F01, M F02, M G01, M M01, L C03, L H03, L J02, L J03	23		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A151	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	W	unknown				Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A155	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	B	stable	stable				Red	21
A156	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	W	increasing		M F01, L A02, L C03, L F02, L G01, L H03, L J02, L J03	25		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A157	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	W	increasing		M F01, M M01, L C03, L F02, L G01, L H03, L J02, L J03	24	Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A160	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	W	decreasing		M C03, M G01, L F01, L F02, L H03, L J02, L J03	19		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A160	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing				Red	13, 14, 16, 17, 18
A162	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	W	stable		M G01, M M01, L C03, L F01, L F02, L H03, L J02, L J03	21		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32

Species code <sup>1</sup>	Species name		Season <sup>2</sup>	Population trend <sup>3</sup>	Range trend	Pressures/ Threats <sup>4</sup>	SPA SCI <sup>5</sup>	Annex I <sup>6</sup>	BoCCI 2013 <sup>7</sup>	Priority measures <sup>8</sup>
A162	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing				Red	13, 14, 16, 17, 18
A164	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	W	stable		M M01, L C03, L F01, L G01, L H03, L J02	4		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A169	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	W	fluctuating		M G01, M M01, L C03, L F01, L H03, L J03	11		Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A176	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	B	increasing	increasing			Annex I	Amber	
A177	Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	W	unknown				Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A179	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M A04, M M01, L C01, L F02, L I01, L I02, L K03, L L08	5		Red	42, 43
A179	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	W	unknown		L C03, L F02, L H03, L J03	14			28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M A04, M M01, L C02, L H03, L I01, L I02, L L08	14		Amber	42, 43
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	W	unknown		L C03, L F02, L H03, L J03	9			28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M F02, M H03, L A04, L C02, L L08	9		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	W	unknown		M F02, M H03, L C03, L F02, L H03, L J03	5			28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A184	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	B	decreasing	increasing	M F02, M H03, L C02, L K03	14		Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A184	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	W	unknown		M F02, M H03, L C03, L F02, L H03, L J03	6			28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A188	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	B	decreasing	increasing	M C03, M F02, M H03	15		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A191	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M C03, M I01, L F02, L I02	9	Annex I	Amber	42, 43
A192	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M C03, M I01, L C02, L F02, L F03, L G01, L I02	2	Annex I	Amber	42, 43
A192	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	P			M C03, M C03, M D01, M G01, M I01	2	Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32



Species code <sup>1</sup>	Species name		Season <sup>2</sup>	Population trend <sup>3</sup>	Range trend	Pressures/ Threats <sup>4</sup>	SPA SCI <sup>5</sup>	Annex I <sup>6</sup>	BoCCI 2013 <sup>7</sup>	Priority measures <sup>8</sup>
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	P			M C03, M C03, M D01, M D03, M G01, M I01	2	Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M C03, M D03, M I01, L A04, L C02, L F02, L G01, L H01, L I02, L K03, L L08	12	Annex I	Amber	42, 43
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	P			M C03, M C03, M D01, M G01, M I01, M M01	2	Annex I	Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M C03, M I01, M M01, L C02, L D03, L F02, L G01, L H01, L I02, L L08	14	Annex I	Amber	42, 43
A195	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	B	increasing	increasing	M C03, M D01, M I01, M I02, M M01, L A04, L F02, L F03, L G01, L L10	8	Annex I	Amber	42, 43
A199	Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	B	stable	increasing	M C03, M H03, L C02, L F02, L G01	11		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A200	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	B	decreasing	increasing	M C03, M H03, L F02, L G01, L M01	10		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A204	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	B	increasing	decreasing	M C03, M H03, M I01, L C02, L F02, L G01	10		Amber	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40
A213	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	B	decreasing	increasing				Red	14
A229	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	B	decreasing	increasing	L A11, L D01, L G01, L H01, L I01, L J02	2	Annex I	Amber	25
A257	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	B	decreasing	stable				Red	13, 14
A261	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	B	decreasing	stable				Red	
A275	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing				Red	14
A282	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing				Red	13
A346	Chough	<i>Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax</i>	B	stable	stable	M A02, M A04, L E06, L G01	15	Annex I	Amber	13, 14
A367	Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing				Red	14
A376	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	B	stable	decreasing				Red	14

Species code <sup>1</sup>	Species name		Season <sup>2</sup>	Population trend <sup>3</sup>	Range trend	Pressures/ Threats <sup>4</sup>	SPA SCI <sup>5</sup>	Annex I <sup>6</sup>	BoCCI 2013 <sup>7</sup>	Priority measures <sup>8</sup>
A395	Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	W	decreasing		H M01, H M02, M A02, M A06, M C03, M D02, M D05, M F01, M F03, M G01, M H03, L A04, L A11, L B01, L H07, L K03	22	Annex I	Amber	14
A396	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	W	increasing		M C03, M D02, L A11	22	Annex I	Amber	14
A463	Red Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	B	decreasing	stable				Red	13
A466-A	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>	B	decreasing	decreasing	H A02, H A03, H A04, H A08, H K03, M B01, M C01, M I01, M J01, M M02	6	Annex I	Red	13, 14, 16, 17, 18
A644	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	B	increasing	increasing				Red	14
A685-B	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	W	unknown					Red	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A697	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	B	increasing	increasing			Annex I	Green	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
A697	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	W	increasing				Annex I		28, 29, 30, 31, 32

<sup>1</sup> Species are listed if they are SPA trigger species; Annex I species; species listed as red on the 2013 BoCCI list

<sup>2</sup> B denotes breeding; W denotes wintering; P denotes passage

<sup>3</sup> Population trend and range trend are the short-term trends from 2013 Article 12 reporting. Range trends are only reported for breeding species

<sup>4</sup> Pressure/Threats are from 2013 Article 12 reporting. Codes used for pressures and threats are standard EU codes. The prefixes H, M and L stand for high, medium and low intensity respectively. Pressures/Threats are only reported for SPA trigger species

<sup>5</sup> SPA SCI refers to the number of SPAs for which the species has been listed a Special Conservation Interest

<sup>6</sup> Annex I indicates species that are listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive

<sup>7</sup> BoCCI 2013 gives status as listed in Colhoun, K. & Cummins, S. (2013). *Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 2014-2019. Irish Birds 9: 523-544*

<sup>8</sup> Priority measures are from section G; codes as per column one

## **Section H: Monitoring, evaluation and updating of PAFs**

This (February 2014) version of the Irish PAF reflects updates arising from;

1. the Article 17 2013 report on the status of Annex I habitats and Annex II species in the Habitats Directive
2. the Article 12 2014 report (on status of species listed in the Birds Directive)
3. the new “Birds of Conservation Concern” (BoCCI), which provides up-to-date red and amber lists for Ireland.

The PAF will be revised as necessary over the next operating period.

It is recommended (e.g. see measure 4 in G.1.a) that monitoring measures are built into all funding allocations, schemes, projects etc. so that progress and value for money can be adequately assessed. This will facilitate more strategic evaluation of management measures in the future. In addition, it is suggested that the PAF priority measures should be explicitly referenced in relation to operating programme design.