

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC 000484



An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

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Citation:

**NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives: Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC 000484.
Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local
Government and Heritage.**

**Series Editors: Rebecca Jeffrey and Christina Campbell
ISSN 2009-4086**

Introduction

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

A site-specific conservation objective aims to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at that site.

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Notes/Guidelines:

1. The targets given in these conservation objectives are based on best available information at the time of writing. As more information becomes available, targets for attributes may change. These will be updated periodically, as necessary.
2. An appropriate assessment based on these conservation objectives will remain valid even if the targets are subsequently updated, providing they were the most recent objectives available when the assessment was carried out. It is essential that the date and version are included when objectives are cited.
3. Assessments cannot consider an attribute in isolation from the others listed for that habitat or species, or for other habitats and species listed for that site. A plan or project with an apparently small impact on one attribute may have a significant impact on another.
4. Please note that the maps included in this document do not necessarily show the entire extent of the habitats and species for which the site is listed. This should be borne in mind when appropriate assessments are being carried out.
5. When using these objectives, it is essential that the relevant backing/supporting documents are consulted, particularly where instructed in the targets or notes for a particular attribute.

Qualifying Interests

** indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive*

000484	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC
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1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks
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Please note that this SAC overlaps with Cross Lough (Killadoon) SPA (004212) and is adjacent to West Connaght Coast SAC (002298). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping and adjacent sites as appropriate.

Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications

Supporting documents, NPWS reports and publications are available for download from: www.npws.ie/Publications

NPWS Documents

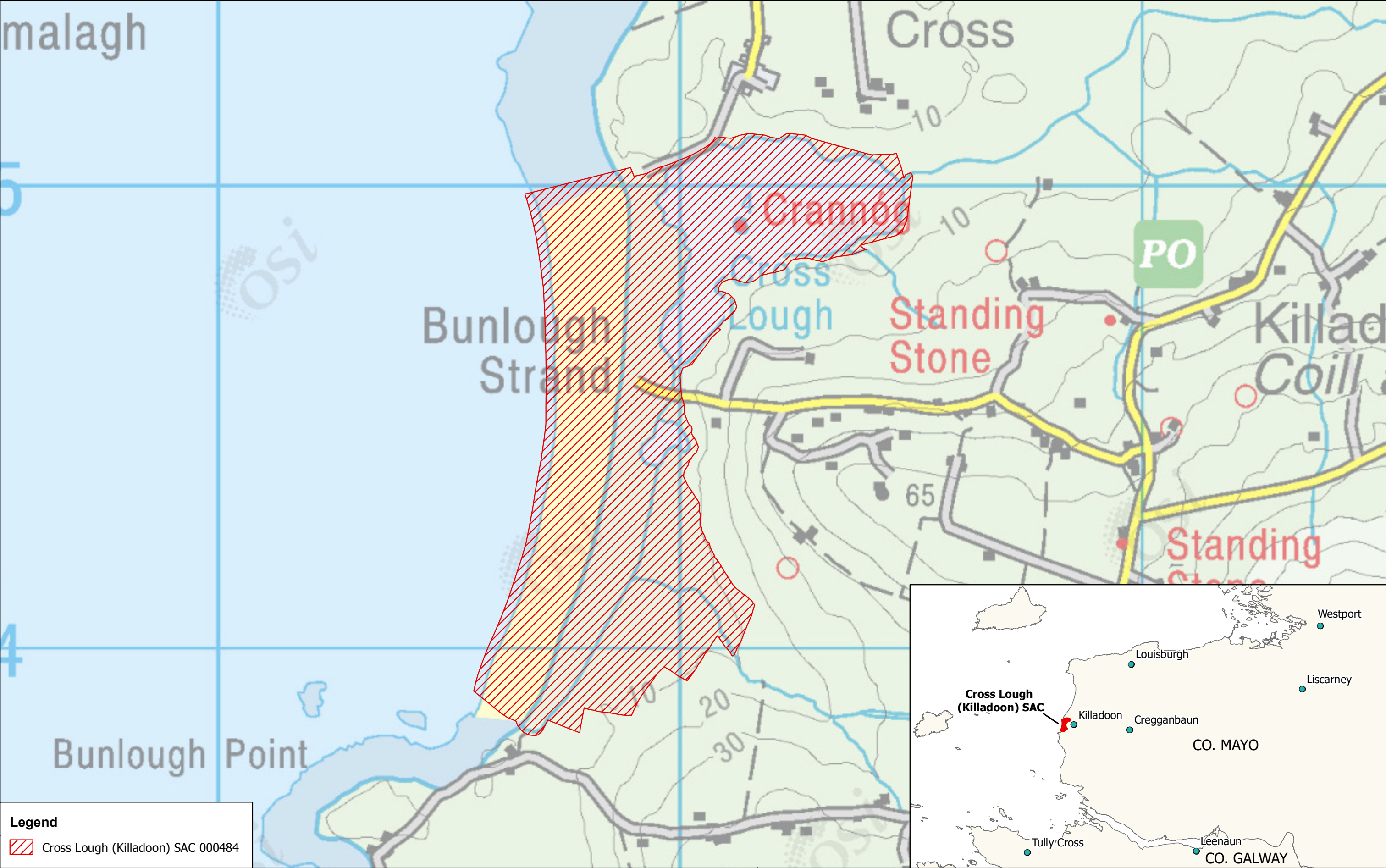
Year :	2017
Title :	Survey and assessment of vegetated shingle and associated habitats at 30 coastal sites in Ireland
Author :	Martin, J.R.; Daly, O.H.; Devaney F.M.
Series :	Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 98
Year :	2021
Title :	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC (site code: 484) Conservation objectives supporting document-coastal habitats V1
Author :	NPWS
Series :	Conservation Objectives supporting document

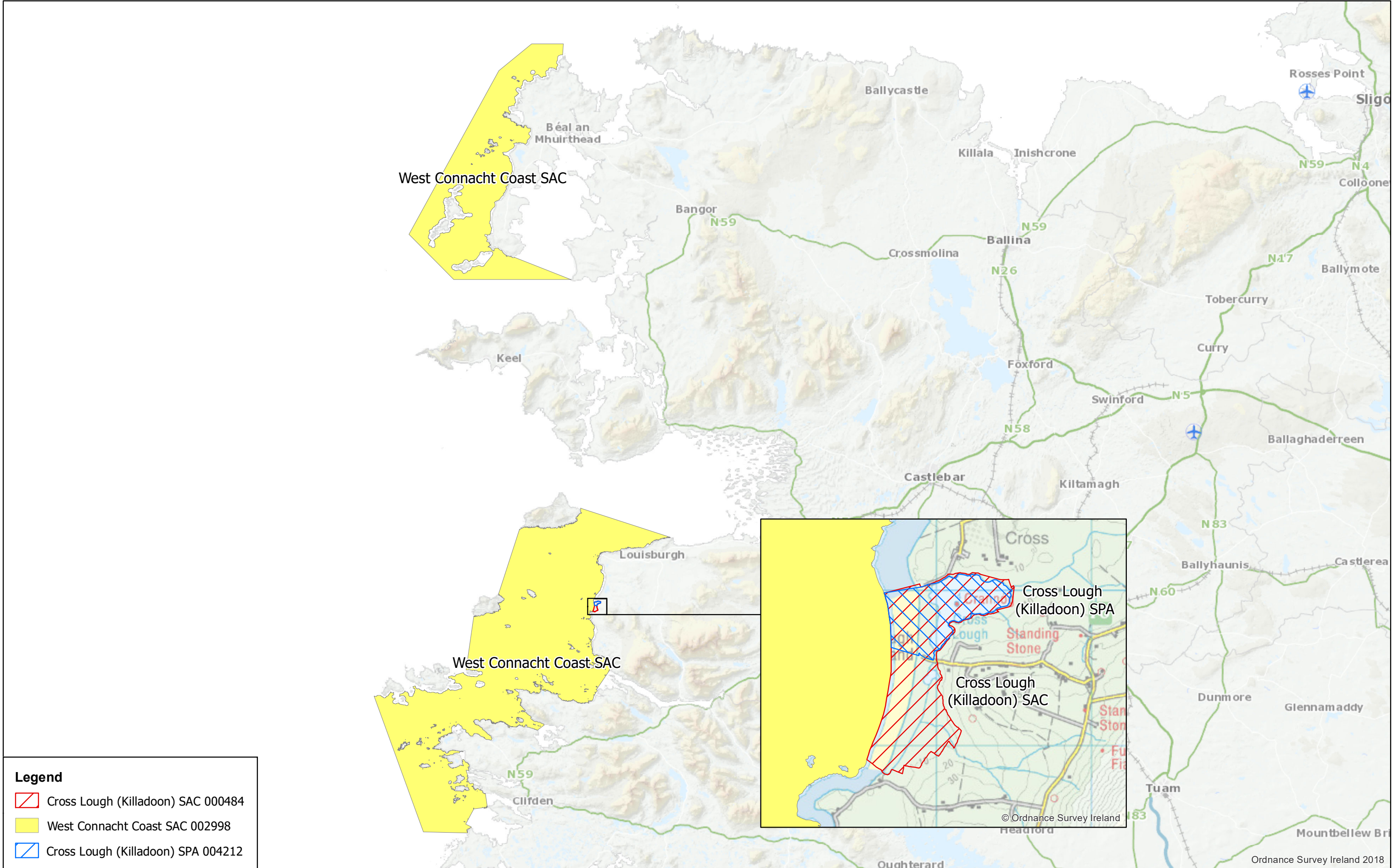
Conservation Objectives for : Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC [000484]

1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Perennial vegetation of stony banks in Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Perennial vegetation of stony banks has not been mapped in detail for Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC and thus the exact total area of the qualifying habitat in the SAC is unknown. See the Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC conservation objectives supporting document for coastal habitats for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	See the coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply	Presence/absence of physical barriers	Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	See the coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: disturbance	Percentage	No more than 20% of the habitat affected by disturbance	Attribute and target based on Martin et al. (2017). Disturbance can include damage from heavy trampling, vehicle damage and removal of substrate. See the coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Attribute and target based on Martin et al. (2017). See the coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: communities and typical species	Occurrence	Maintain the typical species within the range of vegetated shingle communities	Attribute and target based on Martin et al. (2017) where information on the vegetated shingle communities and associated typical species lists are presented. See the coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: native negative indicator species	Percentage	Native negative indicator species cover in any individual monitoring stop should not be more than 25%; no negative indicator species should be present in more than 60% of monitoring stops	Attribute and target based on Martin et al. (2017) where the list of native negative indicator species for the habitat is also presented. Negative indicators include species indicative of changes in nutrient status and species not considered characteristic of the habitat. See the coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: non-native species	Percentage	Non-native species cover in any individual monitoring stop should not be more than 1%; non-native species should not be present in more than 20% of monitoring stops; cover of non-native species across the whole site should not be more than 1%	Attribute and target based on Martin et al. (2017). Non-native species can be invasive and have deleterious effects on native vegetation. Low targets are set as non-native species can spread rapidly and are most easily dealt with when still at lower abundances. See the coastal habitats supporting document for further details





Legend

Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC 000484

West Connacht Coast SAC 002998

Cross Lough (Killadoon) SPA 004212