



## **FORMAT FOR REPORTS**

### **OF THE PARTIES**

**AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY  
WATERBIRDS (The Hague, 1995)**

**Implementation during the period ...2002..... to...2005.....**

**Contracting Party: Ireland**

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Their contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

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## 1. Overview of Action Plan implementation

### 1.1 Summary of progress to date

Comprehensive legislation is in place in Ireland to meet the obligations of AEWA. This legislation has essentially been in place since the introduction of the Wildlife Act 1976. A relatively recent updating of this legislation, via the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000, added one further provision to explicitly reflect an AEWA commitment relating to the introduction/control of non-native species. Other key legislation is the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 and various other statutory instruments establishing Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).

There is a long tradition of work – research, monitoring and conservation - on waterbirds and wetlands in Ireland, undertaken by State bodies, NGOS (both conservation and hunting ones) and individuals. During the recent period covered by this report, much activity has focussed on the identification and designation of sites of European/international importance for waterbirds and wetlands, and on the continuation of national monitoring schemes and research.

Considering species covered by AEWA, the Irish Vertebrate Red Data Book (Whilde 1993) identified 'threatened' waterbird species as follows: two species Extinct (Bittern, Red-necked Phalarope); three species Endangered (Common Scoter, Corncrake, Roseate Tern); and three species classified as Vulnerable (Golden Plover, Dunlin, Little Tern). It assigned a further four waterbird species (Whooper Swan, Greenland White-fronted Goose, Barnacle Goose and Light-bellied Brent Goose) to the category 'internationally important' (taxa which are common/or widespread in Ireland but considered rare or threatened in the EU).

Another assessment completed in 1999 (Newton *et al* 1999), the Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (BoCCI), identified 18 species as being 'red listed'. Of these, seven were waterbird species (Black-necked Grebe, Common Scoter, Corncrake, Lapwing, Curlew, Red-necked Phalarope, Roseate Tern). A further 77 species, including many waterbird species were assigned to the 'amber list'. The latter list includes not only species which have undergone moderate declines in Ireland in the last 25 years, but also species for which Ireland holds an important part of the European or flyway population, or significant concentrations especially of breeding seabirds or wintering wildfowl and waders.

### 1.2 Outline of planned actions for national implementation over the next three years

Implementation and review of the National Biodiversity Plan. A review of Ireland's current National Biodiversity Plan has just been completed. The drafting of the new National Biodiversity Plan to cover the period 2007-2011 will commence during 2006.

Completion and consolidation of the NATURA 2000 network of sites of European/international importance – Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

Identification and designation of nationally important sites for biodiversity – Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) – including for waterbirds and their habitats.

Continuation, and improvement where necessary, of national monitoring schemes and research programmes for waterbirds and wetlands (i.e. Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS), Countryside Bird Survey (CBS), Upland breeding wader survey, single species surveys, monitoring of status of protected areas).

Implementation and, or, development, of specific conservation programmes or Species Action Plans for key species, including ones covered by AEWA such as Light-bellied Brent Goose (the Brent Goose Conservation Programme is a North/South Partnership involving the Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland), Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) and National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)), Greenland White-fronted Goose, Corncrake, Roseate Tern and Little Tern.

Greater integration of biodiversity into the national agri-environment scheme (potentially for example for breeding waders) and other sectors.

### *1.3 Outline of priorities for international co-operation over the next three years*

Continue and enhance co-operation on biodiversity with Northern Ireland. A representative from the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government sits on the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Group while Northern Ireland will be invited to provide a representative to the Irish Biodiversity Forum which will be established by the end of this year.

Continue to work with Member States and the European Commission to secure the conservation of biodiversity across the Community and to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.

Support the implementation, and future development, of the EC Biodiversity Strategy and other Community initiatives to ensure they are successful and widely supported in providing for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Support the development and implementation of AEWA and other key related agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention.

Seek to ensure, in co-operation with other relevant states, that the Greenland White-fronted Goose International Action Plan is finalised, adopted and implemented.

Seek to provide enhanced and specific support for biodiversity in Ireland's development co-operation policy and programme.

Support for, and involvement with, various co-operative initiatives including:- Species Action Plans (particularly those involving co-operation with Northern Ireland);

Breeding & Wintering Atlas for Britain & Ireland;  
EU Hunting Initiative;  
EU Species Action Plans for Annex I species (Birds Directive); and  
EU Management Plans for Annex II huntable species with an unfavourable  
conservation status.



## 2. Species conservation

### Legal measures

*2.1 Has a national policy/strategy or legislation to protect and conserve species covered by the Agreement (Table 1: column A; column B) and their supporting important areas been developed? If so:*

*a. What are the main features of the policy/legislation?*

Wildlife legislation in Ireland provides comprehensive species protection provisions for all bird species, including waterbirds. This legislation also provides for the conservation of areas important for AEWA species through the establishment of protected areas for sites of European/international importance as well as for those of national significance. Planning legislation and other consent systems where relevant is also important in conserving biodiversity. Other legislation, including that concerned with water, waste, pollution control, and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) also contribute to protecting the wider environment, including habitats which are important for waterbirds.

As well as 'species protection' and protected areas, biodiversity conservation in the wider countryside is also important. A key focus of the National Biodiversity Plan is to ensure that all sectors provide for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Implementation of the Plan, including through the operation of an Inter-Departmental Committee in which all Government Departments participate, is expanding responsibility for biodiversity out from traditional areas such as agriculture and forestry to comprehend all sectors.

*b. Which organisations are responsible for implementation?*

At State level, the National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government is the lead authority.

*c. How does it relate to other national initiatives (e.g. national Biodiversity Action Plans)?*

The Government adopted a National Biodiversity Plan in 2002. This Plan contains various generic and specific actions, which are directly relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of waterbird species and habitats covered by AEWA. A mid-term review of the National Biodiversity Plan was submitted to Government in mid-2005. The Plan included a specific commitment to ratify AEWA, which was fulfilled in 2002.

*2.2 What legal measures or practices has your country developed to prohibit or regulate for the following (refer also to section 4 on hunting):*

*a. Taking of, and trade in birds listed in Column A and B of Table 1 (where utilization or trade contravenes the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1 (a) and 2.1.2 of the Action Plan)?*

The killing, taking, hunting and trade in (sale, purchase), and possession of all bird species, including waterbirds, is closely regulated under legislation (the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000).

All populations of the species listed in column A of Table 1, with one exception (Golden Plover) are fully protected under the Wildlife Acts and may not be hunted. A small number of the species listed in column B (see Box below) may be hunted during an open season under license. The open seasons order is regularly reviewed by Government in consultation with conservation and hunting stakeholders to ensure that only species, which can withstand hunting, are so listed. The Minister has the power to vary or close the open season. It generally runs from 1<sup>st</sup> September to 31<sup>st</sup> January. Trade may be permitted, under license only, for a small number of species on the open seasons order.

**Species currently on the Open Seasons Order**

Greylag Goose (feral)  
Canada Goose (feral)  
Wigeon  
Gadwall  
Teal  
Mallard  
Pintail  
Shoveler  
Pochard  
Tufted Duck  
Scaup  
Goldeneye  
Ruddy Duck  
Red Grouse  
Red-legged Partridge  
Cock Pheasant  
Golden Plover  
Jack Snipe  
Snipe  
Woodcock  
Curlew  
Woodpigeon

Sixty-eight Wildfowl Sanctuaries have been established where hunting is prohibited all year round.

*b. Methods of taking?*

Many methods of taking are prohibited or controlled under wildlife legislation. All non-selective and indiscriminate means of killing are prohibited (e.g. the use of a repeating or automatic weapon; use of traps, nets, poisons, etc; use

of mechanically propelled vehicles, vessels, aircraft; lamps, mirrors, devices for night shooting; and hunting protected species at night are all generally prohibited).

*c. Setting of taking limits and monitoring these limits?*

Under wildlife legislation, the Minister has powers to set bag limits for game species. To date, such statutory bag limits have not been set. It is intended that from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006, commercial shoot operators (which must have a license) will be required to make bag returns. A national hunting organisation – the National Association of Regional Game Councils – operates and promotes a voluntary scheme for bag returns.

*d. Sustainable hunting of species listed in Categories 2 and 3 (and marked by an asterisk) in Column A only?*

Only one such species listed in column A may be hunted in Ireland, namely the Golden Plover. However, this species may be hunted in Ireland in winter only, when the vast majority of the Golden Plover present in the country are from the population breeding in Iceland and the Faroes.

*e. Exemptions to the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3?*

Exemptions are only permitted under license, and in practice are very limited. Exemptions may be licensed by the Minister for, *inter alia*, public health, air safety, serious damage to crops, research or conservation reasons.

## **Single Species Action Plans**

*2.3 Of the species covered by the Agreement (species listed in Table 1: column A), which spend part or all of their life history in your country, which have formal international (Category 1, species marked with an asterisk) or national (column A) Single Species Action Plans:*

- a. Proposed?*
- b. In preparation?*
- c. Being implemented?*

Formal International/EU Plans have been drafted or are virtually finalised for the following species which occur in Ireland: Greenland White-fronted Goose, Light-bellied Brent Goose, Roseate Tern and Corncrake. Discussions are currently taking place in the EU regarding the preparation of Action Plans for further globally threatened bird species. Notwithstanding the absence of formally adopted international action plans, specific conservation programmes are in place in Ireland for Greenland White-fronted Goose, Light-bellied Brent Goose and Roseate Tern. In the case of the Corncrake, a formal North-South (Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland) Species Action Plan is at the final draft stage.

Ireland was closely involved with the development of the International Species Action Plans for the Greenland White-fronted Goose (formal plan previously drafted, but not yet agreed) and for the Light-bellied Brent Goose (plan yet to be formally adopted).

*Please append a list of species and their action plan status. (For international plans indicate which other countries are involved in plan development/implementation.)*

## **Emergency measures**

*2.4 Describe any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action that your country has undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to conserve species in response to unfavourable or endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area.*

Open Seasons orders may be suspended because of severe weather or for any other reason specified by the Minister.

Ruddy Duck has been placed on the Open Seasons Order in response to European concern.

## **Re-establishments**

*2.5 Has a policy on species re-establishments been developed in your country? If yes, please outline the main features of the policy and give details of any re-establishment programmes for species covered by the Agreement.*

There are no programmes, or plans at present, for re-establishments of AEWA species in Ireland.

## **Introductions**

*2.6 Has your country developed and implemented legal measures to prohibit the introduction of nonnative species? Please provide details, particularly describing measures to control the release or introduction of non-native species (please indicate which species and their status).*

Under the Wildlife Acts, it is an offence (since 2000) to release a non-native species (fauna or flora), to allow it to escape, or to establish it, in the wild. The Minister also has powers to prohibit the importation into the State (but from outside the EU only) of any species. Consideration is being given to making regulations in relation to certain high-risk species.

Introduction of non-native species into an SAC or SPA is a notifiable action, i.e. an action on which landowners must consult the Minister and get consent in advance.

Provisions in national legislation, together with EU Regulations, also control the importation of non-native CITES listed species.

A major review of invasive alien species in Ireland and Northern Ireland was recently completed jointly by NPWS and the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland. An implementation programme addressing the key recommendations of the review will commence shortly.

### **3. Habitat conservation**

#### **Habitat inventories**

*3.1 Has your country developed and published inventories of important habitats for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, please provide details, including any provisions to maintain or update these inventories.*

Wetland sites for most AEWA species have been relatively well surveyed for many years and many are subject to ongoing annual monitoring through the Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS).

Various surveys and inventories of important habitats for AEWA species have been undertaken. The first attempt at a full inventory of important areas for nature conservation, including many wetlands and waterbird sites, was undertaken by the State in the 1970s. A major re-survey was carried out in the early 1990s. A review of Ireland's internationally important bird sites was commissioned in 1993 by the NPWS and the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland. Subsequently, there have been a number of surveys of specific habitats (e.g. bogs, coastal sites, turloughs) which had not previously been systematically surveyed in earlier inventories largely with a view to the identification of a complete network of sites of European importance (SACs, SPAs).

*3.2 Has your country undertaken a strategic review of sites to develop a national network of important sites or areas for species covered by the Agreement? Please append a list of identified sites of international importance.*

To date, a network of 128 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) has been identified in Ireland. A strategic review of this network is currently underway (mid-2005). The SPA network includes many sites for species covered by AEWA, reflecting Ireland's importance for wintering waterbirds and also breeding seabirds.

#### **Conservation of areas**

*3.3 Describe the legal frameworks and other measures through which sites (including transfrontier sites) including of international importance gain practical protection. (Please append a list of internationally important protected sites.)*

The main types of protected areas for biodiversity in Ireland and their extent are shown in the Table below. A number of sites have multiple designations. The area within the Natura 2000 network (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) in Ireland is some 11,644 km<sup>2</sup>. This includes some 2,300 km<sup>2</sup> of designated marine areas. In addition, some 129 sites comprising primarily peatland habitat are designated as Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) under domestic legislation. Other habitat types will be protected as Natural Heritage Areas in the coming years.

While major expansion of the protected area network has taken place over the last two decades, the process of site selection and designation is an ongoing one.

There are various types of statutory protection afforded to these categories of protected areas. National Parks are State owned, as are the majority of Nature Reserves. The most extensive types of protected areas – SPAs, SACs and NHAs – are generally in private ownership. They are afforded statutory protection primarily under wildlife and also planning legislation. Essentially, any activities or projects likely to have a significant negative impact on the ecological interest of the site is generally prohibited. The conservation provisions include the following:

- Protection applies from the date the site is first proposed;
- Publication of proposed sites and notification of landowners;
- Activities which are potentially damaging to certain habitats, termed notifiable actions, may only be carried out with the consent of the Minister;
- An assessment must be carried out of any proposed activity likely to affect the site;
- Permission for damaging developments may not normally be given, except for overriding reasons of public interest;
- Sites damaged illegally must be restored;
- Sites must be included in local authority Development Plans;
- Compensation is payable to landowners for any losses suffered as a consequence of the designation.

Sites gain practical protection under two State run schemes: Rural Environment Protection Scheme and the Cessation of Turf Cutting Scheme.

Under the Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS), administered by the Department of Agriculture and Food, landowners within conservation areas must draw up plans with an approved planner and an environmentalist. The plan covers such matters as conservation, environmental protection measures and stocking levels.

Owners of land within areas designated for conservation receive additional income support under this Scheme.

Another State-run scheme, administered by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, is designed to conserve raised bog habitats. The scheme's objective is to end domestic turf-cutting within conservation areas. To this end, raised bog is purchased by the State from landowners. Turbary (turf-cutting) rights may also be bought out to prevent damage to this important habitat. The rates of payment were substantially increased in 2004 following national discussions with stakeholder organizations.

***Main categories and extent of protected areas in Ireland***

<b>Category</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Area covered (ha)</b>	<b>Number of sites</b>	<b>Protective measures</b>
Nature Reserves	Conservation of flora, fauna and habitats	18,000	78	Statutory protection; generally State ownership; wardening

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	Conservation of bird species and habitats of European importance	230,000	128	Statutory Protection to protect ecological interest
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Conservation of habitats and flora and fauna of European importance	1,097,500	420	Statutory Protection to protect ecological interest
Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs)	Conservation of flora, fauna, habitats and geological sites of national importance	42,500	129 (mainly peatland sites)	Statutory Protection to protect ecological interest; and, or planning laws;
National Parks	Nature conservation and public use & appreciation	60,000	6	State owned; wardening
Refuges for Fauna Refuges for Flora	Conservation of habitat/site for named species of animal or plant	N/A	7 0	Statutory Protection for named species
Ramsar sites	Conservation of wetlands of international importance under Ramsar Convention	70,550	47	Statutory protection through national legislation, or State ownership
Wildfowl Sanctuaries	Hunting of birds not permitted	N/A	68	Statutory enforcement of hunting controls

*3.4 Has your country developed a management planning process for protected sites? If yes, please outline the types of management plans and organisations responsible for development and implementation.*

Under the EU (Natural Habitats) Regulations, the Minister may put in place management plans for SACs and SPAs. The National Parks and Wildlife Service has a unit who prepares these plans. Management plans, have, or are being, prepared by NPWS for all SACs and SPAs.

In relation to NHAs, the Minister may include whatever protective provisions he thinks fit in the order designating the site. In practice, plans will also be prepared for these sites.



Additionally, the Minister may enter into a binding management agreement with a landowner for the conservation of a protected area, or any other lands which are important for biodiversity.

*3.5 How many protected sites have formal management plans (please append a list of sites and their management planning status):*

- a. Proposed?*
- b. In preparation?*
- c. Being implemented?*

Two hundred and ninety five draft conservation plans for SACs and SPAs have been completed, with a public consultation phase now underway.

A new management planning structure is being put in place for Ireland's National Parks, which commenced with the launch of the Wicklow Mountains and Killarney National Park Management Plans in 2005.

Additionally, 4,500 Commonage Framework Plans have been completed for areas – mainly in the uplands – which have been subject to overgrazing in the past due to unsustainable stocking of sheep or cattle.

*3.6 What measures does your country have in place to ensure the wise use of wetland habitats and to prevent habitat degradation e.g. pollution control and managing water resources? Please provide examples of best practice initiatives particularly involving cross-sectoral co-operation or public participation.*

There are a variety of statutory and other measures in place which control damaging activities and which contribute to the wise use of wetlands. These include wildlife, planning, and pollution control legislation, the National Biodiversity Plan, the National Sustainable Development Strategy and most recently, the EC Water Framework Directive which entered into force in December 2000. The Directive lays down deadlines for the delivery of specific tasks between 2000 and 2015. All deadlines have been met to date in Ireland including the transposition of the Directive, the establishment of River Basin Districts, and the publication of a major Characterisation report for all areas in December 2004.

The National Parks & Wildlife Service, in close co-operation with the communities of South County Waterford and Waterford County Council, has undertaken a pioneering initiative using Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICWs) in the Annestown Stream Valley. This initiative, which has been extended by NPWS to other locations in Ireland, is an ecological restoration project. The objective is to create a rich array of habitats and diverse biota while also improving water quality as a first priority.

There are also examples of specific measures of cross-sectoral co-operation which are directly concerned with the wise use of wetlands. For example, there is a formal consultation process between the State drainage authority the Office of Public Works (OPW) Fisheries and, *inter alia*, the National Parks and Wildlife Service re the annual drainage maintenance programme. The OPW is completing a strategy to identify conservation aspects of NATURA 2000 sites that are sensitive to potential impact of

drainage maintenance operations. Emanating from this process, the OPW will be carrying out Ecological Assessments (EcA) on a series of species and habitats, including some wetlands, as listed in Annex 1 of the EU Habitats Directive. Practical mitigating and enhancement measures identified for wetland habitats will be implemented in the State's drainage maintenance operations.

## **Rehabilitation and restoration**

*3.7 Does your country have a policy for the identification, rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands important for species covered by the Agreement? Please provide examples of rehabilitation and restoration projects and initiatives undertaken.*

There is no overall policy for the identification and rehabilitation of wetlands important for AEWA species.

In the case of SACs, where a site has been damaged in contravention of the conservation conditions, the Minister has the power to order the owner, or the person who caused the damage, to restore the site (or if necessary, the Minister may restore the site and recover the costs in the courts).

Specific rehabilitation projects include one currently underway to restore 1,200 hectares of active blanket bog in candidate SACs located at 14 sites throughout Ireland. Many of the project sites have been impacted in the past to a considerable degree by afforestation and associated activities. This project is being funded by Coillte Teoranta – the State owned forestry company – and the EU LIFE-Nature programme. A previous restoration project was undertaken (financed for some 2.5 million euro by the EU Cohesion Fund and NPWS) to conserve and restore a number of raised bogs. Restoration ecology projects are also underway to develop economic alternatives to existing upland use and overgrazing problems through, *inter alia*, the use of traditional cattle breeds.

The Commonage Framework Plans (see 3.5) are intended to restore vegetation to overgrazed commonages, mostly in hill areas on peat. The Single Farm Payment is conditional on adhering to the Commonage Framework Plan.

## 4. Management of human activities

### Hunting

*4.1 Outline the main features of legislation or legal measures in your country to control hunting of the species covered by the Agreement (e.g. use of lead shot and poisoned baits, and to eliminate illegal taking).*

All bird species are protected in Ireland. Only a limited number of 'game' species may be hunted under licence during a prescribed open season (generally 1<sup>st</sup> September to 31<sup>st</sup> January). Only species which can sustain hunting are included on the order. Methods of hunting are restricted – generally in the case of waterbirds to the use of shotguns. Penalties for contravention of the Wildlife Acts, including illegal hunting, were substantially increased in the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000. Penalties have increased from a previous maximum of €634 to a new maximum of €63,000. The Amendment Act also made provision for the first time for the imposition of prison sentences (of up to two years) in certain circumstances.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service has a network of staff throughout the country who actively enforce the Wildlife Acts, including the provisions governing hunting.

The use of lead shot is currently not prohibited. Initial discussions have taken place between the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the National Association of Regional Game Councils (NARGC) on the issue of lead shot.

*4.2 Does your country monitor hunting levels? If so, how is this information collated and reported?*

The open seasons order is reviewed annually in consultation with stakeholders to ensure that only species whose populations can sustain hunting are included in the order.

NPWS does not currently collect bag statistics (Also, please see section 2.2c).

*4.3 Describe action undertaken by hunting clubs and organisations to manage hunting activity e.g. cooperative action, issuing of licences and proficiency testing of individual members.*

The National Association of Regional Game Councils (NARGC) is the main organisation concerned with the hunting of waterbirds in Ireland. It has 985 affiliated clubs, and 24,500 members. In 1997 the NARGC established, in partnership with FACE Europe and Ducks Unlimited in the U.S., the Irish Habitat Conservation Stamp Programme, which raises finance for conservation projects with the emphasis on wetlands. Currently, the NARGC is the sole promoter of this initiative under the new title of the Irish Habitat Trust. Annually, it provides grant aid to on average 20 to 30 projects, mainly for the creation and improvement of small wetlands.

The NARGC also runs regular Proficiency Courses, the syllabus of which includes

conservation obligations under the Wildlife Acts and international legislation. The Courses are followed by an exam and certification. The Association also has a network of 28 Course Instructors all of whom have been qualified to an international standard. To date, the NARGC has placed some 13,000 of its members through its Proficiency Course. The NARGC also promotes the submission of hunters' bag returns each year and to this end it secures commercial sponsorship annually for that purpose. The NARGC also maintains figures on the numbers of mink and other predator species culled by its members.

## **Eco-tourism**

*4.4 What is the status of eco-tourism programmes or initiatives in your country? Please provide examples of projects with an indication of the significant outcomes.*

*4.5 What social and economic benefits accrue to the local communities from the conservation of important waterbird sites?*

There has been no rigorous review or assessment of the benefits of such programmes/resources. Tourism is an important part of the Irish economy and the general agreement is that Ireland's environment, landscape and 'green image' are a very considerable factor underpinning the tourism sector. Eco-tourism, though still a niche market, is increasing.

## **Other human activities**

*4.6 Does your country carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of activities potentially affecting protected sites or areas important for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, briefly describe the main features of your EIA policy and procedures.*

National legislation reflects the requirements of the EU EIA Directive, 85/337/EEC (as amended). EIA is mandatory for all projects listed in Annex I of the EIA Directive. Most other activities likely to significantly affect the environment are listed in Annex II of the Directive. Irish law sets thresholds for these activities above which EIA is mandatory. In addition, EIA may be required for sub-threshold activities where such activities are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

*4.7 Please describe the main features of your planning policy and provide examples of practical implementation (e.g. activities to minimising disturbance of species populations or limit the impact of species populations on crops or fisheries). Please summarize any land-use conflicts especially emphasising successful solutions to problems encountered in promoting the wise-use of waterbirds and their habitats.*

National Planning Policy is set principally through the Planning and Development Act, 2000. At the local level, planning policy including development control is delivered by the local authority - primarily through the Development Plan with the support of formal guidance issued by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. There are a small number of mandatory objectives which Development Plans must include, and the conservation of European (SACs, SPAs) and nationally important (NHAs) sites for biodiversity is one of these. All planning applications within or likely to impact on such sites

are assessed to ensure that such impacts are either avoided or satisfactorily mitigated but where the proposed development is considered inappropriate, development consent will not be granted.

There are no major conflicts of national significance involving waterbirds and crops or fisheries. There are however conflicts or concerns in certain areas or sites involving Cormorants and fisheries, waterbirds and aquaculture, human disturbance and wetlands, pollution of wetlands, mink (an introduced species) and waterbirds, or grazing waterbirds and agriculture.

## 5. Research and monitoring

### Status of research and monitoring programmes for species

*5.1 How are priorities for research identified in your country? Please briefly describe your country's research programmes, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, for wetland habitats and for species covered by the Agreement (e.g. studies into species population, ecology and migratory patterns). Please append a list of research activities initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years.*

Priorities for research on waterbirds at State level are identified principally by the National Parks and Wildlife Service in relation to their statutory obligations under national and EU law, frequently in consultation with NGOs, other State bodies concerned with research (e.g. the statutory Heritage Council, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Marine Institute, COFORD (the forestry research Council)) or universities.

Other research priorities are identified by NGOs (in particular, BirdWatch Ireland (BWI)) and universities.

In 2003, a National Platform for Biodiversity Research was established to underpin the scientific basis for the delivery of the National Biodiversity Plan. It is currently (mid-2005) finalising a Biodiversity Knowledge Programme for Ireland. This will provide both a Framework and priorities for biodiversity research in Ireland.

*5.2 What monitoring activities does your country undertake, including any bilateral or multilateral cooperative action, of wetland areas and species covered by the Agreement (e.g. national monitoring schemes, International Waterfowl Census)? Please append a list of monitoring activities or programmes initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years*

A number of monitoring programmes involving waterbirds and their habitats are undertaken. Some have been in place for many years. They are carried out by State bodies (especially the National Parks and Wildlife Service), NGOs (especially BirdWatch Ireland (BWI)) and individuals, frequently as co-operative ventures.

The principal scheme for monitoring populations of non-breeding waterbirds is the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS), which was initiated in the mid-1990s. I-WeBS is a partnership involving NPWS, BWI, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (UK), and many individuals. It monitors the status and trends of waterbird populations and also serves to identify important sites for waterbirds. The information collected by I-WeBS has underpinned the selection of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in Ireland. A book – Ireland's Wetlands and their Waterbirds – is about to be published drawing together the results of I-WeBS in the Republic and the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) in Northern Ireland for the period 1994 to 2001. It includes information on over 200 important sites throughout Ireland and on 80 waterbird species.

I-WeBS includes a number of additional surveys targeting particular species, especially those which are regularly present in non-wetland habitat. These include annual surveys of Light-bellied Brent Goose and Greylag Goose, and surveys of migratory swans every five

years. Additionally, a survey of non-estuarine coast (Non-Estuarine Waterbird Survey, NEWS) was carried out during the winter 1997/1998 and aimed to provide an estimate of waterbird numbers wintering along stretches of coastline not regularly monitored during I-WeBS. It is hoped this survey can be repeated every nine years, the next is scheduled for 2006/2007.

Ireland contributes to Wetlands International Waterbird Census (IWC) through I-WeBS (and other dedicated surveys for certain species (Greenland White-fronted Goose, Barnacle Goose, Light-bellied Brent Goose)).

The recently completed 'Seabird 2000' – the third such survey of breeding seabirds in Ireland and Britain – provides an up-to-date assessment of population sizes and distributions of 25 species of seabird that regularly breed in Ireland and Britain. Seabird 2000 was a partnership between Irish and UK State bodies and NGOs, and fieldwork was carried out between 1998 and 2002 by over 1,000 surveyors.

Bird ringing is a statutorily licensed activity in Ireland and covers waterbirds. In practice, this involves implementing the UK's ringing scheme and standards as indicated by the British Trust for Ornithology. The principal ringing and marking schemes relevant to AEWA are on Greenland White-fronted Geese, and Roseate and Little Terns.

In addition, the National Parks and Wildlife Service has a monitoring section who have recently undertaken national monitoring of raised bogs, monitoring of peatlands in commonage areas, and monitoring of turloughs is underway but at an early stage.

## **6. Education and information**

### **Training and development programmes**

*6.1 Describe the status of training and development programmes which support waterbird conservation and implement the AEWA Action Plan.*

New volunteers join and are trained in national monitoring schemes such as I-WeBS on an ongoing basis.

In addition to the NARGC Proficiency Test, (please see 4.3) NARGC has appointed a National Game Development Officer who in turn has established a network of 28 Game Development Officers, all of whom have now undergone training. Their function is to organize Game and Wildlife Courses throughout the country.

Bird ringing (including of waterbird species) in Ireland is subject to regulation under the Wildlife Acts, and strict training standards are applied in conjunction with the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO).

*6.2 What bilateral or multilateral co-operative action is your country undertaking to develop training programmes and share examples of good practice?*

There are a number of projects underway (e.g. one involving agriculture management for various species including Geese, Corncrakes and breeding waders), supported by EU LIFE Nature, which it is expected will develop and disseminate best-practice.

### **Raising public awareness**

*6.3 Describe activities to raise public awareness of the objectives of the AEWA Action Plan. Please outline any particular successes generating public interest in, and securing support for, waterbird and wetland conservation (e.g. campaigns, information notes or other initiatives)?*

No dedicated campaigns have been undertaken to raise awareness of AEWA. NGOs (both conservation and hunting ones) as well as State bodies (especially NPWS and the Heritage Council) are involved with raising awareness of biodiversity generally, including wetlands and waterbirds, on an ongoing basis at many levels (nationally, locally, in schools, etc.) A specific CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) programme is currently being developed and this will contribute to awareness of AEWA.



## **7. Final comments**

*7.1 General comments on the implementation of the AEWA Action Plan*

*7.2 Observations concerning the functions and services of the various AEWA bodies*

*a. The Agreement Secretariat*

*b. International organisations*

*c. AEWA NGO partners*

*7.3 How might the Action Plan be further developed as a practical aid for national and international conservation of migratory waterbirds?*

No specific comments.

## 8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties

*Please summarize progress to implement decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties.*

Ireland had participated in meetings under the Agreement and has paid its financial contributions to the Agreement. Ireland has participated in the development of the International Action Plan for the Light-bellied Brent Goose, and prior to the current period, in the development of the draft International Action Plan for the Greenland White-fronted Goose.

Ireland contributes to Wetlands International.

More generally, the adoption and work on the implementation of the National Biodiversity Plan, including particularly on Protected Areas (especially SPAs), has benefited waterbirds and their habitats in Ireland and furthered the aims of the AEWA.

Ireland also made biodiversity a particular focus during its Presidency of the European Union in the first half of 2004 (e.g. adoption of the '**Message from Malahide**' (concerning the review of the EC Biodiversity Strategy to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target); adoption of EU Council conclusions of June 2004 concerning both the global and the internal EU dimension for biodiversity). This hopefully contributed to ensuring that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity remains a political priority.

## **9. OPTIONAL SECTION – Planned and future actions**

Contracting Parties are invited to outline below any further information regarding the aims of the Agreement, for example, planned actions or other informative examples.

Some immediate priorities are indicated. Implementation of the National Biodiversity Plan is the overall priority.

### **1. Species conservation**

Continuation, enhancement or elaboration of conservation programmes or Species Action Plans for key species, including Greenland White-fronted Goose, Light-bellied Brent Goose, Corncrake and Roseate Tern.

Consider, in conjunction with range States, the finalisation and adoption of the International Action Plan for the Greenland White-fronted Goose.

### **2. Habitat conservation**

Review and completion of the existing SPA network is an immediate priority.

Review of the SPA network in relation to near-shore and offshore waterbirds and seabirds.

Consolidation of the SAC network, together with the identification and designation of NHAs are also priority tasks. Many of these sites are particularly important for waterbirds and their habitats.

### **3. Management of human activities**

Greater integration of biodiversity, including waterbird needs into the national agri-environment scheme - REPS (the Rural Environment Protection Scheme).

### **4. Research and monitoring**

Continuation of I-WeBS and censuses for specific waterbird species.

Research on breeding wader populations.

Research on seabirds at sea.

### **5. Education and information**

Development of CHM (Clearing House Mechanism ) website

Development of CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) programme.

## **List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report**

BoCCI	-	Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland
BTO	-	British Trust for Ornithology
BWI	-	Birdwatch Ireland
CITES	-	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora & Fauna
DEHLG	-	Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government
EcA	-	Ecological Assessment
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
ICWs	-	Integrated Constructed Wetlands
IWC	-	International Waterbird Census
I-WeBS	-	Irish Wetland Bird Survey
NARGC	-	National Association of Regional Game Councils
NHAs	-	Natural Heritage Areas
OPW	-	Office of Public Works
NPWS	-	National Parks and Wildlife Service
REPS	-	Rural Environment Protection Scheme
SACs	-	Special Areas of Conservation
SPAs	-	Special Protection Areas
WeBS	-	Wetland Bird Survey
WWT	-	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust

## References

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### [National Thematic Reports](#)

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## **LEGISLATION**

[European Union \(Natural Habitats\) Regulations, S.I. 94/1997](#)

[Heritage Act, 1995](#)

[Wildlife Act, 1976](#)

[Wildlife \(Amendment\) Act, 2000](#)

## **Appendices**

### **Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans**

Please see section 2.3

### **Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance**

See list attached (protected under the Birds and Habitats Directive as part of the network of Natura 2000 sites).

### **Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance**

See lists attached of which some are going through public consultation process

### **Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects**

Please see section 5.2

### **Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation**

#### **'Government Departments and State Agencies'**

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

<http://www.environ.ie>

National Parks and Wildlife Service

<http://www.npws.ie/>

The Heritage Council

[www.heritagecouncil.ie](http://www.heritagecouncil.ie)

Environmental Protection Agency

[www.epa.ie](http://www.epa.ie)

Marine Institute

[www.marine.ie](http://www.marine.ie)

National Platform for Biodiversity Research

[www.biodiversityresearch.ie](http://www.biodiversityresearch.ie)

**Non-Government Organisations**

Birdwatch Ireland  
[www.birdwatchireland.ie](http://www.birdwatchireland.ie)

National Association of Regional Game Councils  
[www.iol.ie](http://www.iol.ie)

Irish Peatland Conservation Council  
[www.ipcc.ie](http://www.ipcc.ie)

An Taisce – The National Trust for Ireland  
[www.antisce.org](http://www.antisce.org)

**Appendix 6: List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation**

See Appendix 5

**Appendix 7: List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years**

**also**

<http://www.answer-online.org/>



<b>Appendix 2.</b>	
Sitecode	Site Name
000006	Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally)
000007	Lough Oughter And Associated Loughs
000014	Ballyallia Lake
000016	Ballycullinan Lake
000019	Ballyogan Lough
000020	Black Head - Poulisallagh Complex
000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka
000032	Dromore Woods And Loughs
000036	Inagh River Estuary
000037	Pouladatig Cave
000051	Lough Gash Turlough
000054	Moneen Mountain
000057	Moyree River System
000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin)
000077	Ballymacoda (Clonpriest And Pillmore)
000090	Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland
000091	Clonakilty Bay
000093	Caha Mountains
000097	Lough Hyne Nature Reserve And Environs
000101	Roaringwater Bay And Islands
000102	Sheep's Head
000106	St. Gobnet's Wood
000108	The Gearagh
000109	Three Castle Head To Mizen Head
000111	Aran Island (Donegal) Cliffs
000115	Ballintra
000116	Ballyarr Wood
000129	Croaghonagh Bog
000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh)
000138	Durnesh Lough
000140	Fawnboy Bog/Lough Nacung
000142	Gannivegil Bog
000147	Horn Head And Rinclevan
000154	Inishtrahull
000158	Lough Akibbon And Gartan Lough
000163	Lough Eske And Ardnamona Wood
000164	Lough Nagreany Dunes
000165	Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve)
000168	Magheradrumman Bog
000172	Meenaguse/Ardbane Bog
000173	Meentygrannagh Bog
000174	Curraghchase Woods
000181	Rathlin O'birne Island
000185	Sessiagh Lough
000189	Slieve League
000190	Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay
000191	St. John's Point
000194	Tranarossan And Melmore Lough
000197	West Of Ardara/Maas Road
000199	Baldoyle Bay
000202	Howth Head
000204	Lambay Island

000205	Malahide Estuary
000206	North Dublin Bay
000208	Rogerstown Estuary
000210	South Dublin Bay
000212	Inishmaan Island
000213	Inishmore Island
000216	River Shannon Callows
000218	Coolcam Turlough
000231	Barroughter Bog
000238	Caherglassaun Turlough
000242	Castletaylor Complex
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog
000252	Coole-Garryland Complex
000255	Croaghill Turlough
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve
000268	Galway Bay Complex
000278	Inishbofin And Inishshark
000285	Kilsallagh Bog
000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole)
000295	Levally Lough
000296	Lisnageeragh Bog And Ballinstack Turlough
000297	Lough Corrib
000299	Lough Cutra
000301	Lough Lurteen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough
000304	Lough Rea
000308	Loughatorick South Bog
000318	Peterswell Turlough
000319	Pollnaknockaun Wood Nature Reserve
000322	Rahasane Turlough
000324	Rosroe Bog
000326	Shankill West Bog
000328	Slyne Head Islands
000330	Tully Mountain
000332	Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour
000335	Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary
000343	Castlemaine Harbour
000353	Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood
000364	Kilgarvan Ice House
000365	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment
000370	Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig
000375	Mount Brandon
000382	Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog
000391	Ballynafagh Bog
000396	Pollardstown Fen
000397	Red Bog, Kildare
000404	Hugginstown Fen
000407	The Loughans
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains
000428	Lough Melvin
000432	Barrigone
000439	Tory Hill
000440	Lough Ree
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough
000453	Carlingford Mountain
000455	Dundalk Bay

000458	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary
000461	Ardkill Turlough
000463	Balla Turlough
000466	Bellacorick Iron Flush
000470	Mullet / Blacksod Bay Complex
000471	Brackloon Woods
000472	Broadhaven Bay
000474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong
000475	Carrowkeel Turlough
000476	Carrowmore Lake Complex
000479	Cloughmoyne
000480	Clyard Kettle-Holes
000484	Cross Lough, (Killadoon)
000485	Corraun Plateau
000492	Dooastle Turlough
000495	Duvillaun Islands
000497	Flughany Bog
000500	Glenamoy Bog Complex
000503	Greaghans Turlough
000504	Kilglassan/Caheravoostia Turlough Complex
000507	Inishkea Islands
000516	Lackan Saltmarsh And Kilcummin Head
000522	Lough Gall Bog
000525	Shrule Turlough
000527	Moore Hall (Lough Carra)
000532	Oldhead Wood
000534	Owenduff/Nephin Complex
000541	Skealaghan Turlough
000542	Slieve Fyagh Bog
000566	All Saints Bog And Esker
000571	Charleville Wood
000572	Clara Bog
000575	Ferbane Bog
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly)
000580	Mongan Bog
000581	Moyclare Bog
000582	Raheenmore Bog
000584	Cuilcagh-Anierin Uplands
000585	Sharavogue Bog
000588	Ballinturly Turlough
000592	Bellanagare Bog
000595	Callow Bog
000597	Carrowbehy/Caher Bog
000600	Cloonchambers Bog
000604	Derrinea Bog
000606	Lough Fingall Complex
000607	Errit Lough
000609	Lisduff Turlough
000610	Lough Croan Turlough
000611	Lough Funshinagh
000612	Mullygollan Turlough
000614	Cloonshanville Bog
000622	Ballysadare Bay
000623	Ben Bulbin, Gleniff And Glenade Complex.
000625	Bunduff Lough And Machair/Trawalua/Mullaghmore

000627	Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay)
000633	Lough Hoe Bog
000634	Lough Nabrickeagh Bog
000636	Templehouse And Cloonacleigha Loughs
000637	Turloughmore (Sligo)
000638	Union Wood
000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog
000646	Galtee Mountains
000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog
000665	Helvick Head
000668	Nier Valley Woodlands
000671	Tramore Dunes And Backstrand
000679	Garriskil Bog
000685	Lough Ennell
000688	Lough Owel
000692	Scragh Bog
000696	Ballyteige Burrow
000697	Bannow Bay
000700	Cahore Polders And Dunes
000704	Lady's Island Lake
000707	Saltee Islands
000708	Screen Hills
000709	Tacumshin Lake
000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve
000714	Bray Head
000716	Carriggower Bog
000717	Deputy's Pass Nature Reserve
000719	Glen Of The Downs
000725	Knocksink Wood
000729	Buckronev-Brittis Dunes And Fen
000733	Vale Of Clara (Rathdrum Wood)
000764	Hook Head
000770	Blackstairs Mountains
000781	Slaney River Valley
000831	Cullahill Mountain
000849	Spa Hill And Clomantagh Hill
000859	Clonaslee Eskers And Derry Bog
000869	Lisbigney Bog
000919	Ridge Road, SW Of Rapemills
000925	The Long Derries, Edenderry
000930	Clare Glen
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain
000939	Silvermine Mountains
000979	Corratirrim
000994	Ballyteige (Clare)
000996	Ballyvaughan Turlough
001013	Glenomra Wood
001021	Carrowmore Point To Spanish Point And Islands
001040	Barley Cove To Ballyrisode Point
001043	Cleanderry Wood
001058	Great Island Channel
001061	Kilkeran Lake And Castlereke Dunes
001070	Myross Wood
001090	Ballyness Bay
001107	Coolvoy Bog

001125	Dunragh Loughs/Pettigo Plateau
001141	Gweedore Bay And Islands
001151	Kindrum Lough
001179	Muckish Mountain
001190	Sheephaven
001195	Termon Strand
001197	Keeper Hill
001209	Glenasmole Valley
001228	Aughrusbeg Machair And Lake
001230	Courtmacsherry Estuary
001242	Carrownagappul Bog
001251	Cregduff Lough
001257	Dog's Bay
001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement
001275	Inisheer Island
001285	Kiltiernan Turlough
001309	Omey Island Machair
001311	Rusheenduff Lough
001312	Ross Lake And Woods
001313	Rosturra Wood
001321	Termon Lough
001342	Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood
001371	Mucksna Wood
001387	Ballynafagh Lake
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton
001403	Arroo Mountain
001430	Glen Bog
001432	Glenstal Wood
001459	Clogher Head
001482	Clew Bay Complex
001497	Doogort Machair/Lough Doo
001501	Erris Head
001513	Keel Machair/Menaun Cliffs
001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun And Roonah Lough
001536	Mocorha Lough
001547	Castletownshend
001571	Urlaur Lakes
001625	Castlesampson Esker
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon)
001637	Four Roads Turlough
001656	Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran
001669	Knockalongy And Knockachree Cliffs
001673	Lough Arrow
001680	Streedagh Point Dunes
001683	Liskeenan Fen
001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills
001757	Holdenstown Bog
001766	Magherabeg Dunes
001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs And Lough Doo
001818	Lough Forbes Complex
001831	Split Hills And Long Hill Esker

001847	Philipston Marsh
001858	Galmoy Fen
001873	Derryclogher (Knockboy) Bog
001879	Glanmore Bog
001880	Meenaguse Scragh
001881	Maulagowna Bog
001890	Mullaghanish Bog
001898	Unshin River
001899	Cloonakillina Lough
001912	Glendree Bog
001913	Sonnagh Bog
001919	Glenade Lough
001922	Bellacorick Bog Complex
001926	East Burren Complex
001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex
001952	Comeragh Mountains
001955	Croaghau/Slievemore
001957	Boyne Coast And Estuary
001975	Ballyhoorisky Point To Fanad Head
001976	Lough Gill
001992	Tamur Bog
002005	Bellacragher Saltmarsh
002006	Ox Mountains Bogs
002008	Maumturk Mountains
002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh)
002012	North Inishowen Coast
002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex
002032	Boleybrack Mountain
002034	Connemara Bog Complex
002036	Ballyhoura Mountains
002037	Carrigeenamronety Hill
002041	Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood
002047	Cloghernagore Bog And Glenveagh National Park
002070	Tralee Bay And Magherree Peninsula, West To Cloghane
002074	Slyne Head Peninsula
002081	Ballinafad
002091	Newhall And Edenvale Complex
002098	Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood
002110	Cortiskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog
002111	Kilkieran Bay And Islands
002112	Ballyseedy Wood
002117	Lough Coy
002118	Barnahallia Lough
002119	Lough Nageeron
002120	Lough Bane And Lough Glass
002121	Lough Lene
002122	Wicklow Mountains
002123	Ardmore Head
002124	Bolingbrook Hill
002125	Anglesey Road
002126	Pollagoona Bog
002129	Murvey Machair
002130	Tully Lough
002135	Lough Nageage
002137	Lower River Suir

002141	Mountmellick
002144	Newport River
002147	Lisduff Fen
002157	Newgrove House
002158	Kenmare River
002159	Mulroy Bay
002161	Long Bank
002162	River Barrow And River Nore
002164	Lough Golagh And Breesy Hill
002165	Lower River Shannon
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford)
002171	Bandon River
002172	Blasket Islands
002173	Blackwater River (Kerry)
002176	Leannan River
002177	Lough Dahybaun
002179	Towerhill House
002180	Gortacarnaun Wood
002181	Drummin Wood
002185	Slieve Mish Mountains
002187	Drongawn Lough
002189	Farranamanagh Lough
002193	Ireland's Eye
002213	Glenloughaun Esker
002214	Killeglan Grassland
002236	Island Fen
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore
002243	Clare Island Cliffs
002244	Ardrahan Grassland
002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan
002246	Ballycullinan, Old Domestic Building
002247	Toonagh Estate
002249	The Murrough Wetlands
002250	CARROWMORE DUNES (Formerly White Strand/Carrowmore Marsh (1007))
002252	Thomastown Quarry
002256	Ballyprior Grassland
002257	Moanour Mountain
002258	Silvermines Mountains West
002259	Tory Island Coast
002261	Magharee Islands
002262	Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel
002263	Kerry Head Shoal
002264	Kilkee Reefs
002265	Kingstown Bay
002268	Achill Head
002269	Carnsore Point
002274	Wicklow Reef
002279	Askeaton Fen Complex
002280	Dunbeacon Shingle
002281	Reen Point Shingle
002283	Rutland Island And Sound
002287	Lough Swilly
002293	Carrowbaun, Newhall And Ballylee Turloughs
002294	Cahermore Turlough
002295	Ballinduff Turlough

002296	Williamstown Turloughs
002298	River Moy
002299	River Boyne And River Blackwater
002301	River Finn
002303	Dunmuckrum Turloughs
002306	Carlingford Shore
002312	Slieve Bearnagh Bog
002313	Ballymore Fen
002314	Old Domestic Building, Rylane
002315	Glanlough Woods
002316	Ratty River Cave
002317	Cregg House Stables, Crusheen
002318	Knockanira House
002319	Kilkishen House
002320	Kildun Souterrain
002324	Glendine Wood
002331	Mouds Bog
002332	Coolrain Bog
002333	Knockacoller Bog
002336	Carn Park Bog
002337	Crosswood Bog
002338	Drumalough Bog
002339	Ballynamona Bog And Corkip Lough
002340	Moneybeg And Clareisland Bogs
002341	Ardagullion Bog
002342	Mount Hevey Bog
002343	Tullaheer Lough And Bog
002346	Brown Bog
002347	Camderry Bog
002348	Clooneen Bog
002349	Corbo Bog
002350	Curraglehanagh Bog
002351	Moanveanlagh Bog
002352	Monivea Bog
002353	Redwood Bog
002354	Tullaghanrock Bog
002356	Ardgraique Bog
004001	Wexford Nature Reserve
004002	Saltees
004003	Puffin
004004	Inishkea Islands SPA
004005	Cliffs Of Moher SPA
004006	Bull Island Includes L.T M.
004007	Skelligs
004008	Blaskets
004009	Ladys Island
004010	Inish & Sgarbheen
004011	Lough Gill
004012	Horn Head
004013	Drumcliff Bay
004014	Rockabill
004015	Rogerstown
004016	Baldoyle
004017	Mongan Bog
004018	Tralee Bay



004019	The Raven SPA
004020	Ballyteigue Burrow
004021	Old Head Of Kinsale
004022	Ballycotton Bay
004023	Ballymacoda Bay
004024	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary
004025	Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA
004027	Tramore Backstrand SPA
004028	Blackwater Estuary
004029	Castlemaine Harbour
004030	Cork Harbour
004031	Galway Bay Inner
004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA
004033	Bannow Bay
004034	Trawbreaga Bay
004035	Cummeen Strand SPA
004036	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary
004037	Blacksod/ Broadhaven
004038	Killarney National Park
004039	Glenveagh National Park
004040	Wicklow National Park
004041	Ballyallia Lake
004042	Lough Corrib
004043	Lough Derravaragh
004044	Lough Ennell
004045	Glen Lough
004046	Lough Iron SPA
004047	Lough Owel
004048	Lough Gara
004049	Lough Oughter
004050	Lough Arrow
004051	Lough Carra
004052	Carrowmore Lake
004053	Lough Conn
004054	Lough Cullin
004055	Cross Lough
004056	Lough Cutra
004057	Lough Derg
004058	Lough Derg (River Shannon)
004059	Dunfanaghy New Lake
004060	Lough Fern
004061	Lough Kinale/Derragh Lough
004062	Lough Mask
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir
004064	Lough Ree
004065	Lough Sheelin
004066	The Bull & The Cow Rocks
004067	High Island
004068	Inishmurray
004069	Lambay Island
004070	Mutton Island
004071	Mattle Island
004072	Stags Of Broadhaven
004073	Tory Island

004074	Illanmaster
004075	Lough Swilly SPA
004076	Wexford Harbour
004077	Shannon/Fergus Estuary
004078	Carlingford Lough
004079	Akeragh Lough
004080	Boyne Estuary
004082	Greer's Island
004083	Inishbofin, Inishdoeey, Inishbeg
004084	Inishglora and Inishkeeragh
004085	Kilcoole Marshes
004086	Little Brosna Callows
004087	Lough Foyle
004088	Lough Scannive
004089	Rahasane Turlough
004090	Sheskinmore Lough
004091	Stabannan-Braganstown
004092	Tacumshin Lake
004093	Termoncarragh Lake
004094	Blackwater Callows
004095	Kilcolman Bog
004096	Middle Shannon Callows
004097	Middle Suck Callows
004098	Owenduff/Nephin Complex
004099	Pettigoe Plateau
004100	Inistrahull
004101	Ballykenny Fisherstown Bog
004102	Garriskill Bog
004103	All Saints Bog
004105	Bellangare Bog
004106	Lough Barra Bog
004107	Coole/Garryland
004108	Eirk Bog
004109	The Gearagh
004110	Lough Nillan
004111	Duvillaun Islands SPA
004112	Helvick Head Coast SPA
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA
004114	Illeaunonearaun SPA
004115	Inishduff SPA
004116	Inishkeel SPA
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA
004118	Keeragh Islands SPA
004119	Loop Head SPA
004120	Rathlin O'Birne Island SPA
004121	Roaninish SPA
004122	Skerries Islands SPA
004123	Slyne Head Islands SPA
004124	Sovereign Islands SPA
004125	Magharee Islands SPA
004126	Tormore Island SPA
004127	Wicklow Head SPA
004128	Broad Lough
004129	Ballysadare Bay SPA
004131	Inishsirrerr And Inishmeane SPA

004132	Illanacrone And Inishkeeragh SPA
004133	Aughris Head SPA
004134	Lough Rea SPA
004135	Ardboline And Horse Island SPA
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA
004140	Inch Lough
004142	Creganna Marsh SPA

<b>Appendix 3</b>		
<b>SAC Code</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Draft Plan</b>
000006	KILLYCONNY BOG	yes
000014	BALLYALLIA LAKE	yes
000020	BLACK HEAD/POULSALLAGH COMPLEX	yes
000030	DANES HOLE, POULNALECKA	yes
000032	DROMORE WOODS AND LOUGHS	yes
000036	INAGH RIVER ESTUARY	yes
000037	POULTADIG CAVE	yes
000051	LOUGH GASH TURLOUGH	yes
000054	MONEEN MOUNTAIN	yes
000057	MOYREE RIVER SYSTEM	yes
000064	POULNAGORDON CAVE (QUIN)	yes
000077	BALLYMACODA (CLONPRIEST and PILLMORE)	yes
000090	GLENGARRIFF HARBOUR AND WOODLAND	yes
000091	CLONAKILTY BAY	yes
000093	CAHA MOUNTAINS	yes
000102	SHEEP'S HEAD	yes
000106	ST. GOBNET'S WOOD	yes
000108	THE GEARAGH	yes
000109	THREE CASTLE HEAD TO MIZEN HEAD	yes
000111	ARAN ISLAND (DONEGAL) CLIFFS	yes
000115	BALLINTRA	yes
000116	BALLYARR WOOD	yes
000140	FAWNBOY BOG/ LOUGH NACUNG	yes
000147	HORN HEAD AND RINGCLEVAN	yes
000164	LOUGH NAGREANY DUNES	yes
000165	LOUGH NILLAN BOG (CARRICKATLIEVE)	yes
000168	MAGHERADRUMMAN BOG	yes
000172	MEENAGUSE/ARDBANE BOG	yes
000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	yes
000185	SESSIAGH LOUGH	yes
000189	SLIEVE LEAGUE	yes
000191	ST. JOHN'S POINT	yes
000194	TRANAROSSAN AND MELMORE LOUGH	yes
000197	WEST OF ARDARA/MAAS ROAD	yes
000199	BALDOYLE BAY	yes
000205	MALAHIDE ESTUARY	yes
000206	NORTH DUBLIN BAY	yes
000208	ROGERSTOWN ESTUARY	yes
000210	SOUTH DUBLIN BAY	yes
000212	INISHMAAN ISLAND	yes
000213	INISHMORE ISLAND	yes
000218	COOLCAM TURLOUGH	yes
000231	BARROUGHTER BOG	yes
000238	CAHERGLASSAUN TURLOUGH	yes
000242	CASTLETAYLOR COMPLEX	yes
000248	CLOONMOYLAN BOG	yes
000252	COOLE-GARRYLAND COMPLEX	yes
000255	CROAGHILL TURLOUGH	yes
000261	DERRYCRAG WOOD NATURE RESERVE	yes
000268	GALWAY BAY COMPLEX	yes

000285	KILLSALLAGH BOG	yes
000286	KILTARTAN CAVE (COOLE)	yes
000295	LEVALLY LOUGH	yes
000296	LISNAGEERAGH BOG AND BALLINASTACK TURLOUGH	yes
000297	LOUGH CORRIB	yes
000301	LOUGH LURGEEN BOG/GLENAMADDY TURLOUGH	yes
000304	LOUGH REA	yes
000308	LOUGHATORICK SOUTH BOG	yes
000318	PETERSWELL TURLOUGH	yes
000319	POLLNAKNOCKAUN WOOD NATURE RESERVE	yes
000322	RAHASANE TURLOUGH	yes
000326	SHANKILL WEST BOG	yes
000330	TULLY MOUNTAIN	yes
000332	AKERAGH, BANNA AND BARROW HARBOUR	yes
000343	CASTLEMAINE HARBOUR	yes
000353	OLD DOMESTIC BUILDINGS, DROMORE WOOD	yes
000364	KILGARVAN ICE HOUSE	yes
000370	LOUGH YGANAVAN AND LOUGH NAMBRACKDARRIG	yes
000375	MOUNT BRANDON	yes
000382	SHEHEREE (ARDAGH) BOG	yes
000391	BALLYNAFAGH BOG	yes
000397	RED BOG, KILDARE	yes
000404	HUGGINSTOWN FEN	yes
000407	THE LOUGHANS	yes
000412	SLIEVE BLOOM MOUNTAINS	yes
000428	LOUGH MELVIN	yes
000432	BARRIGONE	yes
000440	LOUGH REE	yes
000448	FORTWILLIAM TURLOUGH	yes
000453	CARLINGFORD MOUNTAIN	yes
000455	DUNDALK BAY	yes
000458	KILLALA BAY/MOY ESTUARY	yes
000461	ARDKILL TURLOUGH	yes
000463	BALLA TURLOUGH	yes
000466	BELLACORICK IRON FLUSH	yes
000470	MULLET/ BLACKSOD BAY COMPLEX	yes
000471	BRACKLOON WOODS	yes
000474	BALLYMAGLANCY CAVE, CONG	yes
000475	CARROWKEEL TURLOUGH	yes
000476	CARROWMORE LAKE COMPLEX	yes
000479	CLOUGHMOYNE	yes
000484	CROSS LOUGH (KILLADOON)	yes
000485	CORRAUN PLATEAU	yes
000492	DOOCastle TURLOUGH	yes
000495	DUVILLAUN ISLANDS	yes
000497	FLUGHANY BOG	yes
000500	GLENAMOY BOG COMPLEX	yes
000503	GREAGHANS TURLOUGH	yes
000504	KILGLASSAN/CAHERVOOSTIA TURLOUGH COMPLEX	yes
000507	INISHKEA ISLANDS	yes

000516	LACKEN SALTMARSH AND KILCUMMIN HEAD	yes
000522	LOUGH GALL BOG	yes
000525	SHRULE TURLOUGH	yes
000527	MOORE HALL (LOUGH CARRA)	yes
000532	OLD HEAD WOOD	yes
000534	OWENDUFF/NEPHIN COMPLEX	yes
000541	SKEALOGHAN TURLOUGH	yes
000542	SLIEVE FYAGH BOG	yes
000566	ALL SAINTS BOG AND ESKER	yes
000571	CHARLEVILLE WOOD	yes
000572	CLARA BOG	yes
000575	FERBANE BOG	yes
000576	FIN LOUGH (OFFALY)	yes
000580	MONGAN BOG	yes
000581	MOYCLARE BOG	yes
000582	RAHEENMORE BOG	yes
000584	CUILCAGH-ANEIRIN UPLANDS	yes
000585	SHARAVOGUE BOG	yes
000588	BALLINTURLY TURLOUGH	yes
000592	BELLANAGARE BOG	yes
000597	CARROWBEHY/ CAHER BOG	yes
000600	CLOONCHAMBERS BOG	yes
000604	DERRINEA BOG	yes
000606	LOUGH FINGALL COMPLEX	yes
000609	LISDUFF TURLOUGH	yes
000610	LOUGH CROAN TURLOUGH	yes
000611	LOUGH FUNSHINAGH	yes
000612	MULLYGOLLAN TURLOUGH	yes
000622	BALLYSADARE BAY	yes
000623	BEN BULBEN, GLENIFF AND GLENADE COMPLEX	yes
000625	BUNDUFF, TRAWALUA AND MULLAGHMORE	yes
000627	CUMMEEN STRAND/ DRUMCLIFF BAY (SLIGO BAY)	yes
000633	LOUGH HOE BOG	yes
000634	LOUGH NABRICKEAGH BOG	yes
000637	TURLOUGHMORE (Sligo)	yes
000638	UNION WOOD	yes
000641	BALLYDUFF/CLONFINANE BOG	yes
000646	GALTEE MOUNTAINS	yes
000647	KILCARREN-FIRVILLE BOG	yes
000668	NIER VALLEY WOODLANDS	yes
000671	TRAMORE DUNES AND BACKSTRAND	yes
000679	GARRISKIL BOG	yes
000685	LOUGH ENNELL	yes
000692	SCRAGH BOG	yes
000696	BALLYTEIGUE BURROW	yes
000697	BANNOW BAY	yes
000704	LADY'S ISLAND LAKE	yes
000707	SALTEE ISLANDS	yes
000708	SCREEN HILLS	yes
000709	TACUMSHIN LAKE	yes
000710	RAVEN POINT NATURE RESERVE	yes
000714	BRAY HEAD	yes
000717	DEPUTY'S PASS NATURE RESERVE	yes

000725	KNOCKSINK WOOD	yes
000729	BUCKRONEY-BRITTAS DUNES AND FEN	yes
000770	BLACKSTAIRS MOUNTAINS	yes
000831	CULLAHILL MOUNTAIN	yes
000849	SPA HILL AND CLOMANTAGH HILL	yes
000859	CLONASLEE ESKERS AND DERRY BOG	yes
000869	LISBIGNEY BOG	yes
000919	RIDGE ROAD, SW OF RAPEMILLS	yes
000925	THE LONG DERRIES, EDENDERRY	yes
000930	CLARE GLEN	yes
000934	KILDUFF, DEVILSBIT MOUNTAIN	yes
000939	SILVERMINE MOUNTAINS	yes
000979	CORRATIRRIM	yes
000994	BALLYTEIGUE (CLARE)	yes
000996	BALLYVAUGHAN TURLOUGH	yes
001021	CARROWMORE POINT TO SPANISH POINT AND ISLANDS	yes
001040	BARLEYCOVE TO BALLYRISODE POINT	yes
001043	CLEANDERRY WOOD	yes
001058	GREAT ISLAND CHANNEL	yes
001061	KILKERAN LAKE AND CASTLEFREKE DUNES	yes
001090	BALLYNESS BAY	yes
001107	COOLVOY BOG	yes
001125	DUNRAGH LOUGHS/PETTIGO PLATEAU	yes
001141	GWEEDORE BAY AND ISLANDS	yes
001151	KINDRUM LOUGH	yes
001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	yes
001190	SHEEPHAVEN	yes
001195	TERMON STRAND	yes
001197	KEEPER HILL	yes
001209	GLENASMOLE VALLEY	yes
001230	COURTMACSHERRY ESTUARY	yes
001242	CARROWNAGAPPUL BOG	yes
001257	DOG'S BAY	yes
001271	GORTNANDARRAGH LIMESTONE PAVEMENT	yes
001275	INISHEER ISLAND	yes
001285	KILTIERNAN TURLOUGH	yes
001309	OMEY ISLAND MACHAIR	yes
001312	ROSS LAKE AND WOODS	yes
001313	ROSTURRA WOOD	yes
001321	TERMON LOUGH	yes
001342	CLOONEE AND INCHQUIN LOUGHS, URAGH WOOD	yes
001371	MUCKSNA WOOD	yes
001387	BALLYNAFAGH LAKE	yes
001398	RYE WATER VALLEY/CARTON	yes
001403	ARROO MOUNTAIN	yes
001432	GLENSTAL WOOD	yes
001497	DOOGORT MACHAIR/LOUGH DOO	yes
001513	KEEL MACHAIR/MENAUN CLIFFS	yes
001529	LOUGH CAHASY, LOUGH BAUN AND ROONAH LOUGH	yes
001547	CASTLETOWNSHEND	yes
001625	CASTLESAMPSON ESKER	yes

001637	FOUR ROADS TURLOUGH	yes
001656	BRICKLIEVE MOUNTAINS & KEISHCORRAN	yes
001680	STREEDAGH POINT DUNES	yes
001741	KILMUCKRIDGE - TINNABERNA SANDHILLS	yes
001742	KILPATRICK SANDHILLS	yes
001766	MAGHERABEG DUNES	yes
001774	LOUGH CARRA / MASK COMPLEX	yes
001776	PILGRIM'S ROAD ESKER	yes
001818	LOUGH FORBES COMPLEX	yes
001831	SPLIT HILLS AND LONG HILL ESKER	yes
001873	DERRYCLOGHER (KNOCKBOY) BOG	yes
001879	GLANMORE BOG	yes
001880	MEENAGUSE SCRAGH	yes
001881	MAULAGOWNA BOG	yes
001890	MULLAGHANISH BOG	yes
001898	UNSHIN RIVER	yes
001912	GLENDREE BOG	yes
001913	SONNAGH BOG	yes
001922	BELLACORICK BOG COMPLEX	yes
001926	EAST BURREN COMPLEX	yes
001932	MWEELREA/ SHEEFRY/ ERRIFF COMPLEX	yes
001952	COMERAGH MOUNTAINS	yes
001955	CROAGHAUN/SLIEVEMORE	yes
001957	BOYNE COAST AND ESTUARY	yes
001975	BALLYHOORISKY POINT TO FANAD HEAD	yes
001976	LOUGH GILL	yes
001992	TAMUR BOG	yes
002006	OX MOUNTAINS BOGS	yes
002008	MAUMTURK MOUNTAINS	yes
002012	NORTH INISHOWEN COAST	yes
002032	BOLEYBRACK MOUNTAIN	yes
002047	CLOGHERNAGORE BOG AND GLENVEAGH NATIONAL PARK	yes
002070	TRALEE BAY AND MAGHAREES PENINSULA, WEST TO CLOGHANE	yes
002091	NEWHALL AND EDENVALE COMPLEX	yes
002098	OLD DOMESTIC BUILDINGS (ASKIVE WOOD)	yes
002110	CORLISKEA/TRIEN/CLOONFELLIV BOG	yes
002112	BALLYSEEDY WOOD	yes
002117	LOUGH COY	yes
002120	LOUGH BANE AND LOUGH GLASS	yes
002123	ARDMORE HEAD	yes
002124	BOLINGBROOK HILL	yes
002125	ANGLESEY ROAD	yes
002130	TULLY LOUGH	yes
002137	LOWER RIVER SUIR	yes
002164	LOUGH GOLAGH AND BREEZY HILL	yes
002165	LOWER RIVER SHANNON	yes
002170	BLACKWATER RIVER (CORK, WATERFORD)	yes
002171	BANDON RIVER	yes
002172	BLASKET ISLANDS	yes
002179	TOWERHILL HOUSE	yes
002185	SLIEVE MISH MOUNTAINS	yes



002187	DRONGAWN LOUGH	yes
002189	FARRANAMANAGH LOUGH	yes
002213	GLENLOUGHAN ESKER	yes
002214	KILLEGLAN GRASSLAND	yes
002236	ISLAND FEN	yes
002241	LOUGH DERG NORTH EAST SHORE	yes
002243	CLARE ISLAND CLIFFS	yes
002249	THE MURROUGH WETLANDS	yes
002250	CARROWMORE DUNES	yes
002280	DUNBEACON SHINGLE	yes
002281	REEN POINT SHINGLE	yes
002287	LOUGH SWILLY	yes

<b>Appendix 3.</b>			
SPA Code	Site Name	Corresponding SAC	Draft Plan
004002	SALTEES	000707	yes
004003	PUFFIN ISLAND		yes
004004	INISHKEA ISLANDS	000507	yes
004005	CLIFFS OF MOHER		yes
004006	BULL ISLAND NORTH	000206	yes
004007	GREAT SKELLIG AND LITTLE SKELLIG		yes
004008	BLASKETS	002172	yes
004009	LADY'S ISLAND LAKE	000704	yes
004010	INISH AND SGARBHEEN	000704	yes
004011	LOUGH GILL	002070	yes
004012	HORN HEAD	000147	yes
004013	DRUMCLIFF BAY	000627	yes
004015	ROGERSTOWN ESTUARY	000208	yes
004016	BALDOYLE	000199	yes
004017	MONGAN BOG	000580	yes
004018	TRALEE BAY	002070	yes
004019	THE RAVEN	000710	yes
004020	BALLYTEIGUE BURROW	000696	yes
004021	OLD HEAD OF KINSALE		yes
004022	BALLYCOTTON		yes
004023	BALLYMACODA BAY	000077	yes
004024	SANDYMOUNT STRAND AND TOLKA ESTUARY	000206/000210	yes
004025	BROADMEADOW/SWORDS ESTUARY	000205	yes
004026	DUNDALK BAY	000455	yes
004027	TRAMORE BACKSTRAND	000671	yes
004028	BLACKWATER ESTUARY	002170	yes
004029	CASTLEMAINE HARBOUR	000343	yes
004030	CORK HARBOUR	001058	yes
004031	INNER GALWAY BAY	000268	yes
004032	DUNGARVAN		yes
004033	BANOW BAY	000697	yes
004034	TRAWBREAGA BAY	002012	yes
004035	CUMMEEN STRAND	000627	yes
004036	KILLALA BAY/MOY ESTUARY	000458	yes
004037	BLACKSOD/ BROADHAVEN	000470	yes
004039	GLENVEAGH NATIONAL PARK	002047	yes
004040	WICKLOW NATIONAL PARK	002122	yes
004041	BALLYALLIA LAKE	000014	yes
004042	LOUGH CORRIB	000297	yes
004043	LOUGH DERRAVARAGH		yes
004044	LOUGH ENNELL	000685	yes
004045	GLEN LOUGH		yes
004046	LOUGH IRON		yes
004047	LOUGH OWEL	000688	yes
004048	LOUGH GARRA		yes
004051	LOUGH CARRA	001774	yes
004052	CARROWMORE LAKE	000476	yes
004055	CROSS LOUGH	000470	yes

004057	LOUGH DERG		yes
004058	LOUGH DERG (SHANNON)	002241	yes
004059	DUNFANAGHY NEW LAKE	000147	yes
004060	LOUGH FERN		yes
004061	LOUGH KINALE AND DERRAGH LOUGH		yes
004062	LOUGH MASK	001774	yes
004064	LOUGH REE	000440	yes
004065	LOUGH SHEELIN		yes
004066	THE BULL AND THE COW		yes
004068	INISHMURRAY		yes
004070	MUTTON ISLAND	001021	yes
004071	MATTLE ISLAND	001021	yes
004074	ILLANMAISTIR	000500	yes
004075	LOUGH SWILLY	002287	yes
004076	WEXFORD HARBOUR		yes
004077	SHANNON/ FERGUS ESTUARY	002165	yes
004078	CARLINGFORD LOUGH		yes
004079	AKERAGH, BANNA AND BARROW HARBOUR	000332	yes
004080	BOYNE ESTUARY	001957	yes
004081	CLONAKILTY BAY	000091	yes
004082	GREER'S ISLAND	002159	yes
004083	INISHBOFIN, INISHDOOEY, INISHBEG		yes
004085	KILCOOLE MARSHES	002249	yes
004086	LITTLE BROSNA CALLOWS		yes
004089	RAHASANE TURLOUGH	000322	yes
004090	SHESKINMORE	000197	yes
004091	STABANNAN-BRAGANSTOWN		yes
004092	TACUMSHIN LAKE	000709	yes
004093	TERMONCARRAGH LAKE	000470	yes
004094	RIVER BLACKWATER CALLOWS	002170	yes
004095	KILCOLMAN BOG		yes
004096	MIDDLE SHANNON CALLOWS	000216	yes
004097	RIVER SUCK CALLOWS		yes
004098	OWENDUFF/NEPHIN COMPLEX	000534	yes
004099	PETTIGOE PLATEAU	001125	yes
004100	INISHTRAHULL	000154	yes
004101	BALLYKENNY/ FISHERSTOWN BOG	001818	yes
004102	GARRISKIL BOG	000679	yes
004103	ALL SAINTS BOG	000566	yes
004105	BELLANAGARE BOG	000592	yes
004106	LOUGH BARRA BOG	002047	yes
004107	COOLE/GARRYLAND	000252	yes
004109	THE GEARAGH	000108	yes
004110	LOUGH NILLAN BOG (CARRICKATLIEVE)	000165	yes
004111	DUVILLAN ISLANDS	000495	yes
004116	INISHKEEL	000197	yes
004119	LOOP HEAD	002165	yes
004120	RATHLIN O'BIRNE ISLAND	000181	yes
004125	MAGHEREE ISLANDS	002261	yes
004128	BROAD LOUGH	002249	yes
004129	BALLYSADARE BAY	000622	yes
004131	INISHSIRRER AND INISHMEANE	001141	yes
004132	ILLANCRONE AND INISHKEERAGH	002283	yes

004134	LOUGH REA	000304	yes
004140	INCH LAKE AND SLOBLANDS	002287	yes