

Site 13 – Maghera to Ardara

Site description

Maghera is a small site covering 117.9 ha located close to the town of Ardara in West Donegal. It forms part of Slieve Tooley/Tormore/Loughros Beg Bay SAC (SAC 000190) (NPWS, 2013). A few polygons are located outside the SAC but are mainly not classified as Annex I habitats with few exceptions.

Based on the currently available mapping, nine coastal Annex I habitats occur within Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC, and all are listed as Qualifying Interests except **1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks (Error! Reference source not found.)**.

Table 1. Annex I habitats present at Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC, the area they occupy (based on the most recent mapped available) and status as a Qualifying Interest of the SAC. An asterisk denotes a priority Annex I habitat and habitat that were not the target of this survey are excluded.

Habitat Code	Area (ha)	Qualifying Interest?
1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks	0.079	No
1330 Atlantic salt meadows	20.831	Yes
1410 Mediterranean saltmarsh	24.115	Yes
2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	0.435	Yes
2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)	11.013	Yes
*2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)	24.977	Yes
*2150 Decalcified dune heath	13.636	Yes
2170 Dunes with creeping willow	2.976	Yes
2190 Humid dune slacks	1.083	Yes

Table 2. Habitat loss recorded during the desk and field surveys in hectares and % of total habitat area in the site.

Habitat	Within SAC?	Loss (ha)	Impact code	New habitat
*2130	Yes	0.578	PA08	Dry-humid acid grassland (GS3)

Conservation assessments were carried out within one sub-site occupying a total area of 61.6 ha (Table 3). The habitat condition of the area within the SAC was similar to that outside of the SAC.

Table 3. Summary of Conservation Status for all habitats assessed at Maghera to Ardara.

Subsite	Habitat	Area	Structure and functions	Future Prospects	Overall assessment
13.01 Maghera Strand	2120	Favourable (Stable)	Favourable (Stable)	Favourable	Favourable (Stable)
13.01 Maghera Strand	*2130	Favourable (Stable)	Unfavourable – Inadequate (Stable)	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate (Stable)
13.01 Maghera Strand	*2150	Favourable (Stable)	Unfavourable – Inadequate (Decreasing)	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate (Deteriorating)
13.01 Maghera Strand	2170	Favourable (Stable)	Unfavourable – Bad (Decreasing)	Unfavourable - Bad	Unfavourable – Bad (Deteriorating)
13.01 Maghera Strand	2190	Favourable (Stable)	Favourable (Stable)	Favourable	Favourable (Stable)

Sub-site 1. Maghera Strand

The dunes at Maghera are located in an area of scenic beauty and are attractive to visitors. A car park and paths facilitate access to the dunes and nearby caves, strand and waterfall. The main land-use locally is agriculture, and there is a small settlement south of the site.

During the most recent reporting cycle, the area was subject of important accretion and successional events that have modified the habitat extent. The habitat **2110 Embryonic shifting dunes** that was located over the north shoreline of the site in 2012, has completely evolved to **2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)**, therefore it wasn't assessed in 2022.

Summary Information

Survey Date: 17/18 July 2022

Water Framework Directive Waterbody: not applicable

Previous survey identifiers: CMP147

Current survey details:

Table 4: Current survey details for Annex I habitats at Maghera Strand

Habitat Code	Area	Monitoring stops
1330 Atlantic salt meadows	0.102	0
1410 Mediterranean saltmarsh	0.080	0
2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)	10.517	8
*2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)	22.194	8
*2150 Decalcified dune heath	13.636	8
2170 Dunes with creeping willow	2.976	8
2190 Humid dune slacks	1.083	8

1330 Atlantic salt meadows

1330 Atlantic salt meadows was mapped during CHNW21 inside the sub-site boundaries in place of a polygon classified as salt marsh (Heritage Council Habitat code CM) during the SDM. During this survey Maghera Strand was considered a sand dune habitat sub-site, therefore **1330 Atlantic salt meadows** was not assessed.

1410 Mediterranean saltmarsh

1410 Mediterranean saltmarsh was mapped during CHNW21 inside the sub-site boundaries on a polygon characterized by a mosaic of Dry-humid acid grassland (Heritage Council Habitat code GS3) and Dune scrub and woodland (Heritage Council Habitat code CD4). During this survey Maghera Strand was considered a sand dune habitat sub-site, therefore **1410 Mediterranean saltmarsh** was not assessed.

2110 Embryonic shifting dunes

2110 Embryonic shifting dunes was recorded on site during SDM. However, during CHNW21 the area previously occupied by this habitat had been remapped as **2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)** due to natural succession.

2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)

Area

The area of **2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)** has increased from 7.11 ha to 10.52 ha since the SDM survey. This increase was due to natural processes of accretion and succession from **2110 Embryonic shifting dunes**. This is consistent with an Area assessment of Favourable. Compared to SDM, the trend is stable.

Structure and Functions

Eight monitoring stops have been recorded for **2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)**. Since no criteria failed, the Structure and Functions were assessed as Favourable and the trend is stable compared to SDM.

Future Prospects

Walking had a low impact on a small portion of the habitat and at that stage, it was assessed as neutral. Future Prospects were therefore assessed as Favourable, and the trend was assessed as stable compared to SDM. Natural erosion was recorded as neutral impact, so it did not affect the conservation of the habitat.

Conservation assessment

The conservation status assessments of the three parameters are as follows:

- Area: Favourable (stable)
- Structure and Functions: Favourable (stable)
- Future Prospects: Favourable (stable)

Since all three parameters were assessed as Favourable, the overall conservation assessment for **2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)** at Maghera Strand was Favourable. Compared to SDM, the trend is stable.

Overall Conservation Status: Favourable (stable)

Condition of the habitat by area

Considering that trampling and natural erosion both had neutral impact, 100% of the habitat was considered in good condition.

*2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)

Area

The area of ***2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)** decreased from 23.1 ha to 22.2 ha between SDM and CHNW21. Variations were mainly due to natural process of succession from **2120 Marram dunes (white dunes)**, and partially to different interpretation and mapping methods. A considerable portion of the habitat located near the houses in the north-west part of the site was reclassified as grassland, because of the absence of sandy substrate behind the artificial barrier that divided the beach from the agricultural land. No loss of habitat due to human activities has been detected. Therefore, the Area of ***2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)** was assessed as Favourable and the trend is stable compared to SDM.

Structure and Functions

Eight monitoring stops have been recorded for ***2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)** and a single indicator has failed the assessment. The combined cover of all negative indicator species across the habitat was 5.4% instead of 5% and the highest percentage cover of any negative species within any stop was 35% rather than 25%. In the last report, the percentage of the combined cover of all negative species across all plots was 16.1% and *Pteridium aquilinum* (bracken) had a total cover of 12.6% (calculated on the basis of the Domin mid-range scores in monitoring stops). During CHNW21 the total cover of bracken recorded on the

habitat was about 20%. The situation seemed to be comparable except for a single plot located in the center of the site, to the east of Maghera beach, that was encroached by *Rosa spinosissima* that covered 35% of the plot (this species had not previously been recorded impacting the habitat). Structure and Functions were therefore assessed as Unfavourable - Inadequate and the trend is stable compared to SDM.

Future Prospects

Bracken encroachment affected about 20% of the habitat and had a high-intensity negative impact. There were some pedestrian tracks allowing access to the dunes and the beach beyond it. These had a high negative impact caused by trampling but affected a small proportion of the site (less than 1%).

Encroachment of *Rosa spinosissima* and *Salix repens* was assessed as a neutral impact that affected 5% of the site. However, their spreading rate on this habitat should be monitored in future reports.

Non-intensive grazing, widespread on the majority of the habitat, had a low-intensity positive impact. Future Prospects were therefore assessed as Unfavourable - Inadequate, and the trend was assessed as deteriorating.

Encroachment by *Pteridium aquilinum* caused the Future Prospects to be assessed as Unfavourable – Inadequate during SDM. The same issue led to the assessment of the habitat as Unfavourable - Inadequate during CHNW21 and the trend is stable, compared to SDM.

Conservation assessment

The conservation status assessments of the three parameters are as follows:

- Area: Favourable (stable)
- Structure and Functions: Unfavourable - Inadequate (stable)
- Future Prospects: Unfavourable - Inadequate (stable)

Since at least one of the three parameters was assessed as Unfavourable - Inadequate, the overall conservation assessment for ***2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)** at Maghera Strand was Unfavourable - Inadequate. Compared to SDM, the overall trend is stable.

Overall Conservation Status: Unfavourable - Inadequate (stable)

Condition of the habitat by area

Considering the impact of bracken and other negative species, 15% of the area was considered to be in poor condition. The remaining 85% of the habitat was in good condition.

*2150 Decalcified dune heath

Area

The area of ***2150 Decalcified dune heath** increased from 13.1 ha to 13.6 ha between SDM and CHNW21 due to differences in interpretation and mapping method on areas previously mapped as ***2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)**. This is consistent with an Area assessment of Favourable and, though the habitat hadn't been assessed during SDM, compared to a 2018 Dune Heath Survey, the trend is stable.

Structure and Functions

Eight monitoring stops have been recorded and two indicators have failed the assessment. The combined cover of all negative indicator species across the habitat was more than 5%. Furthermore, the frequency of trees and scrub other than *Calluna* and *Ulex* in monitoring stops was 75%, while the threshold was 60%. As two assessment criteria failed, the Structure and Functions were Unfavourable - Inadequate and, though the habitat hadn't been assessed during SDM, compared to a 2018 Dune Heath Survey, the trend is decreasing.

Future Prospects

The most serious negative impact recorded was the encroachment of *Pteridium aquilinum* which affected 25% of the habitat. Vehicle tracks used for agricultural activities were a high intensity negative impact but affected only 0.9% of the habitat. Encroachment of scrubs like hazels and brambles was recorded as negative impact affecting 14.7% of the habitat. Non-intensive grazing was recorded as a low positive impact on most of the site. In the last report, although a proper assessment hadn't been carried out, the spreading of hazel scrubs on the habitat was predicted and 10% of *Pteridium aquilinum* was recorded. Through the monitoring stops, the average cover of Bracken recorded during CHNW21 was 7.5% but the impact over the entire habitat has increased to 25% of it. Both hazel and bracken seemed to have expanded over the most recent reporting cycle. Future Prospects were therefore assessed as Unfavourable - Inadequate, and, although the habitat hadn't been assessed during SDM, the trend is decreasing, compared to a 2018 Dune Heath Survey.

Conservation assessment

The conservation status assessments of the three parameters are as follows:

- Area: Favourable (stable)
- Structure and Functions: Unfavourable - Inadequate (decreasing)
- Future Prospects: Unfavourable - Inadequate (decreasing)

Since at least one of the three parameters was assessed as Unfavourable - Inadequate, the overall conservation assessment for ***2150 Decalcified dune heath** at Maghera Strand was Unfavourable - Inadequate and, though the habitat hadn't been assessed during CHNW21, the trend is deteriorating, compared to a 2018 Dune Heath Survey.

Overall Conservation Status: Unfavourable - Inadequate (deteriorating)

Condition of the habitat by area

Due to the encroachment of *Pteridium aquilinum* and *Corylus avellana*, 25% of the habitat was considered to be in poor condition, while the remaining 75% of the habitat was in good condition.

2170 Dunes with creeping willow

Area

The area of **2170 Dunes with creeping willow** decreased from 3.12 ha to 2.98 ha between SDM and CHNW21 but the loss was due to differences in interpretation and mapping method, in particular the mapping of exposed rocky areas previously mapped as **2170 Dunes with creeping willow**. The Area was therefore assessed as Favourable and the trend is stable compared to SDM.

Structure and Functions

Eight monitoring stops have been recorded and three indicators have failed the assessment. Negative species, such as *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Rosa spinosissima* and *Cirsium palustre* were recorded with a frequency of 62.5% of stops, rather than 60%, the combined density of all negative species across the habitat was 38.9 %, rather than 5%, and the highest percentage cover recorded within any stop was 50%, rather than 25%. Furthermore, trees and scrubs were present at 62.5% rather than 40% of stops, and the height of *Salix repens* in the stops (that should have been between 5 and 30 cm) was between 12 and 47 cm. As three assessment criteria failed, the Structure and Functions were Unfavourable - Bad. Structure and Functions had been assessed as Unfavourable - Inadequate during SDM, because of undergrazing and problematic native species. During CHNW21, the cover of problematic species and shrubs and undergrazing of willow have increased again compared to SDM, the trend is therefore decreasing.

Future Prospects

Scrub encroachment and tall, bushy *Salix repens* has continued to develop on some parts of the habitat due to undergrazing, that has seemed to become more severe over time. Encroachment by *Pteridium aquilinum* has had a medium-intensity negative effect on 4.7% of the habitat. *Rosa spinosissima* and *Corylus avellana* were present on 9.7% of the habitat and were recorded as having a negative impact. Non-intensive grazing was considered as having a positive impact on about 40% of the area of the habitat. In the last report hazel and rose have been recorded as negative impacts and they had appeared as not spreading. However, they were only recorded as covering 5% of the habitat, and just a monitoring stop had failed the assessment due to the height of *Salix*. Because of the abandonment of grazing (that is consistent with the results of monitoring stops), Future Prospects were therefore assessed as Unfavourable - Bad and the trend, compared to SDM, is decreasing.

Conservation assessment

The conservation status assessments of the three parameters are as follows:

- Area: Favourable (stable)
- Structure and Functions: Unfavourable - Bad (decreasing)
- Future Prospects: Unfavourable - Bad (decreasing)

Since at least one out of the three parameters was assessed as Unfavourable - Bad, the overall conservation assessment for **2170 Dunes with creeping willow** at Maghera Strand was Unfavourable - Bad. Because the overall assessment during SDM was Unfavourable - Inadequate, the trend is deteriorating.

Overall Conservation Status: Unfavourable - Bad (deteriorating)

Condition of the habitat by area

Because of undergrazing and encroachment of negative species, 70% of the area was considered to be in poor condition, while the remaining 30% of the habitat was considered to be in good condition.

2190 Humid dune slacks

Area

The area of **2190 Humid dune slacks** is nearly the same as the one of SDM survey. The small change of 0.02 ha was due to differences in the mapping method. This is consistent with an Area assessment of Favourable and the trend is stable.

Structure and Functions

Eight monitoring stops have been recorded and no indicator has failed the assessment. Shrubs occurred on 62.5% of stops, instead of 40%: this could be interpreted like a drying out process. However, *Salix repens* was the only shrub species found in dune slacks and, according to SDM report, in this context it is more likely to be part of the natural processes affecting dune slacks as they age. Because of this, although one criterion has failed, the Structure and Functions were assessed as Favourable on the basis on expert judgement. During SDM, **2190 Humid dune slacks** had been assessed as Favourable, the trend is therefore stable.

Future Prospects

The spread of *Salix repens* within the **2190 Humid dune slacks** has been part of a natural drying process which affects older dune slacks and there was no evidence to suggest that it has been accelerated by human activity. In the future this process could lead to a succession to **2170 Dunes with creeping willow**. However, during CHNW21 cover of creeping willow had not been considered sufficient to reclassify the

habitat. The current management regime is appropriate to maintain dune slack communities. Future Prospects were Favourable (increasing) during SDM, and now they have been assessed as Favourable (stable).

Conservation assessment

The conservation status assessments of the three parameters are as follows:

- Area: Favourable (stable)
- Structure and Functions: Favourable (stable)
- Future Prospects: Favourable (stable)

Since all three parameters were assessed as Favourable, the overall conservation assessment for **2190 Humid dune slacks** at Maghera Strand was Favourable. Because the overall assessment during SDM was Favourable, the trend is therefore stable.

Overall Conservation Status: Favourable (stable)

Condition of the habitat by area

Two monitoring stops have failed individually on shrubs cover (*Salix repens*), so 10% of the habitat was considered to be in poor condition, while the other 90% of the habitat was considered to be in good conditions.

Site 13 Subsite 1 - Maghera Strand Appendices

Appendix 1 Area

Total habitat area recorded during reporting cycles to date.

Habitat	2007	2013	2019	2025
1330	NS	NS	NS	0.102
1410	NS	NS	NS	0.080
2110	0.430	4.750	NS	0.000
2120	6.510	7.110	NS	10.517
2130	20.960	23.060	NS	22.194
2140	0.470	0.000	0.000	0.000
2150	11.910	13.140	12.769	13.636
2170	3.120	3.120	NS	2.976
2190	1.100	1.100	NS	1.083

Favourable Reference Area and cumulative changes in area due to human activities (restoration and loss) recorded during reporting cycles to date. Natural fluctuations are not taken into account.

Habitat	Favourable Reference area (ha)	2007 change (ha)	2013 change (ha)	2019 change (ha)	2025 change (ha)
1330	NA	NS	NS	NS	NA
1410	NA	NS	NS	NS	NA
2110	0.430	NA	0	NS	NR
2120	6.510	0	0	NS	0
*2130	20.960	<1% per year	0	NS	0
*2140	0.470	0	NR	NR	NR
*2150	11.910	0	NA	0	0
2170	3.120	0	0	NS	0
2190	1.100	0	0	NS	0

Appendix 2 Structure and functions

Negative indicator species and non-native invasive species

Habitat	Species name	Cover (%)
*2130	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	1.0
*2130	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	3.7
*2130	<i>Rosa species</i>	35.0
*2150	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	7.5
2170	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	5.0
2170	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	29.0

Positive indicator species and notable species

Habitat	Species name	Cover (%) (if recorded)
2120	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	
*2130	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	
*2130	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	
*2130	<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	
*2130	<i>Euphrasia officinalis ag.</i>	
*2130	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	
*2130	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	
*2130	<i>Galium verum</i>	
*2130	<i>Homalothecium lutescens</i>	
*2130	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	
*2130	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	
*2130	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	
*2130	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
*2130	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	
*2130	<i>Peltigera species</i>	
*2130	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	
*2130	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	
*2130	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	
*2130	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	
*2130	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	
*2130	<i>Rhytiadelphus squarrosus</i>	
*2130	<i>Rhytiadelphus triquetrus</i>	
*2130	<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	
*2130	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	
*2130	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
*2130	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	
*2130	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	
*2150	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	1.2
*2150	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	54.3
*2150	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	2.7
*2150	<i>Cladonia species</i>	10.0
*2150	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	5.0
*2150	<i>Erica tetralix</i>	6.8
*2150	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	10.0
*2150	<i>Other macro lichen spp.</i>	1.0
2170	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	
2170	<i>Euphrasia officinalis ag.</i>	
2170	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	

2170	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	
2170	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
2170	<i>Rhynchospora squarrosa</i>	
2170	<i>Salix repens</i> v. <i>argentea</i>	
2170	<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	
2190	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	
2190	<i>Calliergon cuspidatum</i>	
2190	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	
2190	<i>Carex flacca</i>	
2190	<i>Carex nigra</i>	
2190	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	
2190	<i>Galium palustre</i>	
2190	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	
2190	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	
2190	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
2190	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	
2190	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	
2190	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	
2190	<i>Salix repens</i> v. <i>argentea</i>	

Structure and Functions Assessment Criteria

Habitat	Indicator	Pass/Fail
2120	Positive indicator species	Pass
2120	Negative indicator species	Pass
2120	Non-native species	Pass
2120	Flowering or fruiting of positive indicator species	Pass
2120	Notable/rare species	Pass
2120	Interference with the sediment dynamics	Pass
2120	Damage due to disturbance	Pass
*2130	Positive indicator species	Pass
*2130	Negative indicator species	Fail
*2130	Non-native species	Pass
*2130	Cover of trees and scrub other than <i>Juniperus communis</i>	Pass
*2130	Trees or saplings from adjacent plantations	Pass
*2130	Height of vegetation	Pass
*2130	Flowering or fruiting of positive indicator species	Pass
*2130	Bare sand	Pass
*2130	Notable/rare species	Pass
*2130	Interference with the sediment dynamics	Pass
*2130	Damage due to disturbance	Pass
*2150	Typical species	Pass
*2150	Browsing	Pass
*2150	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> growth phases	Pass
*2150	Negative indicator species	Fail
*2150	Non-native species	Pass
*2150	Cover of trees and scrub	Fail
*2150	Cover of dwarf shrubs	Pass
*2150	Bare sand	Pass
*2150	Disturbance	Pass
*2150	Pre-designation Coastal defences currently affecting the habitat	Pass
*2150	Post-designation anthropogenic impacts on substrate/mobility of the system	Pass

2170	Positive indicator species	Pass
2170	Negative indicator species	Fail
2170	Non-native species	Pass
2170	Rank grasses	Pass
2170	Cover of trees and scrub other than <i>S. repens</i>	Fail
2170	Height of <i>Salix repens</i>	Fail
2170	Bare sand	Pass
2170	Notable/rare species	Pass
2170	Interference with the sediment dynamics	Pass
2170	Damage due to disturbance	Pass
2190	Positive indicator species	Pass
2190	Bryophytes	Pass
2190	Cover of <i>Salix repens</i>	Pass
2190	Negative indicator species	Pass
2190	Non-native species	Pass
2190	Cover of scrub	Pass
2190	Forb:grass ratio (mean)	Pass
2190	Bare ground	Pass
2190	Notable/rare species	Pass
2190	Interference with the sediment dynamics	Pass
2190	Damage due to disturbance	Pass

Appendix 3. Impacts and Activities

Impacts recorded

Habitat code	Impact code	Impact description	Relative importance	Influence	Source	Timing	Trend	Area
2120	PF05	Walking	Low	Neutral	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	4.0
2120	PM07	Natural erosion	High	Neutral	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	30.0
*2130	PA08	Non-intensive grazing (sheep)	Low	Positive	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	90.0
*2130	PA25	Offroad driving	High	Negative	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	0.5
*2130	PF05	Pedestrian track	Medium	Negative	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	0.5
*2130	PI03	Pteridium aquilinum	High	Negative	Inside	Ongoing	Decreasing	20.0
*2130	PM07	Encroachment (Rosa spp and Salix spp), natural succession and natural erosion	Medium	Neutral	Inside	Ongoing	Decreasing	5.0
*2150	PA08	Non-intensive grazing (sheep)	Low	Positive	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	85.0
*2150	PA25	Vehicle trampling	High	Negative	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	0.5
*2150	PI03	Pteridium aquilinum and Corylus avellana	Medium	Negative	Inside	Ongoing	Decreasing	30.0
*2150	PM07	Encroachment (Rosa spp, Rubus fruticosus and Salix spp)	Medium	Neutral	Inside	Ongoing	Decreasing	10.0
2170	PA05	No grazing	High	Negative	Inside	Ongoing	Decreasing	60.0
2170	PA08	Non-intensive grazing (sheep)	Low	Positive	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	40.0
2170	PI03	Pteridium aquilinum and Corylus avellana	Medium	Negative	Inside	Ongoing	Stable	10.0
2170	PM07	Encroachment (Rosa spp)	Medium	Neutral	Inside	Ongoing	Decreasing	5.0
2190	PM07	Drying	Low	Neutral	Inside	Ongoing	Increasing	50.0

Conservation Measures required

Habitat code	Measure code	Measure description	Area (ha)	Status (in place/partial/ Absent/unidentified)	Response timeframe	Purpose	Location (inside and or Outside SAC)
*2130	CI05	Measure required to control or eradicate Pteridium aquilinum	4.4388	Absent	Short-term results	Restore the structure & functions, including the status of typical species	Inside
*2150	CI05	Measure required to control or eradicate Pteridium aquilinum	3.4090	Absent	Short-term results	Restore the structure & functions, including the status of typical species	Inside
2170	CA04	Measure required to reintroduce grazing	1.7853	Absent	Medium-term results	Restore the structure & functions, including the status of typical species	Inside
2170	CI05	Measure required to control or eradicate Pteridium aquilinum	0.1488	Absent	Medium-term results	Restore the structure & functions, including the status of typical species	Inside

Appendix 4. Condition of the habitat by area

Summary of habitat condition

Habitat code	% remaining habitat in poor condition	% remaining habitat in good condition
2120	0	100
*2130	15	85
*2150	25	75
2170	70	30
2190	10	90