

Natura 2000 Sites Code	LEANNAN CATCHMENT Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 Site Qualifying features	Key Environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from the Sub-Basin Plan	Is there a risk of: "In-combination" effects from the measures outlined in sub-basin plans; Possible Impacts from other Policy, Plans & Programmes (PPP); "In-combination" effects from the Draft Sub-Basin Plans & other PPPs?	Measure/Mitigation
IE0000116	BALLYARR WOOD	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1029 <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Leannan Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
			To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the site To provide facilities on site for the visiting public so as to improve its recreational use and potential educational value. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with neighbouring landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Management Issues Coppicing; dead and fallen timber; education/information; exotic trees; fencing; grazing; recreational use; regeneration; research. In relation to fencing, a sheep and stock pool fence encloses the entire site. A regular programme of maintenance is essential. Controlled grazing to maintain the quality and extent of open areas within the site is an issue. A research project aimed at enhancing biodiversity and conditions for natural regeneration of trees, based on grazing by a small number of introduced ponies is ongoing.			
IE0000140	FAWNBOY BOG/LOUGH NACUNG	4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7130 Blanket bog (*active only)				
		7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		1029 <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Clady Margaritifera catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plans)	Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion. Generic measures: To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
IE0000173	MEENTYGRANNAGH BOG	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Threats: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		7230 Alkaline fens	Threats: Peat or turf cutting, arterial drainage, local drainage and agricultural reclamation			
		1393 Drepanocladus vernicosus	Threats: Pollution, Land use, climate change			
IE0001107	COOLVOY BOG	7130 Blanket bog (*active only)	To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of the priority habitat, active blanket bog. Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
			To maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological value of semi-natural habitats throughout the site; wet heath, cutover bog, flushes and streams To maintain the population of Golden Plover on the site To continue effective liaison and co-operation with landowners/managers and relevant interest groups on the management of the site Main strategies to achieve objectives • Manage grazing on active blanket bog, heath and cutover bog • Monitor the active blanket bog • Regulate peat cutting			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Golden Plover population through habitat protection and monitoring • Liaison/consultation with landowners and interested parties 				
IE0001179	MUCKISH MOUNTAIN	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status: blanket bog, heath, scree, cut-over bog, flushes, lakes, rivers and streams, exposed rock, sand and gravel and upland grassland on peaty soil			
		4030	European dry heaths	To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, particularly those listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (Golden Plover, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin), Red Grouse, Ring Ouzel and the populations of rare and notable plant species			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Threats: Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)				
		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation				
		1029	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Owencarrow <i>Margaritifera</i> catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
			<p>Management Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path erosion, burning, dumping, quarrying, turf cutting, grazing <p>Main strategies to achieve objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage grazing on commonages and on privately owned land • Minimise threat from quarrying • Minimise impacts of peat extraction and peat erosion due to trampling pressures • Maintain and protect bird species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive • Manage habitats for notable plant species • Liaise with landowners, REPS planners and other relevant authorities and interested parties 				
IE0001190	SHEEPHAVEN	1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima)	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. <i>Spartina anglica</i> is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.			
		1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	Threats: walking, horseriding & non-motorised vehicles, erosion, grazing, undergrazing, invasion by a species, trampling, overuse, camping & caravans, agricultural improvement, stock feeding, overgrazing by cattle, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling, golf course, overgrazing by hares, rabbits, small mammals, restructuring agricultural land holding, sea defence or coastal protection works, dispersed habitation, disposal of household waste, sand and gravel extraction, other pollution or human activities, sports pitch, other urbanisation, burning, discontinuous urbanisation, routes, autoroutes, fertilization, overgrazing by sheep, urbanised areas, human habitation, pollution, competition.			
		21a0	Machairs (* in Ireland)				
91a0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in British Isles	Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber					
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			

IE0002047	Cloghmagore Bog and Glenveagh National Park also contains Lough Barra & Meenachullion Bog Nature Reserves. (Ramsar Site)	3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.			
		4030	European dry heaths	To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Threats: Overgrazing by sheep, burning, communications networks, paths, tracks or cycling paths, energy transport, other forms – wind generated energy, improved access to the site, outdoor sports and leisure activities, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, motorised vehicles, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, pollution, air pollution – acidification – from acid rain, trampling and overuse			
		6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)				
		7130	Blanket bog (*active only)	Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.			
		7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion				
		91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles	Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber			
		1421	Trichomanes speciosum				
		1355	Lutra lutra	Threats: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
		1106	Salmo salar	Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.			
		1029	Margaritifera margaritifera (Incorporates the Clady/Owencarrow/Leannan Glas keelan Margaritifera catchments which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)	Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.			
IE0002159	MULROY BAY	1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
		1170	Reefs	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.			
		1355	Lutra lutra	To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course			
				To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.			
		3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species			
		1833	Najas flexilis	To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Fertilization, fish & shellfish aquaculture, disposal of household waste, golf course, landfill, drainage, eutrophication, invasion by a species.			

IE0002176	LEANNAN RIVER	<p><i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Leannan <i>Margaritifera</i> catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</p>	<p>Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0002287	LOUGH SWILLY	<p>1130 Estuaries</p> <p>1150 Coastal lagoons Spartina swards (Spartinion maritima)</p> <p>1320</p> <p>1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima)</p> <p>91a0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in British Isles</p> <p>1355 Lutra lutra</p>	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: aquaculture, recreational fishing, housing development, sewage outflow, industrialisation, autoroutes, port/marina, motorised sports including boating, water pollution, reclamation of land, drainage, dredging.</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Professional fishing, taking for fauna, taking for flora, water pollution, climate change, change in species composition.</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site.</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities. Main Threats and Impacts: Over-grazing by sheep or cattle. Many sites are also subject to erosion and accretion. <i>Spartina anglica</i> is also present on many Irish saltmarshes and is considered an invasive species. There have been some minor losses of habitat during the current assessment period to infilling and reclamation.</p> <p>Threats: Internal effects include inappropriate grazing levels and invasive species, whereas external threats include clearance for agriculture or felling for timber</p> <p>Threats: Use of pesticides, fertilization, removal of hedges and copses, removal of scrub, felling of native or mixed woodland, professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets), hunting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, sand and gravel extraction, mechanical removal of peat, urbanised areas, human habitation, continuous urbanization, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, disposal of household waste, disposal of industrial waste, disposal of inert materials, other discharges, routes, autoroutes, bridge, viaduct, water pollution, other forms or mixed forms of pollution, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, drainage, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, removal of sediments, canalization or modifying structures of inland water course</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
IE0002301	RIVER FINN	<p>3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)</p> <p>4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <p>7130 Blanket bog (*active only)</p> <p>7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</p> <p>1106 <i>Salmo salar</i></p> <p>1029 <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Incorporates the Eske <i>Margaritifera</i> catchment which will require additional measures from the Sub-Basin Plan)</p>	<p>To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status. Threats: Overgrazing, fertilization, peat cutting, afforestation, and the presence of alien species</p> <p>To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status.</p> <p>To maintain the extent, species richness and biodiversity of the entire site. Threats: Extraction of peat, overstocking, burning, agricultural reclamation, mechanical peat extraction, wind farm development, afforestation, tourism, trampling, climate change, spread of invasive species, air pollution and large scale construction.</p> <p>To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.</p> <p>Threats: Cultivation, pesticides, fertilisation, grazing, pollution, water pollution, biocenotic evolution, accumulation of organic material and Eutrophication.</p> <p>Threats: Agricultural improvement, fertilisation, overgrazing, restructuring agricultural holdings, general forestry management, stock feeding, leisure feeding, taking and removal of fauna, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, mines, discharges, urbanised areas, disposal of household waste, communication networks, energy transport, improved access to sites, sport and leisure structures, pollution, landfill, land reclamation, drainage, canalisation, flooding, dumping, depositing, erosion.</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
SPA004039	Glenveagh National Park	<p>Peregrine (4 pairs) and Merlin (1-3 pairs). Golden Plover, with between 5 and 10 pairs known to breed. Red Grouse is also widespread on the bogs. Ring Ouzel, breeds sparingly. Several pairs of Whinchat, a scarce Irish species, breed within the site. A pair of the very rare Red-throated Diver breeds nearby. Goosander is also a regular visitor to the lakes. Snowy Owl attempted to breed within the site.</p>	<p>To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when · its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and · the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and · the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.</p>	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.

SPA004060	Lough Fern SPA	Based on information from the 1990s, it seems that Pochard has a population of national importance (average of 671 individuals), with good numbers also of Tufted Duck (average of 213). Other species that occur include Goldeneye (9), Coot (48), Whooper Swan (20-30), and small numbers of dabbling ducks such as Wigeon and Mallard. Little Grebe and Water Rail are resident species.	To maintain the bird species of special conservation interest, for which this SPA has been listed, at favourable conservation status. We are using the habitats directive definition of FCS: Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when · its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and · the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and · the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below. The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: · population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and · the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and · there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
373	Lough Barra Bog RAMSAR	Various breeding birds use the site and a small flock of the globally vulnerable goose 'Anser albifrons flavirostris' occurs in winter.	An area of lowland blanket bog and part of the headwaters of a major tributary of the Gweebarra River. The blanket bog grades into wet grassy heath and includes fenland and several small pool and lake complexes.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.
475	Meenachullion Bog RAMSAR	Breeding birds include 'Falco columbarius' and 'Pluvialis apricaria', and a wintering flock of the globally vulnerable goose 'Anser albifrons flavirostris'. Deciduous woodland dominated by Quercus petraea.	The site, adjacent to the Meenachullion Bog site, is part of the most extensive and intact area of lowland blanket bog in northwest Ireland. The site includes numerous small pool complexes and flushes and remnants of native deciduous woodland.	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts.	None Identified	See Tables 3.4a (for SACs) and 3.4b (for SPAs) regarding potential impacts. See Tables 3.5a & 3.5b (for SACs) and Table 3.6 (for SPAs) for assessment of significance. See Table 3.7a, 3.7b, 3.7c and 3.7d for Mitigation.