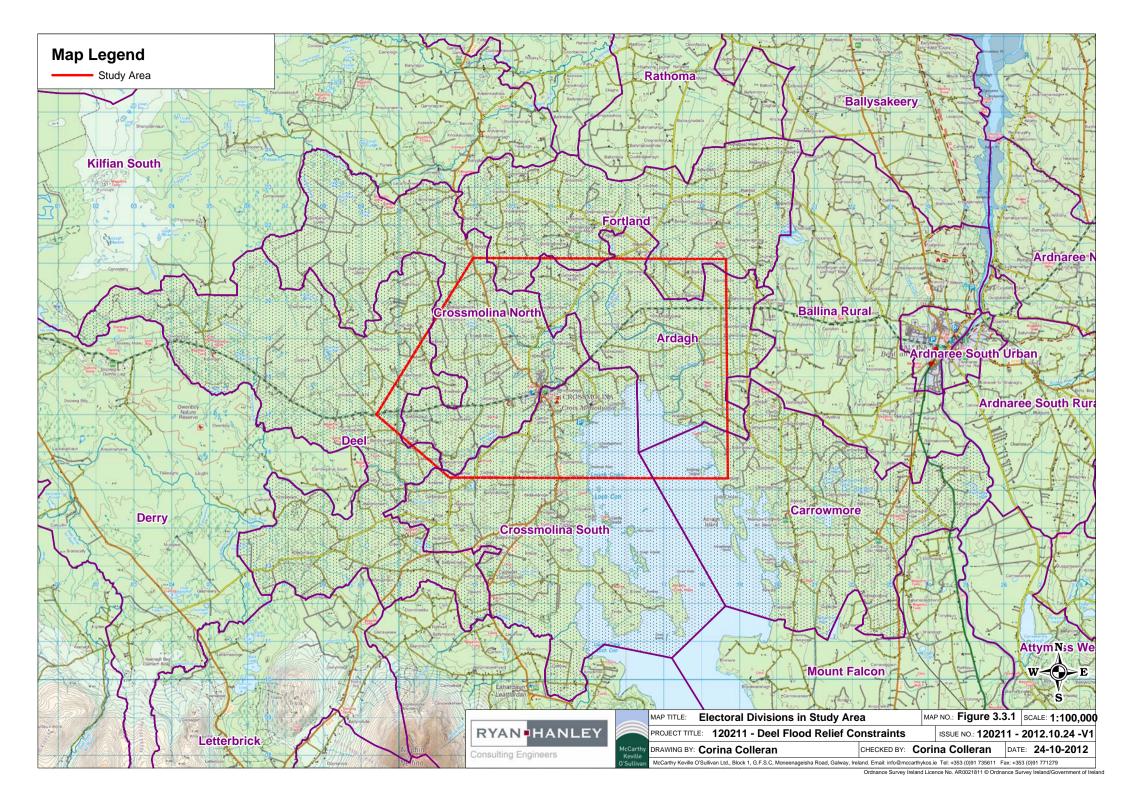
Appendix B

Map of Electoral Divisions in vicinity of the Study Area

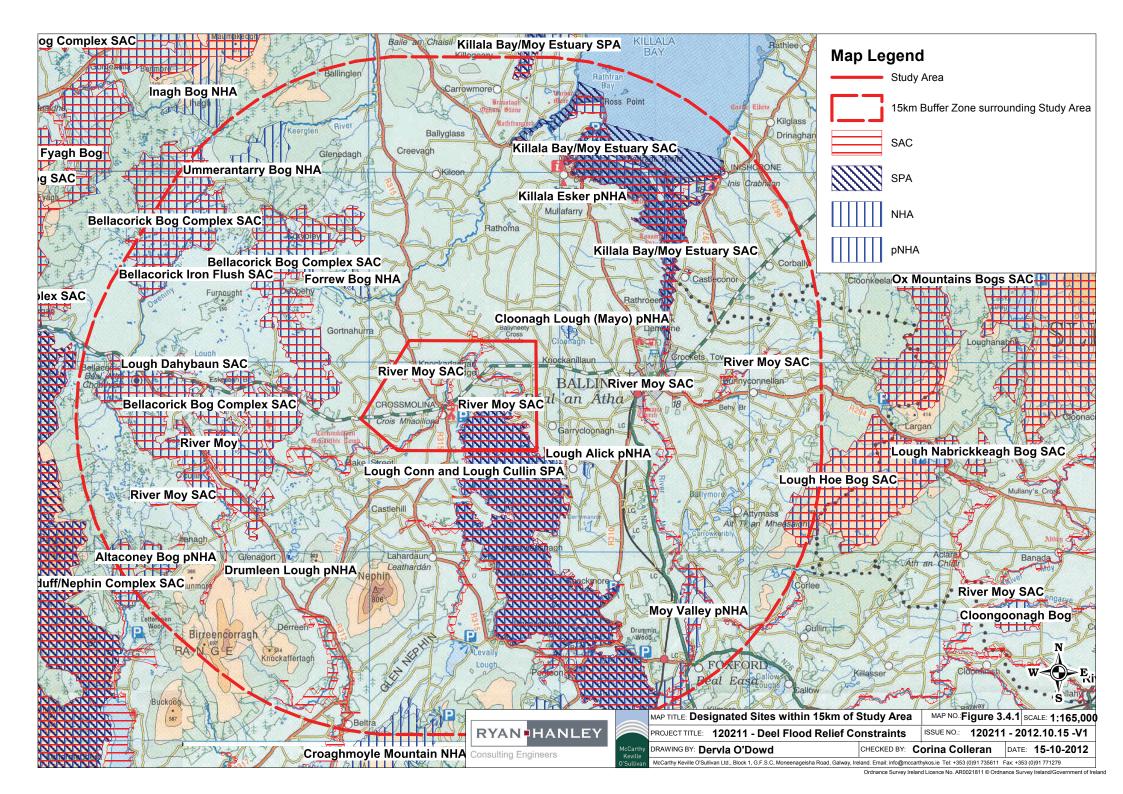




| Α | p | b | е | n | d | ix | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |

**Details of Ecological Designations in Vicinity of Study Area** 

C1 Figure 3.4.1 – Study Area and Designations
C2 Conservation Objectives of Natura 2000 Sites





## Conservation Objectives for River Moy SAC [002298]

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

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

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

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

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

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

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

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:

- ◆ [1092] Austropotamobius pallipes
- ◆ [1095] Petromyzon marinus
- ◆ [1096] Lampetra planeri
- [1106] Salmo salar (only in fresh water)
- ◆ [1355] Lutra lutra
- ◆ [7110] \* Active raised bogs
- [7120] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
- ◆ [7150] Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*
- [7230] Alkaline fens
- [91A0] Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles
- ◆ [91E0] \* Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)

## Citation:

NPWS (2011) Conservation objectives for River Moy SAC [002298]. Generic Version 3.0. Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht.



## Conservation Objectives for Lough Conn and Lough Cullin SPA [004228]

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

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

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

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

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

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

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

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:

| <ul> <li>Aythya fuligula</li> </ul>              | [wintering] |
|--|-------------|
| ◆ Melanitta nigra                                | [breeding]  |
| ◆ Larus canus                                    | [breeding]  |
| <ul> <li>Anser albifrons flavirostris</li> </ul> | [wintering] |
| ◆ Wetlands                                       | []          |



Appendix D

**Aquifers and Water Abstractions** 

D1 D2 Figure 3.5.1 – Well Locations Figure 3.5.2 – Aquifers in Study Area

Figure 3.5.1 Well Locations

