

Appendix 6.4 – Summary of designated sites within 15 km of WOP supply bogs

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
River Shannon Callows SAC/pNHA	0 km (Kilmacshane/Garryduff/Clooniff/Bloomhill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] - Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) [6510] - Limestone pavements [8240] - Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] - Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355] 	<p>The River Shannon Callows is a long and diverse site which consists of seasonally flooded, semi-natural, lowland wet grassland, along and beside the river between the towns of Athlone and Portumna.</p> <p>This site is the largest area of semi-natural floodplain grassland in Ireland and Britain and has very many features of a natural ecosystem. It has been placed among the most 'natural' floodplains in western Europe. It is subject to regular and prolonged annual winter flooding. Botanically, it is extremely diverse with two legally protected species of plants and many scarce species. Excellent examples of two habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive occur within the site – Molinia meadows and lowland hay meadows with good examples of a further two Annex habitats (both with priority status).</p> <p>In winter the site is internationally important for numbers and species of waterfowl. In spring it feeds large numbers of birds on migration, and in summer it holds very large numbers of breeding waders, rare breeding birds and the endangered Corncrake, as well as a very wide variety of more common grassland and wetland birds. The presence of Otter, an Annex II species, adds further importance to the site.</p>
Middle Shannon Callows SPA	0 km (Kilmacshane/Garryduff/Clooniff/Bloomhill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038] - Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] - Corncrake (Crex crex) [A122] - Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140] - Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142] - Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156] - Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] 	<p>The site follows the River Shannon from Athlone, just below Lough Ree, to Portumna, just above Lough Derg, a distance of over 50 km. It includes much of the flood plain of the river, varying in width from approximately 0.5 km to up to 1.5 km in places. A weir at Meelick divides the flooding regime. The main habitat present is humid grassland, improved to varying extents, that is seasonally flooded. The less improved areas are species-rich. The grassland is used mainly for pasture but some is used for hay-making. The river channel is fringed by swamp and marsh vegetation. There is an extensive system of drainage channels, many of which support a diverse flora. The callows often border raised bogs, some of which are still intact.</p> <p>This site is the largest area of semi-natural floodplain grassland in Ireland and has very many features of a natural ecosystem. Along with its main tributaries the River Suck and River Brosna, it represents one of the most important wetland systems in the country. It is of International Importance for wintering waterfowl as numbers regularly exceed the 20,000 threshold (mean of 34985 for the 5 winters 1994/94-1998/99). Of particular note is the presence of an Internationally Important population of <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>. A further five species have populations of national importance: <i>Cygnus olor</i>, <i>Anas penelope</i>, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> and <i>Limosa limosa</i>.</p>
River Suck Callows SPA	0 km (Lismanny/Garryduff/Cullighmore/Castlegar /Deryfadda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038] - Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] - Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140] - Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142] - Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] 	<p>The River Suck Callows is an important site for wintering waterfowl, with an internationally important population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> centred within the site. This is one of the largest flocks in the country outside of the Wexford Slobbs. Despite poor survey data for recent years, it is known that at least three species have populations of national importance: <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>, <i>Anas penelope</i> and <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>. <i>Cygnus columbarius bewickii</i> formerly occurred in significant numbers but has abandoned the site, in line with a marked contraction of range at a national level. <i>Crex crex</i> formerly bred but not since the early 1990s. This site provides one of the few remaining examples in the country of a large river system of which parts still flood in a fairly natural way.</p>
Suck River Callows NHA	0 km (Lismanny/Garryduff/Cullighmore/Castlegar /Deryfadda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] - Birds [12] 	<p>The Suck River Callows is a long sinuous area of semi-natural lowland wet grassland, which floods extensively each winter along the River Suck between Castlecoote in the north and Shannonbridge in the south, passing through Ballinasloe. The Suck River forms the Roscommon - Galway county boundary and joins the River Shannon at Shannonbridge. Along most of its borders, former raised bogs (now in the process of large-scale harvesting by Bord na Móna) are present. Just south of Ballyforan, there is a small intact raised bog on the eastern bank of the river, which contains both high bog and cutover. This is situated in the townlands of Ballina, Ballyforan, Coolatober and Cloonagh, Co. Roscommon and can be accessed from a road to the east.</p>
Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC/pNHA	0 km (Bloomhill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] 	<p>The site comprises an impressive, steep-sided esker ridge which is composed of glacial sands and gravels and situated on the north side of Mongan raised bog and to the east of the River Shannon. Species-rich calcareous grassland is the dominant vegetation of the site; areas of <i>Corylus avellana</i>/<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> woodland, scrub, improved grassland and gravel pit are also included in the site.</p>
Mongan Bog SAC/pNHA	0 km (Bloomhill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active raised bogs [7110] - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] - Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	<p>Mongan Bog is an example of a small to medium sized raised bog site which contains examples of the Annex I habitats active raised bog, degraded raised bog and depressions on peat substrates (Rhynchosporion). The centre of the site is dominated by a core of uncut high bog which contains an unusually large number of pools dominated by open water. The uncut high bog core is surrounded by old cutover surface which is regenerating into a mosaic of heath and low scrub. The relatively rare sedge <i>Rhynchospora fusca</i> has been recorded from wet pools within the site.</p>
Mongan Bog SPA	0 km (Bloomhill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395] 	<p>Site is an important example of a relatively intact midland raised bog. Has been used as a feeding and roost site by part of the River Suck population of <i>Anser flavirostris albifrons</i>. Appears to be seldom used nowadays which probably reflects a trend in recent years away from usage of raised bog sites.</p>
Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC/pNHA	0 km (Blackwater)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alkaline fens [7230] - Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013] 	<p>A limestone lake, surrounded by fen, marsh, fen carr and grading into surrounding pasture grassland. Drainage works to facilitate peat milling activities adjoining the site have accelerated the seral development from open water to fen and raised bog, with large areas of the former lake basin now overgrown by reedswamp and scrub woodland. A diversity of habitats, showing the transition from open water, fen, fen carr and raised bog, are exhibited at the site and give rise to a rich diversity of plants and animals. One of the few open water areas in the county, the lake is of</p>

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			value for wintering waterfowl. Site supports a population of <i>Vertigo Geyeri</i> and is also important for <i>Chrysogaster macquarti</i> and <i>Platycheirus perpallidus</i> .
Annaghbeg Bog NHA	0 km (Castlegar)	– Peatlands [4]	Annaghbeg Bog NHA is located 5 km south-east of Ahascragh, mostly in the townlands of Addergoole West, Addergoole North, Gortbrackmoor and Annaghbeg in Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. This raised bog was originally part of an extensive system of bogs that, with the exception for Annaghbeg, have now been cutover. Annaghbeg Bog is in close proximity to Crit Island NHA (254) and Killure Bog NHA (1283). Although this bog has no pools it is wet and quaking in places with hummocks throughout the high bog. Cutover is found all around the high bog.
Castle Ffrench East Bog NHA	0 km (Gowla)	– Peatlands [4]	Castle Ffrench East Bog is located 5km west of Ballyforan, mainly in the townlands of Castle Ffrench East and Gowla, Co. Galway. The site consists of a small, intact raised bog, situated in a region of intensive peat development. It can be accessed from local roads to the north and west. There are extensive areas of cutover peat to the south and east and along with Castle Ffrench West Bog to the south-west, this site represents the only intact raised bog habitat remaining in this region. The site is a raised bog consisting of areas of both high bog and cutover. The high bog has active bog moss (<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.) growth and small pool systems to the north, west and east, some of which have dried out, indicating a lowering water-table. Two series of swallow-holes and two flushed areas are also present. There are also a number of overgrown drains to the north of the high bog. Flooded cutover, wet grassland and dry grassland occur around the margins of the high bog. There is also a small wet woodland and a small dry semi-natural woodland present on the site.
Clonlyon Glebe Bog pNHA	0 km (Ballaghurt)		Clonlyon Bog is a small, domed bog situated four km north-west of Ferbane, Co. Offaly. The main feature of the dome at present is the presence of numerous and efficient drains over 80% of the surface. Two areas of good hummock and hollow growth pattern occur, one in the north and one in the south-east. Both show severe signs of drying out and no water occurs in the hollows. Much of the bog surface shows bare peat, a result of burning and drying out.
Doon Esker Wood pNHA	0.2 km (Ballaghurt / Glebe)		Doon Esker Wood is a long narrow strip of semi-natural woodland along the crest of a steep-sided esker ridge 8km east of Clonmacnoise, Co Offaly. It consists of a canopy of Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) with abundant Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). Many young trees and some seedlings of Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) occur as under-shrubs. The ground flora is very diverse and contains the scarce species Pale Sedge (<i>Carex pallescens</i>) and Columbine (<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>) as well as abundant Wood-sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>), Bitter-vetch (<i>Lathyrus montanus</i>) and many others.
Lough Nanag Esker pNHA	0 km (Blackwater)		Situated about 2km south-west of Clonmacnoise and between the River Shannon callows and a raised bog undergoing commercial peat extraction, the site comprises, for the most part, an esker ridge composed of glacial gravels. A small lake occurs in the south-eastern section of the site. The underlying rock is of Carboniferous limestone. The site is much modified by grassland improvement and comprises a mosaic of improved grassland, dry calcareous grassland, wet grassland, scrub, woodland, dense Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), swamp and lake communities. Much of the site is on a calcareous substrate - Lough Nanag itself shows influence from the adjacent acidic raised bog.
Lough Coura pNHA	0 km (Drinagh Boora)		Lough Coura is a small in-filled lake situated about 10km west of Kilcormac and 10km east of Banagher, Co. Offaly. The site has a long history of botanical recording and its character has been described as progressing from "an extensive swamp" in 1899, "an extensive limy marsh" in 1934, "a dry fen" in 1969 to "very few damp areas were found" in 1972.
Clonfert Cathedral pNHA	0.2 km (Kilmacshane)		Clonfert Cathedral (also known as St. Brendan's Cathedral) is a small church in Co. Galway belonging to the Church of Ireland which contains a large colony of Brown Long-eared Bats (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>). There may be over 100 bats roosting in the church roof, and they may be present all year round. The church is used for a variety of services, including Diocesan and Ecumenical services, as well as parish services which are held whenever there is a fifth Sunday in the month. It is also an historical monument as sections of the building may be 400-500 years old. The well documented Romanesque entrance and wattle-roofed variety vestry date back to 1162.
Clorhane Wood pNHA	0.3 km (Blackwater)		Site synopsis not available
Moyclare Bog SAC/pNHA	0.5 km (Belmount)	– Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	Moyclare Bog is a small raised bog site which contains examples of the Annex I habitats active raised bog, degraded raised bog and depressions on peat substrates (Rhynchosporion). Much of the bog surface is wet and has a moderate to high cover of Sphagnum moss. It supports <i>Rhynchospora fusca</i> , a relatively rare species. Perhaps the most striking feature of this bog is the high proportion of active raised bog within the uncut dome (c.60%).
Murphy's Bridge Esker pNHA	0.5 km (Daingean)		This elongated gravel ridge is a feature of glaciation. It was formed under the ice mass which covered the Irish Midlands during the last Ice Age. The ridge runs in a north-east/south-west direction, and is bisected by the Grand Canal approximately 7km north-east of Tullamore. The site is contiguous with Rahugh Esker.
Rahugh Ridge (Kiltober Esker) pNHA	0.5 km (Daingean)		Known to some as Rahugh Ridge and to others as Kiltober Ridge, this proposed Natural Heritage Area starts about 9km north-east of Tullamore and runs for about 2.5km in a north-easterly direction. It is a particularly fine esker ridge covered for almost its entire length in woodland. There has been some quarrying of gravel in the past.

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Castle Ffrench West Bog NHA	0.6 km (Gowla)	– Peatlands [4]	Castle Ffrench West Bog is a small raised bog situated about 7 km south-west of Ballyforan. It is located mainly in the townlands of Castle Ffrench West, Gowla and Loonaghtan, in east County Galway. It is accessible from local roads and forestry tracks to the east and west. The site is a raised bog consisting of areas of both high bog and cutover. The high bog is divided into two parts - an eastern, low quality part with tear pools and the western two-thirds, which is of good quality with a high dome. The two are connected by a very narrow strip of high bog and a ridge of mineral soil with cutover on both sides. About 10 ha. (or 25%) of the western section is extremely wet and quaking. Part of this consists of large, inter-connecting pools with low flat 'lawns' between. The rest of this wet area is a wooded flush.
Daingean Bog NHA	0.7 km (Daingean)	– Peatlands [4]	Daingean Bog NHA is located approximately 3 km south-west of Daingean in the townlands of Knockballyboy, Townparks and Clonad in eastern Co. Offaly. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The northern and southern margins of the site are bounded by roads, and agricultural fields form most of the boundaries at the east and west of the site. The site consists of two main lobes. The northern lobe is much larger than the southern one and forms the majority of the high bog in the site. The lobes are separated by a drain running through a narrow, low-lying section between them. The cutover areas surrounding the site have, for the most part, been reclaimed for agriculture. The bog is of particular interest as it is one of the most easterly remaining raised bogs in the country.
Hawkswood Bog NHA	0.7 km (Derryclure)	– Peatlands [4]	Hawkswood bog is located 5 km south of Tullamore, in the townlands of Hawkswood and Derrybeg, Co. Offaly. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog and adjoins Clonard Wood NHA (574) to the west. It can be accessed from the local road to the south of the site. This raised bog is at the southern extreme of the range of raised bogs in Ireland and is in close proximity to Screggan Bog NHA (921) and Pallis Lough NHA (916). The high bog has pools present and is still wet and quaking in places with very little drainage and no forestry. The wet areas occur in depressions on the high bog, causing re-wetting of the bog surface. Cutover is found all around the high bog margins. There are esker ridges with broadleaved woodland to the south and north of the site.
Clonfinlough Esker pNHA	0.8 km (Bloomhill)		Clonfinlough Esker is a long ridge of glacial till which runs from Esker Hill, about 7km east of Clonmacnoise, for about 3km in a westerly direction towards Clonmacnoise. As a geomorphological feature this relict of the retreating ice is of great importance. However, the well-drained, calcium rich soils of eskers often support interesting and species-rich vegetation, and three such areas of ecological importance have been selected as a Natural Heritage Area: Esker Hill, Tullaghmore Hill and a section between them.
Banagher (Domestic Dwelling, Occupied) pNHA	0.8 km (Clongawny More)		This site is a summer and possibly winter roost of the Brown Long-eared Bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>) in a privately owned, old dwelling house. Approximately 60 bats were recorded in the attic, roosting along the main ridge beam, in 1987. As most long-eared colonies only contain between 20 to 30 bats, this site is of national importance. No changes have taken place at the building since 1987 and the owners are well disposed towards the bats so this is considered to be a safe roost.
Cloonascragh Fen And Black Wood pNHA	0.8 km (Lismanny)		Cloonascragh Fen and Black Wood consist of two small areas of different habitats situated 8km north of Laurencetown in east Co. Galway. Both are associated with a section of a long esker ridge running east-west which crosses the River Suck and River Shannon. Both are at the edge of Cloonascragh Bog which is thoroughly drained. Much of the esker in this vicinity is being worked (or has been worked out).
Raheenmore Bog SAC/pNHA	0.8 km (Toar)	– Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	This raised bog developed in a small basin in the catchment of two major river systems i.e. the Brosna and the Boyne. It is situated about 5 km from Daingean in Co. Offaly. The peat is very deep, up to 15 m in places. The bog has a well-developed hummock and hollow system.
Clonydonnin Bog NHA	1 km (Bellair South)	– Peatlands [4]	Clonydonnin Bog NHA is located on the border of Co. Offaly and Co. Westmeath, approximately 13 km south-east of Athlone. It is situated mainly in the townlands of Esker, Laughil and Castletown. The site comprises an area of raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site consists of one dome of high bog, fringed with areas of cutover bog, scrub and low-lying agricultural land. Although the bog surface is relatively dry, the cover of bog mosses is good. However, the typical hummock/hollow topography of a raised bog is poorly-developed. The area of cutover associated with this bog is quite limited, and much of it has been reclaimed for agriculture or overgrown with scrub.
Carrickynaghtan Bog NHA	1 km (Cornafulla)	– Peatlands [4]	Carrickynaghtan Bog NHA is situated approximately 4 km south of Athlone on the west of the River Shannon, mainly in the townlands of Cloonown and Carrickynaghtan in Co. Roscommon. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is mostly bounded by reclaimed grassland and tracks. The raised bog consists of a large, but very dissected area, with numerous tracks crossing the site. There are large areas of cutover separating two intact portions of high bog at the north and south of the site. The northern portion contains pools, although many are algae-filled.
Ferbane Bog SAC/pNHA	1.2 km (Leamanaghan)	– Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	Ferbane Bog is an example of a relatively small raised bog site which contains good examples of the Annex 1 habitats active raised bog, degraded raised bog and depressions on peat substrates (Rhynchosporion). Uncut high bog dominates the site and is surrounded by a narrow band of cutover. Approximately 35% of the high bog surface consists of very wet active bog with the remainder degraded but capable of regeneration. Areas of poor-fen vegetation and birch woodland occur on cutover surfaces along the margins of the site and add to the habitat diversity.

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Annaghmore Lough Fen (Offaly) pNHA	1.2 km (Monettia)		Situated about 10km south of Tullamore, on the border of Laois and Offaly below the Slieve Blooms, Annaghmore Lough Fen is a Natural Heritage Area (NHA).
Cloncrow Bog (New Forest) NHA	1.25 km (Toar)	– Peatlands [4]	Cloncrow Bog (New Forest) NHA is situated approximately 1 km west of Tyrellspass, in the townlands of Cloncrow and Tyrellspass in Co. Westmeath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site consists of a raised bog which has developed in a basin. The bog has good hummock/hollow microtopography, pools, quaking areas, a swallow hole, a small flush and forestry on high bog. The cutover supports humid grassland, improved grassland, small areas of Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>) woodland and scrub, and forestry.
Woodville Woods pNHA	1.3 km (Killaun)		Woodville Woods proposed Natural Heritage Area (NHA) comprises a substantial estate woodland and peripheral lake/wetland in Co. Offaly, about 3km north of Birr, between the N52 and the L115 roads.
Kilnaborris Bog NH	1.3 km (Kilmacshane)	– Peatlands [4]	Kilnaborris Bog is situated 6 km west of Eyrecourt, Co. Galway. It is located mainly in the townlands of Killnaborris, Killeragh and Cankilly. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site consists of one raised bog dome. The central area has a number of degraded pools, which have become infilled. There are more pools north of the bog centre and a flush in the centre of the bog, both of these features appears to be associated with a bog burst. Aligned tear pools and steep slopes associated with the bog burst are located to the south of the site.
Grand Canal pNHA	1.4 km (Daingean)		The Grand Canal is a man-made waterway linking the River Liffey at Dublin with the Shannon at Shannon Harbour and the Barrow at Athy. The Grand Canal proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) comprises the canal channel and the banks on either side of it. The canal system is made up of a number of branches - the Main Line from Dublin to the Shannon, the Barrow Line from Lowtown to Athy, the Edenderry Branch, the Naas and Corbally Branch and the Milltown Feeder. The Kilbeggan Branch is dry at present, but it is hoped to restore it in the near future. Water is fed into the summit level of the canal at Lowtown from Pollardstown Fen, itself a pNHA.
Lough Boora pNHA	1.4 km (Drinagh Boora)		This drained lake, surrounded by cutaway bog, lies 5km north-west of Kilcormac in Co. Offaly. Previously a post-glacial lake, it was impounded and much reduced, in size by raised bog development. The drained lake-bed consists of shallow fen peat overlying calcareous shell-marsh.
Milltownpass Bog NHA	1.5 k (Derryhinch)	– Peatlands [4]	Milltownpass Bog NHA is located 1 km north-east of Milltownpass, in the townlands of Pass of Kilbride and Claremount or Cumingstown in Co. Westmeath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog and can be accessed from the local road off the N6 to the east of the site. This bog has pools present and is wet and quaking in places. The wet areas are formed by re-wetting of depressions on the high bog surface caused by subsidence. There is very little drainage on the high bog and no forestry. Cutover is found all around the high bog margins with encroaching scrub and a forestry plantation. Broad-leaved woodland occurs to the west of the site
Split Hills And Long Hill Esker SAC/pNHA	1.75 km (Toar)	– Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]	Split Hills and Long Hill Esker is a 5 km long site which crosses the main Galway-Dublin road mid-way between Kilbeggan and Tyrrellspass in Co. Westmeath. It is a prominent feature on the local landscape.
Killure Bog NHA	2 km (Castlegar)	– Peatlands [4]	Killure Bog NHA is situated approximately 2 km north-west of Ballinasloe, in the townlands of Killure Castle and Killcloony, County Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The bog is bisected by a road. The eastern margin of the site is bounded by the Bunowen River, while the west, north and south of the bog are bounded mainly by local access roads. The site consists of two sections of high bog. The western section comprises an area of quaking bog with hummocks and pools occurring in the centre. There is a flush on the eastern margin of the western section. Two other flushes appear on the aerial photographs. The eastern section has been afforested. Cutover and drainage channels occur all around the margins of the high bog.
Clonad Wood pNHA	2 km (Derryclure)		Clonad Wood is an area of deciduous woodland situated on low-lying agricultural land bordering the Clodiagh River, 5km south of Tullamore in Co. Offaly.
Bracken's Dwelling, Near Whiteford pNHA	2 km (Killaun)		This is a nursery roost for a Leisler's Bat (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>) colony which roost in the cavity walls of a privately owned modern dwelling house near Whiteford in Co. Offaly. Approximately 80 bats were recorded at the house in 1992, and although fewer bats were recorded there in 1993, it is still a roost of international importance.
Ferbane Bog SAC/pNHA	2.25 km (Ballaghurt/Glebe)	– Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	Ferbane Bog is an example of a relatively small raised bog site which contains good examples of the Annex 1 habitats active raised bog, degraded raised bog and depressions on peat substrates (Rhynchosporion). Uncut high bog dominates the site and is surrounded by a narrow band of cutover. Approximately 35% of the high bog surface consists of very wet active bog with the remainder degraded but capable of regeneration. Areas of poor-fen vegetation and birch woodland occur on cutover surfaces along the margins of the site and add to the habitat diversity.
Birr (Domestic Dwelling No. 2, Occupied) pNHA	2.25 km (Killaun)		This site consists of a two-storey modern domestic dwelling which is used as a nursery site by over 200 Leisler's Bats (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>). The bats roost at the western gable end of the attic. A new trap door was fitted in the bathroom ceiling in 1993 to allow access to the roof for the removal of droppings.

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Kilcormac Esker pNHA	2.25 km (Oughter)		Eskers are long ridges of glacial till which were deposited at the end of the last ice age. As geomorphological features, these relicts of the retreating ice are of great importance. However, the well drained, calcium-rich soils of eskers often support interesting and species-rich vegetation. An esker chain runs from the Shannon, past Birr to Screggan, about 10km southwest of Tullamore. Parts of the stretch from Idle corner to Screggan, constitutes the Kilcormac Esker proposed Natural Heritage Area (NHA).
Ardan Wood pNHA	2.25 km (Toar)		Ardan Wood is a crescent shaped woodland on a steep slope, about 5km west of Kilbeggan, forming the edge to a broader deposit of glacial drift than the normal eskers. It is wooded mostly by large Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) with a mixed and varied ground flora. Shrubs include Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>), Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and roses (<i>Rosa canina</i> and <i>R. arvensis</i>).
Killeglan Grassland SAC	2.3 km (Derryfadda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] 	Killeglan grassland is situated in Co. Roscommon, approximately 9.5 km north of Ballinasloe. The underlying geology is Upper Carboniferous Limestone. A shallow rendzina type soil formation has developed in places between the outcropping limestone boulders and the shattered limestone formations. The topography of the site is undulating.
Ballygar Bog NHA	2.5 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Peatlands [4] 	Ballygar Bog NHA is situated approximately 1 km north-west of Ballygar village, in the townlands of Hermitage and Ballygar, Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The northern and western margins of the site are bounded by commercial conifer plantation. The site consists of a small relatively intact bog. Hummocks/hollows and pools are found on the site with algal filled tear pools. Three small flushes are also found on the site. There is forestry on the north-eastern high bog and mixed woodland occurs on the cutover along the northern margin. Cutover bog occurs on the southern margins of the high bog.
All Saints Bog And Esker SAC/pNHA	2.5 km (Clongawny More)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] – Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] – Bog woodland [91D0] 	The site is located in an area dominated by low permeability shales which are overlain by ridges of high permeability gravels. One of these runs east/west under the bog to form two basins. The ridge is co-incident with the Betula bog woodland. The southern side of the site is bounded by an esker ridge which supports a small area of orchid-rich grassland and in which are found several gravel quarries, one of which supports rare plant species. This site contains good examples of the Annex I priority habitats active raised bog, bog woodland and orchid-rich dry grassland. In addition it contains examples of the non-priority habitats degraded raised bog and Rhynchosporion vegetation. The <i>Betula</i> woodland is of high quality and is the best developed bog woodland of its type in Ireland.
Birr (Domestic Dwelling No.1, Occupied) pNHA	2.5 km (Killaun)		This is a nursery roost for the Leisler's Bat (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>) which roost along the gable end of the attic in a privately owned old dwelling house. Almost 100 bats were recorded at the house in 1987, and although the number of bats has declined since then, it is still a roost of international importance
Raheen Lough pNHA	3 km (Ballykeane)		Raheen Lough lies 10km north of Mountmellick in Co. Offaly. It is set in pasture grazed by cattle and sheep. There is an inflowing stream, and the absence of a surface outfall may indicate that there is underground drainage. This may help to explain the fluctuating water levels that sometimes inundate the immediate shore. The basin is stoney bottomed and shallow. The water appears to be clean, supporting the pollution intolerant Alternate Water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>). However its main interest lies in the variety and numbers of wildfowl and waders that it attracts. In this it has a particularly important role because open water bodies are infrequent in the area.
Four Roads Turlough SAC/pNHA	3 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Turloughs [3180] 	Four Roads Turlough is located south-west of Four Roads village, 2.5 km from the River Suck, in Co. Roscommon. It lies below a low scarp of limestone hills and is an open, shallow basin without permanent standing water which seems to flood predictably and dry out early.
Four Roads Turlough SPA	3 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] – Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] – Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] 	Four Roads Turlough (also known as Cloonlaughnan Turlough) is located 6 km south of Athleague, Co. Roscommon and just over 2 km east of the River Suck. It lies below a low scarp of limestone hills and is an open, shallow basin without permanent standing water which floods regularly and dries out early.
Charleville Wood SAC/pNHA	3 km (Derryclure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] – <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016] 	Charleville Wood is a large Oak woodland surrounded by estate parkland and agricultural grassland located about 3 km south-west of Tullamore in Co. Offaly. The site, which is underlain by deep glacial deposits, includes a small lake with a wooded island, and a stream runs along the western perimeter. The woodland is considered to be one of very few ancient woodlands remaining in Ireland, with some parts undisturbed for at least 200 years.
Clara Bog SAC/pNHA	3.25 km (Bellair North)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] – Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	Clara Bog is situated some 2 km south of Clara village in Co. Offaly. Much of it is State-owned and designated a statutory Nature Reserve.

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] – Bog woodland [91D0] 	
Ross And Glens Eskers pNHA	3.25 km (Clongawny More)		This site is situated about 5km north-north-west of Birr in Co. Offaly. It consists of a gravel esker ridge grading into a cutaway bog of good peat depth.
Clonaslee Eskers And Derry Bog SAC/pNHA	3.25 km (Derrinboy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Alkaline fens [7230] – Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013] [G] 	Located approximately 5 km west of the town of Clonaslee, and largely in Co. Laois, this site consists of a series of morainic hills and esker ridges which are the legacy of the last period of glaciation. To the north-west, the Derry Hills are two isolated hills situated in a bog, which forms part of the site. The main esker ridge runs along the southern part of the site.
Crit Island West NHA	3.5 km (Castlegar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Peatlands [4] 	<p>Crit Island Bog NHA is situated approximately 4 km south-west of Ahascragh, mainly in the townlands of Doon Upper, Fairfield, Cloonigny and Killure in County Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The northern margin of the site is bounded by a road, while the other margins are bounded by areas of cutover and grassland.</p> <p>The high bog consists of two main sections. The larger section, at the north, is elongated and very complex in shape. There are large areas of cutover and forestry associated with it. The southern section is smaller and rectangular in shape, with a large area of coniferous forestry on the high bog. On the northern section there is an area with permanent pools and hummocks/hollows at the western side of the high bog. At the extreme north-west of the site there is a block of rectangular wet semi-natural fields which are situated on the high bog. They are in existence at least since the beginning of the 19th century. There is a flush (Crit Lough) at the centre of the site.</p>
Kinnitty (Domestic Dwelling, Occupied) pNHA	3.5 km (Derrinboy)		This is a summer roost for Leisler's Bat (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>) which roost in the fascia boards of an old domestic dwelling. The bats have been recorded at the house since 1987 and although the number of bats has never exceeded 100 animals, it is of national importance. The present owners are well disposed towards the bats which is an important consideration when trying to protect roosts of this species, the largest and possibly the noisiest of the seven Irish bat species. Although the Leisler's Bat is considered common in Ireland, the number of safe nursery roosts is small.
Crosswood Bog SAC / pNHA	3.5 km (Kilgarvin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	<p>Crosswood Bog is situated approximately 5 km east of Athlone, Co. Westmeath, mainly in the townlands of Crosswood, Glenaghavoneen, and Creggan Lower. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The northern margin of the bog lies along the southern side of the Dublin-Galway railway line.</p> <p>The site consists of a quaking bog, with a well-developed sequence of pools, hollows and hummocks, and a flush supporting woodland. Cutover areas occur on all margins of the bog.</p> <p>Current land use on the site consists of peat-cutting around the edge of the high bog; it is more intensively cut on the western and southern margins. While the northern margin has drains that extend into the intact bog, it is relatively protected from development due to the proximity to the railway. Forestry is found to the south of the site on areas of cutover bog. Some fields on old cutover are used for pasture and are presently undergoing further reclamation. Damaging activities associated with these land uses include drainage throughout the site (both old and recent) and extensive burning of the high bog. These are activities that have resulted in loss of habitat and damage to the hydrological status of the site, and pose a continuing threat to its viability.</p>
Dovegrove Callows SPA/pNHA	3.5 km (Killaun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] 	Dovegrove Callows is an area of callowland beside the Little Brosna River 2 km downstream from Birr, Co. Offaly and 5 km upstream from the start of the main area of River Little Brosna callows. The main habitat is wet grassland which floods. The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for Greenland White-fronted Goose.
Lough Ree SAC/pNHA	3.75 km (Bunahinly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] – Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (*important orchid sites) [6210] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Alkaline fens [7230] – Limestone pavements [8240] – Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] – Bog woodland [91D0] – Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355] 	Lough Ree is the third largest lake in Ireland and is situated in an ice-deepened depression in Carboniferous limestone on the River Shannon system between Lanesborough and Athlone. The site spans Counties Longford, Roscommon and Westmeath. Some of its features (including the islands) are based on glacial drift. It has a very long, indented shoreline and hence has many sheltered bays. Although the main habitat, by area, is the lake itself, interesting shoreline, terrestrial and semi-aquatic habitats also occur.
Camcor Wood pNHA	3.75 km (Derrinboy)		Camcor Wood occupies level ground both sides of the Camcor River valley which cuts through Upper Silurian rocks about 15km east of Birr, Co. Offaly. Glinsk Grove is included in the proposed Natural Heritage Area.

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
Pallas Lough pNHA	3.75 km (Oughter)		Pallas Lough lies about 7km south-west of Tullamore, in limestone-rich gravel drift over Lower limestone. As a result the lake water is rich in calcium, a chief component of limestone. Marl precipitates out of the water to coat stone, and especially vegetation surfaces, thus the lake could be said to be a 'marl lake'. The eastern shore runs into peaty soils.
Ridge Road, SW Of Rapemills SAC/pNHA	4 km (Clongawny More)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] 	This site consists of steep-sided, twin esker ridges formed from glacial gravels. It is situated under 2 km south-west of the village of Rapemills in Co. Offaly. The more northerly ridge supports a road running towards the Little Brosna River. Hollows are present with deeper soils which are more nutrient-enriched, while the banks are slightly leached.
Screggan Bog NHA	4 km (Derryclure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Peatlands [4] 	Screggan Bog NHA is situated approximately 7km south-west of Tullamore, mainly in the townlands of Ross and Killurin in County Offaly. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The Clodiagh River flows at the east of the site, and Pallas Lough bounds the site at the west, while the other margins are bounded by areas of cutover, woodland and grassland. Screggan Bog consists of three main sections divided by roads and tracks. There are areas with occasional small pools, and some poorly developed hummock/hollow systems in the largest section. Much of the bog is quite dry due to drainage and peat-cutting at the margin. An unusual feature is the extensive colonisation of its south-east portion by Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>). There are large areas of coniferous forestry on the cutover areas of the site, along with areas of deciduous woodland and scrub.
Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC/pNHA	4.0 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	Clonfinane and Ballyduff bogs are found in Co. Tipperary, and lie some 6 km to the south-west of Birr (Co. Offaly). The two bogs are separated by a small area of cutover bog, with Clonfinane on the west and Ballyduff on the east. Clonfinane is a large, flat lowland raised bog largely bordered by drains and, except in the immediate vicinity of the drains, is wet and quaking. The bog consists of a southern and a northern lobe, with the southern being wetter and containing a well developed pool and hummock complex. The drier northern lobe has recently been drained and exploited for moss peat and is not included within the SAC. At the western end of Clonfinane Bog there is a small Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) woodland. Ballyduff is a smaller, domed bog, with a ridge at the north-eastern end. The south-east margin is wettest, with quaking areas and flushes. Towards the centre of the bog there is a well developed pool and hummock system. A moss peat development has recently affected an area in the south part of Ballyduff.
Carn Park Bog SAC/pNHA	4.25 km (Bunahinly / Kilgarvin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	Carn Park Bog is situated 8 km east of Athlone, in the townlands of Tullywood, Carn Park, Cappaghbrack, Warren High and Moydrum, Co. Westmeath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The margins of the site are bounded by roads on the north, west and southern margins and forestry on the east.
Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC/pNHA	4.25 km (Derrinboy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] – Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] – Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] 	The Slieve Bloom Mountains lie on the Offaly-Laois border, starting about 8 km north-east of Roscrea and running about 24 km north-east, towards Clonasslee. The mountains are of Old Red Sandstone, flanked by Silurian rocks. The site extends from approximately 180 m to 529 m O.D.
Cloghanbeg pNHA	4.25 km (Kilmacshane)		This is a nursery roost for a colony of Leisler's Bat (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>) which roost in the fascia boards of a privately owned modern dwelling house situated approximately 4km south-west of Banagher. Approximately 50 bats were recorded at the house in 1992 which makes it a site of national importance.
All Saints Bog SPA	4.3 km (Clongawney)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] 	Site is an important raised bog site with good examples of active raised bog, degraded raised bog, Rhynchoporian vegetation, as well as orchid-rich calcareous grassland. All Saints bog was formerly an important refuge for part of the internationally important population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> based on the Little Brosna. The geese would utilise the bog when disturbed from the callows. In recent years, however, there has been less use of All Saint's following a general trend of less usage of raised bogs.
Ballynagarbry pNHA	4.5 km (Bellair North)		This esker is one of the most striking in the Moate area of Westmeath and is more complex than a simple linear ridge. Several grassy hills occur and some of their axes are at an angle to the main line of the esker.
Derrykeel Meadows pNHA	4.5 km (Killaun)		Several very wet meadows are located at Derrykeel beside the Clareen to Kinnitty road in Co. Offaly. The stream running through the area reveals the gravel base with a crust of calcium carbonate (lime) on the top. Tufts of Black Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>) dominate the meadow and individual plants of Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) are scattered throughout. Along with Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) other species include Purple-loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), Hard Rush (<i>Juncus inflexus</i>) and Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>).
Ballinasloe Esker pNHA	4.75 km (Cullighmore)		Ballinasloe Esker is about 6km long and stretches due west from Ballinasloe roughly along the line of the Galway- Dublin rail-line
Derrygolan Esker pNHA	4.75 km (Daingean)		On top of an esker near Derrygolan, Co. Westmeath, a nationally important population of the rare Green-winged Orchid (<i>Orchis morio</i>) is thriving. Although this plant has declined dramatically throughout the country in recent times, this site contains one of the largest known populations of this legally protected species.

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
Aughrim Bog NHA	4.8 km (Boughill)	– Peatlands [4]	Aughrim Bog NHA is located 4 km north-west of Ballygar mainly in the townlands Monasternallea (Abbeygreay), Knockaunrainy and Aghrane (Castlekelly) in Co. Galway. The site is 2 km west of the River Suck. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded in parts by coniferous forestry to the south and north of the site. The site is partially divided by old tracks and associated drains that run across the high bog. There is an area of hummocks and pools in the middle and west of the high bog and a section at the centre of this area is wet and quaking with a flush present. In the north-west of the site there is a small area of coniferous forestry on high bog. Cutover is found on the north of the site and around the south-west lobe; in the south of the site the cutover has been utilised for forestry.
Aughrim (Aghrane) Bog SAC	4.8 km (Boughill)	– Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Aughrim (Aghrane) Bog SAC occurs within the larger raised bog system that is designated as Aughrim Bog NHA (001227). It is located 4 km north-west of Ballygar, mainly in the townlands of Monasternallea (Abbeygreay), Knockaunrainy and Aghrane (Castlekelly) in Co. Galway. The site lies 2 km west of the River Suck. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded in parts by coniferous forestry to the south and north. The site is partially divided by an old track and associated drains that run across the high bog. There is an area of hummocks and pools in the middle of the high bog and a section of this area is wet and quaking. In the south of the site the high bog margins have been afforested with conifers in the past.
Royal Canal pNHA	5 km (Derryhinch)		The Royal Canal is a man-made waterway linking the River Liffey at Dublin to the River Shannon near Tarmonbarry. There is a branch line from Kiltashee to Longford Town. The canal NHA comprises the central channel and the banks on either side of it. The main water supply is from Lough Owel (also an NHA) via a feeder channel into the canal at Mullingar. The Royal Canal was closed to navigation in 1961. The section of canal west of Mullingar was allowed to dry out, and the eastern section silted up and became overgrown. Restoration began in 1988, and is still in progress. A number of different habitats are found within the canal boundaries - hedgerow, tall herbs, calcareous grassland, reed fringe, open water, scrub and woodland.
Ballygar (Aghrane) Bog SAC	5.0 km (Boughill)	– Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Ballygar (Aghrane) Bog SAC occurs within the larger raised bog system that is designated as Ballygar Bog NHA (000229). It is situated 2.0 km northwest of Ballygar in the townland of Aghrane, in Co. Galway. The site occurs on the north-western corner of a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The underlying geology is carboniferous limestone. A wide variety of vegetation/habitat types occur within the site. The main ones are open high bog, recently cleared forestry on high bog and cutover bog and a lagg-type woodland. The site is bordered by open high bog on its eastern and south-eastern margins, by forestry on cutover bog on its northern margin and by agricultural grassland on its western and south-western side. Young trees of Lodgepole Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>) are encroaching onto the adjacent high bog to the south and east of the site through natural regeneration. The site has been intensively drained and most of this drainage was associated with past forestry. These drains have been blocked and the forestry has been harvested to protect the remaining bog and raise the water table.
Island Fen SAC	5.0 km (Killaun)	– Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] – Alkaline fens [7230]	Island Fen SAC is located in a small valley in the foothills of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, south west of Clareen village in Co. Offaly. The geology of the area is Lower Carboniferous Limestone and the principle soil is grey brown podzolic with brown earths, gleys, basin peat and limestone gravels and sands. The site overlies an old lake bed lined with shelly marl. Soil cover is generally thin, with some rocks protruding locally. This wetland site is relatively small, but is quite species-diverse.
Lough Croan Turlough SAC/pNHA	5.3 km (Boughill)	– Turloughs [3180]	Lough Croan turlough is located south of the Athlone to Mount Talbot road in Co. Roscommon. It is a linear wetland, aligned north-west/south-east, which lies in a relatively flat area of glacial till. It is split into two main parts - the east functions as a typical turlough, with a wet area dominated by Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) at the centre; at the west is a fen, with floating vegetation in places, which also floods in winter. In between there is undulating ground. There is little over-ground flow, but both basins retain some water all year round.
Black Castle Bog NHA	5.5 km (Ballybeg)	– Peatlands [4]	Black Castle Bog NHA is situated approximately 8 km north-west of Edenderry, mainly in the townlands of Clonmore, Ballyheashill and Ballymacwilliam in County Meath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The north-western margins of the site are bounded by roads and those on the south-east are bounded mainly by scrub and woodland. The site consists of one crescent-shaped lobe, which is quite flat. There is an absence of permanent pools on the high bog. The raised bog is of particular interest as it is one of the most easterly remaining raised bogs in the country. The peripheral area of abandoned cutover bog has developed into a range of different habitats.
Ballynagrenia And Ballinderry Bog NHA	5.5 km (Bellair North)	– Peatlands [4]	Ballynagrenia and Ballinderry Bog NHA is located 2 km north-east of Moate, mostly in the townlands Ballinderry and Ballynagrenia, Co. Westmeath. The site comprises two raised bogs that include both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded on the west by the road between Moate and Moyvoughly and on the south by the road between Moate and Rosemount. The site consists of two high bog domes, which once formed part of a much larger bog complex. The larger Ballynagrenia Bog is now separated from Ballinderry Bog to the south by an esker ridge and cutover. The centre of both bogs is wet and with hummocks and pools. There is a large flush in a depression to the north of Ballynagrenia Bog. Cutover bog occurs all around the margins of the high bog.
Lough Croan Turlough SPA	5.5 km (Boughill)	– Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] – Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	Situated approximately 6 km east of the River Suck in Co. Roscommon, Lough Croan Turlough is a linear wetland, aligned north-west/south-east, which lies in a flattish area of glacial till. It is split into two main parts - the east functions as a typical turlough, with a wet, reedy centre, while the west is a fen, floating in places, which also floods in winter.

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] 	The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Greenland White-fronted Goose, Shoveler and Golden Plover. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds
Cranberry Lough pNHA	5.5 km (Cullaghmore)		Cranberry Lough is a unique and botanically rich lake occupying a low-lying area within a raised bog near Ballydangan, County Roscommon. The eastern side of the lake is formed by the dry margins of the bog which is colonised mainly by Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>). The western side of the site is bounded by a mature conifer plantation. In between the lake and forestry, an extensive area of reed-beds has developed adjacent to the raised bog which on the western side is colonised by tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) scrub.
Glenloughaun Esker SAC	5.5 km (Cullaghmore)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] 	This small site is situated on an esker ridge approximately 5 km south-west of Ballinasloe in Co. Galway. It comprises mostly unimproved dry grassland. A feature of the site is the somewhat unusual mixture of calcicole and calcifuge species.
Killeen Bog NHA	5.5 km (Killaun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatlands [4] 	Killeen Bog NHA is situated approximately 4 km south-west of Birr, Co. Offaly, in the townlands of Corranduff, Clonmona, Ballagh, Tinlough, Derrinlieragh and Ballinduff in Co. Tipperary. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is surrounded by roads to the west and north and a mineral ridge to the east. The site consists of a small basin bog with a flat wet surface that is quaking in places. Towards the north-eastern end there is a large complex of pools and hollows. Cutover occurs all around the site apart from in the south.
Lisduff Fen SAC	5.5 km (Killaun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Vertigo geyeri (Geyer's Whorl Snail) [1013] 	Lisduff Fen is situated about 4 km south-east of Birr in Co. Offaly, near Kilcolman crossroads.
River Little Brosna Callows NHA	5.5 km (Kilmacshane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatlands [4] Birds [12] 	The River Little Brosna Callows NHA is located 5 km south-west of Banagher, Co. Offaly and stretches from the canal at the junction with the River Shannon, some 9 km along the River Little Brosna to a point 1 km above the new bridge on the R438 road. The site extends from both sides of the river and is situated in the townlands of Clonahenoge, Cloghan Demesne, Gortskeha, Newtown, Clonrah and Glaster in County Offaly and the townlands of Annagh, Clongowna and Ballyoughter in Co. Tipperary. The main habitat is the extensive area of low-lying callows on the floodplains of the River Little Brosna and River Shannon. These wet meadows are subject to prolonged flooding in winter and early spring. A wide range of callow pasture is present, with the vegetation influenced by the exact flooding regime and the peat content of the soil. The raised bog habitat at Cloghan Demesne consists of a small dome of high bog with associated cutover. Four remnants of raised bog are also included on the southern side of the Little Brosna with Annagh bog, the most easterly, being the largest and most intact. Mixed deciduous woodland, east of Cloghan Demesne is included in the site.
Ballyduff Esker pNHA	5.5 km (Oughter)		Ballyduff Esker in Co. Offaly runs from north of Rahan to south of Tyrellspass. As a feature of glacial deposition, the whole structure is of interest, but around Trumpet Hill a Natural Heritage Area has been proposed for designation because the area is also of considerable ecological interest. Here the eastern end comprises three high ridges with two steep sided and deep depressions. West of the road there are two main ridges with several short side branches which reflect the path of meltwater channels within the retreating ice at the end of the last ice age. The result is a well drained glacial till.
Woodfield Bog pNHA	6 km (Bellair North)		Woodfield Bog is located approximately 3km north of Clara town in Co. Offaly. It is a medium-sized raised bog which was formerly approx. 250ha in extent, but has been reduced to approx. 135ha due to turf-cutting and land reclamation. It lies in a geographical area which contains two highly-rated raised bog nature reserves – Clara Bog and Raheenmore Bog.
Kilmore Bog NHA	6 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatlands [4] 	Kilmore Bog NHA is located 5 km north-west of Ballygar, mainly in the townlands St. Brendans (Cregganagroy), Slievemurry, Boggauns and Kilmore in Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded in the south by a local road. This is a medium sized bog with hummocks and pools and a central area that is wet and quaking. There is one large wooded flush in the east of the site. There is a small forestry plantation on cutover in the north of the site. Cutover is found all around the site.
River Little Brosna Callows SPA	6 km (Clongawney)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] 	The site follows the River Brosna from its confluence with the River Shannon for approximately 9 km south-eastwards to just beyond New Bridge. The main habitat present is grassland that is improved to varying extents and which is seasonally flooded. The less improved areas are species-rich. The grassland is used mainly for pasture but some is used for hay-making. The river channel is fringed by swamp and marsh vegetation. The site adjoins several raised bogs and cutover bogs. This site is of international importance because it regularly supports in excess of 30,000 waterfowl and is rated among the top five sites in the country for numbers of wintering birds. At a species level it supports internationally important populations of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> and <i>Limosa limosa</i> . The <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> flock is the largest outside of the Wexford Slob, whilst the <i>Limosa limosa</i> population accounts for over 15%

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] 	of the national total and is the largest in the country. It has nationally important populations of a further seven species: <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> .
Redwood Bog SAC/pNHA	6 km (Kilmacshane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	Redwood Bog is a large raised bog site located along the eastern banks of the River Shannon in the most northerly corner of Co. Tipperary. The bog is a good example of a flood-plain bog, lying at the confluence of the Shannon and Little Brosna rivers. Approximately one-third of the site is uncut high bog though much of this is classified as degraded bog. Cutover bog accounts for approximately 55% of the site area. Commercial peat-cutting still continues within this site, dominating the western half. Small parts of the cutover have been invaded by <i>Betula pubescens</i> scrub, while other parts have been converted to wet pasture grassland. This extensive site contains good examples of active raised bog, degraded raised bog and Rhynchosporion vegetation. The area of active raised bog present is one of the largest in counties Tipperary and Offaly.
Lisduff Turlough SAC/pNHA	6.25 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turloughs [3180] 	Lisduff Turlough is located just south of Athleague in Co. Roscommon, about 3 km from the River Suck. It lies in a shallow basin among low hills of glacial drift, with occasional rock outcrops. There is a semi-permanent over-ground inflow from the north-west arm of the turlough and the site is relatively wet. Some pools persist into the summer months and have a good development of fen peat. The ground water is highly calcareous and there is precipitation of marl.
Waterstown Lake pNHA	6.25 km (Bunahinly / Kilgarvin)		About 6km north-west of Athlone, Waterstown Lake lies between Carraun Hill to the north, and a peat bog to the south. There is active peat formation along a half or two thirds of the lake margin. This peaty shore is in sharp contrast to the calcium-rich water that enters the lake from the surrounding limestone gravel drift. The lake is in a state of flux.
Mount Hevey Bog SAC/pNHA	6.5 km (Derryhinch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	Mount Hevey Bog is situated approximately 4 km north-east of Kinnefad, in the townlands of Cloncrave, White Island, Aghamore, Kilwarden and Kilnagalliagh. The Meath-Westmeath County boundary runs through the centre of the bog. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The Dublin-Sligo railway runs through the northern part of the bog isolating two northern lobes. The northern lobes are adjacent to the Royal Canal.
Castlesampson Esker SAC/pNHA	6.5 km (Castlegar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turloughs [3180] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] 	Castlesampson Esker is a complex site with esker, turlough and raised bog all found. The esker is the most westerly of an important group of eskers centred on Adrnacloon Hill in south-east Co. Roscommon, 9 km west of Athlone. It forms a steep-sided, crescent-shaped hill composed of glacial gravels, situated on the south side of a metalled road. Although gravel is being quarried all around the esker and gravel pits occur within the site, the esker ridge itself is largely intact and fairly undisturbed. Lying to the east of the esker is a raised bog, whilst to its west is a turlough.
Ballyduff Wood pNHA	6.5 km (Derryclure)		This is a small area of Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) woodland on glacial drift to the east of the Tullamore-Clara road 6.5km north of Tullamore. Younger Beech trees, approximately 6m in height, are located around the south-western end together with some Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) and Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). Inside the marginal belt is the older woodland primarily composed of Beech and Hazel. Some Hazel trees reach a height of 9m.
Feacle Turlough pNHA	6.5 km (Derryfadda)		Feacle Turlough lies approximately 12km west of Athlone in an uneven terrain of glacial deposits. The basin, which runs roughly east - west, but whose edges are sinuous because of encroaching mounds, has an uneven floor with a number of discrete hollows. Outcrop is visible at the western end - elsewhere there is some loose rock. A permanent pond occurs at the north-western end, but there is no apparent inflow.
Sharavogue Bog SAC/pNHA	6.5 km (Killaun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	Sharavogue Bog (SAC) comprises 2 raised bog sites. The main area, Sharavogue Bog, which covers 223.43 ha is located about 8 km south of Birr, Co. Offaly, in the Little Brosna Valley. Cangort (Kilfrancis) Bog is a small outlier 4 km further south, and covers 13.12 ha. The Sharavogue section is situated between the River Little Brosna and an elevated ridge of Carboniferous limestone. It includes 137 ha of uncut raised bog and 86.43 ha of surrounding areas which include cutover bog, wet grassland, semi-natural woodland, and an area of wet lagg vegetation in the cutover along the eastern margin of the bog. The eastern edge is bounded by a disused railway embankment, and the western edge by the river. The bog is underlain by low permeability limestone and limestone till. Cangort (Kilfrancis) Bog comprises a subsection of Cangort Bog NHA (site code 000890), which has been restored as part of an EU LIFE project. The site consists of 2.53 ha of high bog and 10.59 ha of cutover, most of which was afforested in the 1970s. It is bounded by open high bog to the west, cutover with scrub to the north and south-west and by agricultural fields to the east and south. In addition to the conifer plantations on the high bog and cutover, deciduous woodland is present on cutover bog at the southern and eastern margins of the site. A tributary of the Little Brosna River to the east and south drains the site. The underlying geology is carboniferous limestone.
Moorfield Bog NHA	6.75 km (Lismanny)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatlands [4] 	Moorfield Bog NHA is located 4 km west of Eyrecourt on the Ballinasloe-Portumna road (R355). It is situated in the townlands of Craughwell, Feaghbeg, Moorfield (Gortnamona), Cloonnaskey and Raheen in east County Galway. It can be accessed by a bog track, from the R355, to the north-east of the site.

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
			The site consists of a raised bog with a single dome of high bog and associated cutover. The main features of interest are the pools, flushes and wetter areas of the high bog. Towards the centre of the high bog, there is a good though somewhat limited pool system and a large flush is present in the north of the high bog. Two smaller flushes occur further south.
Lough Ennell SAC/pNHA	6.75 km (Toar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alkaline fens [7230] 	Lough Ennell is a large, open, steep-sided lake, located 3 km south of Mullingar in Co. Westmeath. The lake bottom is of limestone with a marl deposit. The water is markedly alkaline and mesotrophic, possibly owing to effluents received from Mullingar town and to fertilizer inputs from farmland surrounding the lake. The River Brosna flows into the lake from the north at Butler's Bridge, and out from the south.
Lough Ree SPA	7 km (Kilgarvin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004] - Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] - Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] - Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] - Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] - Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] - Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] - Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] - Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] - Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] - Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] - Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] - Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] 	<p>Situated on the River Shannon between Lanesborough and Athlone, Lough Ree is the third largest lake in the Republic of Ireland. It lies in an ice-deepened depression in Carboniferous Limestone. Some of its features (including the islands) are based on glacial drift. The main inflowing rivers are the Shannon, Inny and Hind, and the main outflowing river is the Shannon. The greater part of Lough Ree is less than 10 m in depth, but there are six deep troughs running from north to south, reaching a maximum depth of about 36 m just west of Inchmore. The lake has a very long, indented shoreline and hence has many sheltered bays. It also has a good scattering of islands, most of which are included in the site. Beds of Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) are an extensive habitat in a number of the more sheltered places around the lake; monodominant stands of Common Club-rush (<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>), Slender Sedge (<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>) and Saw Sedge (<i>Cladium mariscus</i>) also occur as swamps in suitable places. Some of these grade into species-rich calcareous fen or freshwater marsh. Lowland wet grassland, some of which floods in winter, occurs frequently around the shore.</p> <p>The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Whooper Swan, Wigeon, Teal, Mallard, Shoveler, Tufted Duck, Common Scoter, Goldeneye, Little Grebe, Coot, Golden Plover, Lapwing and Common Tern. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds.</p>
River Barrow And River Nore SAC (incorporating River Nore/Abbeyleix Woods Complex pNHA)	7.4 km (Ballykeane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estuaries [1130] - Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] - Reefs [1170] - Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] - Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] - Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] - Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] - European dry heaths [4030] - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430] - Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] - Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] - Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] - <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016] - <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029] - <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (White-clawed Crayfish) [1092] - <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) [1095] 	<p>This site consists of the freshwater stretches of the Barrow and Nore River catchments as far upstream as the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and it also includes the tidal elements and estuary as far downstream as Creadun Head in Waterford. The site passes through eight counties – Offaly, Kildare, Laois, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Wexford and Waterford. Major towns along the edge of the site include Mountmellick, Portarlinton, Monasterevin, Stradbally, Athy, Carlow, Leighlinbridge, Graigueenamanagh, New Ross, Inistioge, Thomastown, Callan, Bennettsbridge, Kilkenny and Durrow. The larger of the many tributaries include the Lerr, Fushoge, Mountain, Aughavaud, Owenass, Boherbaun and Stradbally Rivers of the Barrow, and the Delour, Dinin, Erkina, Owveg, Munster, Arrigle and King's Rivers on the Nore.</p> <p>Both rivers rise in the Old Red Sandstone of the Slieve Bloom Mountains before passing through a band of Carboniferous shales and sandstones. The Nore, for a large part of its course, traverses limestone plains and then Old Red Sandstone for a short stretch below Thomastown. Before joining the Barrow it runs over intrusive rocks poor in silica. The upper reaches of the Barrow also run through limestone. The middle reaches and many of the eastern tributaries, sourced in the Blackstairs Mountains, run through Leinster Granite. The southern end, like the Nore runs over intrusive rocks poor in silica. Waterford Harbour is a deep valley excavated by glacial floodwaters when the sea level was lower than today. The coast shelves quite rapidly along much of the shore</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lampetra planeri (Brook Lamprey) [1096] - Lampetra fluviatilis (River Lamprey) [1099] - Alosa fallax fallax (Twite Shad) [1103] - Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106] - Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355] - Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421] - Margaritifera durrovensis (Nore Pearl Mussel) [1990] 	
Carrownagappul Bog SAC / pNHA	7.4 km (Gowla)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active raised bogs [7110] - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] - Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	Carrownagappul Bog is a large raised bog situated about 3 km north of Mount Bellew, in east Co. Galway. Numerous bog roads, tracks and drains extend into the centre of the site. Peat extraction occurs frequently along the margins of the site and along the bog roads.
Lough Ennell SPA	7.8 km (Toar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059] - Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061] - Coot (Fulica atra) [A125] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] 	Lough Ennell is a large, limestone lake located south of Mullingar in Co. Westmeath. It has a length of approximately 6.5 km along its long axis and is mostly about 2 km wide. The River Brosna is the principal inflowing and outflowing river. It is a relatively shallow lake, with a maximum depth of c. 30 m. The water is hard, with low colour and markedly alkaline pH. The lake is classified as a mesotrophic system though it has been eutrophic in the past. The lake bottom is of limestone with a marl deposit. The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Pochard, Tufted Duck and Coot. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds.
Nure Bog NHA	8 km (Toar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	Nure Bog NHA is located 11 km south-west of Mullingar, mainly in the townlands of Lilliput (Nure) and Monaghanstown in Co. Westmeath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog and adjoins Lough Ennell to the east. This raised bog was originally part of a larger area that has now been mostly cutover and reclaimed for agriculture. Although this bog has no pools there are hummocks throughout the high bog. Cutover is found all around the high bog and there is an area of coniferous forestry on the cutover in the south of the site.
Ballynamona Bog And Corkip Lough SAC	8.3 km (Derryfadda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turloughs [3180] - Active raised bogs [7110] - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] - Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] - Bog woodland [91D0] 	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough is situated approximately 9 km west of Athlone, mainly in the townlands of Skeanamuck, Carrowkeeran and Pollalaher, in Co. Roscommon. The site comprises a relatively small portion of what was once a large bog complex, and includes areas of high bog and cutover bog, and also the turlough, Corkip Lough.
The Long Derries, Edenderry SAC/pNHA	8.5 km (Esker)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] 	The Long Derries is located approximately 5 km south-east of Edenderry in Co. Offaly and is part of a low esker ridge running from Edenderry to Rathdangan. It consists primarily of glacial gravels interspersed with loam and peat soil.
Callow Lough pNHA	9.25 km (Castlegar)		Callow Lough is a medium sized shallow lake located 4km northeast of Kilconnell in East Galway. This site has been designated as a Natural Heritage Area because of its importance to wintering wildfowl. It provides a winter feeding ground for several bird species and is a breeding area for waders.
Ballinturly Turlough SAC/pNHA	9.5 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turloughs [3180] 	Ballinturly Turlough is situated in a v-shaped basin just north of Athleague in Co. Roscommon. It is a very large site stretching westwards for 2.5 km from the road, and opening out at the western end over large fields. Bedrock is exposed at the north-eastern end, and elsewhere the edges of the basin are frequently strewn with loose rocks. The basin floor is mainly flat, but west of centre is a depression in which there is a shallow lake.
Meeneen Bog NHA	9.75 km (Garryduff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	Meeneen Bog NHA is situated mainly in the townlands of Meeneen, Tiranascragh and Tullinlicky, 6 km south-west of Eyrecourt, Co Galway. The site comprises a medium-sized raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The River Shannon runs to the south-east of the site. This raised bog consists of a distinct dome of high bog divided into three sections by trackways. The fragmented nature of the high bog has led to the overall desiccation of this habitat, and a lowering of the water table. There is a large flush in the central lobe. To the north-west and south-east of the site several small areas of mixed deciduous woodland occur. The bog is surrounded by cutover on all its margins.
Camderry Bog SAC/pNHA	10 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active raised bogs [7110] - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	Camderry Bog is part of a cluster of bogs in Co. Galway, situated approximately 12 km north-east of Mountbellew and 9 km south-east of Glenamaddy. It is almost entirely within the townlands of Camderry, Boggauns and Corracullin. The site comprises a relatively large raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The northern and western margins of the site are bounded by the Shiven River, the eastern margin is bounded by a mineral ridge and those to the south by roads.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	<p>This site consists of two domes separated by a broad ridge of mineral soil. Overall the northern dome appears to be quite dry with limited areas of wet hummock/hollows. The lower southern dome contains an area of quaking bog with hummocks and tear pools. A small flushed area showing small-scale hummock/hollow development is found on the northern dome, to the north and north-west of a forestry plantation on the high bog. To the east there is an extensive flush with areas of open water. Cutover bog occurs all around the margins of the high bog, apart from a semi-natural margin to the north by the Shiven River.</p> <p>Current land use on the site consists of peat-cutting around the edge of the high bog and forestry. Active peat-cutting is carried out to the south, east and north-west using mechanised methods for peat extraction. Damaging activities associated with these land uses include drainage and extensive and frequent burning of the high bog. These are all activities that have resulted in loss of habitat and damage to the hydrological status of the site, and pose a continuing threat to its viability. The whole site may have subsided due to water loss from drainage in the past.</p>
Wooddown Bog NHA	10 km (Derryhinch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatlands [4] 	<p>Camderry Bog is part of a cluster of bogs in Co. Galway, situated approximately 12 km north-east of Mountbellew and 9 km south-east of Glenamaddy. It is almost entirely within the townlands of Camderry, Boggauns and Corracullin. The site comprises a relatively large raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The northern and western margins of the site are bounded by the Shiven River, the eastern margin is bounded by a mineral ridge and those to the south by roads.</p>
Wooddown Bog SAC	10 km (Derryhinch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] 	<p>Wooddown Bog SAC occurs within the larger raised bog system that is designated as Wooddown Bog NHA (000694). It is situated 5.0 km north-east of Mullingar in the townland of Wooddown, Co. Westmeath. The underlying geology is carboniferous limestone.</p> <p>The site is part of a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bordered by open high bog on its northern and western margins, by forestry on cutover bog on its eastern margin and by agricultural grassland on its southern side.</p>
Cloonoolish Bog NHA	10 km (Lismanny)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatlands [4] 	<p>Cloonoolish Bog NHA is situated about 4 km north-east of Killimor, mainly in the townlands of Cloonoolish and Lissaniska North in south-east Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog.</p> <p>Cloonoolish Bog is a small example of a raised bog, but it has a high dome and good bog moss (<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.) cover. It is bordered closely on its north-western side by a mineral ridge, and by low-lying agricultural ground on the other sides. The side of the bog bounding the mineral ridge does not appear to have been cut in the past and so may form a semi-natural margin. Overall, the bog surface is quite dry due to drainage and peat-cutting at the margins. There are, however, wet areas with some poorly developed hummock/hollow systems, occasional small pools and one small quaking area. There are three small ridges with unusual vegetation found at the north-east of the site. The cutover areas have mostly been abandoned, but some have been reclaimed for agriculture.</p>
River Boyne And River Blackwater SAC	10 km (Derryhinch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alkaline fens [7230] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (River Lamprey) [1099] <i>Salmo salar</i> (Salmon) [1106] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355] 	<p>This site comprises the freshwater element of the River Boyne as far as the Boyne Aqueduct, the Blackwater as far as Lough Ramor and the Boyne tributaries including the Deel, Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers. These riverine stretches drain a considerable area of Meath and Westmeath, and smaller areas of Cavan and Louth. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part, with areas of Upper, Lower and Middle well represented. In the vicinity of Kells Silurian Quartzite is present while close to Trim are Carboniferous Shales and Sandstones. There are many large towns adjacent to but not within the site, including Slane, Navan, Kells, Trim, Athboy and Ballivor.</p>
River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	10 km (Derryhinch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229] 	<p>The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA is a long, linear site that comprises stretches of the River Boyne and several of its tributaries; most of the site is in Co. Meath, but it extends also into Cos Cavan, Louth and Westmeath. It includes the following river sections: the River Boyne from the M1 motorway bridge, west of Drogheda, to the junction with the Royal Canal, west of Longwood, Co Meath; the River Blackwater from its junction with the River Boyne in Navan to the junction with Lough Ramor in Co. Cavan; the Tremblestown River/Athboy River from the junction with the River Boyne at Kilnagross Bridge west of Trim to the bridge in Athboy, Co. Meath; the Stoneyford River from its junction with the River Boyne to Stonestown Bridge in Co. Westmeath; the River Deel from its junction with the River Boyne to Cummer Bridge, Co. Westmeath. The site includes the river channel and marginal vegetation.</p>
Ardgraique Bog pNHA	10.25 km (Lismanny)		Site synopsis not available
Ballymacegan Bog NHA	10.5 km (Garryduff)		Ballymacegan Bog NHA is situated in the floodplain of the River Shannon approximately 7 km south west of Banagher Co Offaly and 6 km north-west of Rathcabban, in the townland of Redwood, Co. Tipperary. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. Pasture grassland occurs to the south of the site. The River Shannon runs just north and west of the site and Redwood Bog is to the east.
Lough Funshinagh SAC/ pNHA	10.75 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turloughs [3180] Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation [3270] 	<p>Lough Funshinagh is located approximately 12 km north-west of Athlone, in Co. Roscommon. The lake, which is underlain by Carboniferous limestone, is classified as a turlough because it fluctuates to a significant extent every year and occasionally dries out entirely (approximately two to three times every ten years). In most years, however, an extensive area of water persists. This is filled with vegetation, providing excellent breeding habitat for wildfowl, and the site is designated a Wildfowl Sanctuary. The lake is fed by springs and a small catchment to the west. It is mesotrophic in quality, with some marl (calcium carbonate) deposition, and is surrounded by pastures.</p>
Mountmellick SAC	10.8 km (Ballykeane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail) [1016] 	<p>This site comprises a disused stretch of the Grand Canal between Dangan's Bridge and Skeagh Bridge, approximately 3 km east of Mountmellick in Co. Laois.</p>

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
Curraghlehanagh Bog SAC/pNHA	11 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active raised bogs [7110] - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] - Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	Curraghlehanagh Bog is part of a bog cluster situated approximately 6 km north of Mountbellew in Co. Galway. It is mainly in the townlands of Curraghlehanagh, Rushestown and Milltown. The site comprises a raised bog with areas of high bog and cutover, and lies on a relatively low-lying plateau entirely within the upper reaches of the Shiven River. Mature coniferous forestry occurs on the high bog to the north of the site.
Funshin Bog NHA	11 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	Funshin Bog NHA is located 9 km east of Glenamaddy mainly in the townlands Clooncullaun, Leaha, Funshin and Gortnadeeve West in County Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded in the south-west by a local road. There are areas of well developed hummocks that are most prominent on the eastern side of the bog. There is one area of flush in the south-west of the site. Cutover is found all around the site.
Leaha Bog NHA	11 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	townlands Clooncullaun and Leaha in County Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded in the south and south-west by a tributary of the Shiven River and in the north of the site by a road. The site is part of a large bog complex that is now separated by roads and cutover that has been reclaimed for agriculture. Leaha Bog is separated from Funshin Bog NHA (267) by a road, and a tributary of the Shiven River separates Leaha Bog from Camderry Bog NHA (240) and Clooncullaun Bog NHA (245). Leaha Bog has a shallow dome with low hummocks throughout the bog; the site does have pools but they are colonised by algae. In the south-west of the site there is coniferous forestry on the high bog. Cutover is found all around the site
Molerick Bog NHA	11 km (Derryhinch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	townlands of Molerick, Anneville and Blackshade Co. Meath. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded by the Dublin-Sligo railway line to the north and local roads to the east. The site consists of a small basin bog with a dry surface. Cutover is found all around the site, there is broadleaved woodland located to the south-west, wet woodland is located to the north-west, scrub to the east, humid grassland to the south, a flush/fen area to the west and humid grassland on mineral soil to the north-west.
Ardgraique Bog SAC	11.0 km (Lismanny)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active raised bogs [7110] - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] - Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	Ardgraique Bog is situated approximately 3 km north-east of Killimor, in Co. Galway, in the townlands of Ardgraique, Kilquain, Woodfield, and Lissaniska North and South. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. It is surrounded by agricultural fields and is located within a cluster of raised bogs. The bog is just north of the Killimor-Eyrecourt road with a number of local access roads leading to the bog and one leading onto the high bog.
Clooncullaun Bog NHA	12 km (Boughill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	Clooncullaun Bog NHA is situated approximately 6 km east of Glenamaddy in the townlands of Clooncullaun, Timacat and Shanbally, Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded by streams to the west and the south-east. The site consists of a small basin bog with a flat, wet surface which is quaking in places. Towards the north-east there is a complex of pools, hummocks and hollows and to the south-west and south-east there are two areas with small hummocks and algal pools. Three flushes with swallow holes occur on the bog. Cutover is found all around the site apart from the middle of the southern margin.
Cangort Bog NHA	12 km (Killaun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	Cangort Bog NHA is located 1 km north of Shinrone, mostly in the townlands of Quakerstown, Kilmurryely, Cangort Demesne and Kilfra in Co. Offaly and Co. Tipperary. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is partially bounded in the south by the local road between Shinrone and Ballingarry and in the east by a tributary of the Little Brosna River. This raised bog was originally part of a larger area of bog that has now been cutover and reclaimed for forestry and agriculture. Cangort Bog has hummocks throughout most of the high bog and in places the surface of the bog is wet and spongy. There are pools on the high bog, but they are either tear pools or dominated by algae. Cutover is found all around the high bog. There is coniferous forestry on the cutover in the south of the site and deciduous woodland on cutover surrounds the remainder of the bog.
Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC/pNHA	12 km (Killaun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active raised bogs [7110] - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] - Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] 	Kilcarren-Firville Bog is situated approximately 2 km east of the village of Carrigahorig in north Co. Tipperary. It is a lowland raised bog complex which extends about 4.5 km from east to west and is bisected by a road. It contains a large area of uncut high bog.
Eskerboy Bog NHA	12 km (Lismanny)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands [4] 	Eskerboy Bog NHA is situated approximately 4 km north-west of Killimor, Co. Galway, mainly in the townlands of Eskerboy, Gortknappagh and Lurgan More. The site comprises a long, narrow raised bog with areas of high bog and cutover, which lies between two esker ridges. The site has a typical raised bog topography with a small, low domed area in the bog centre, with infilling pools. Three flushes occur, one along the southern margin of the high bog the other two towards the central area. Habitat diversity is increased with the presence of Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>) scrub, in association with the central flush. Narrow bands of abandoned cutover occur along the southern and northern bog margins.

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC	12.0 km (Killaun)	– Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC occurs within the larger raised bog system that is designated as Arragh More Bog NHA (000640). It is situated 9.5 km north-east of Borrisokane in County Tipperary. It lies within the townlands of Arraghmore and Derrybreen.
Drumakeenan, Eagle Hill And Perry's Mill pNHA	12.25 km (Killaun)		This site comprises three separate blocks about 4km north-west of Roscrea, and on the northern bank of the Little Brosna River adjoining the main Roscrea to Birr road. Here the landscape is dominated by the low esker ridges which are depositional relicts of the retreating Pleistocene ice.
Golden Grove Woods pNHA	12.25 km (Killaun)		Golden Grove Woods are situated north-west of Roscrea, just inside the Co. Offaly border from Co. Tipperary
Delour River Near Lacca Manor pNHA	12.5 km (Derrinboy)		Site synopsis not available
Lorrha Bog NHA	12.5 km (Kilmacshane)	– Peatlands [4]	Lorrha Bog NHA is located approximately 1 km north-east of Lorrha, mainly in the townlands of Curraghglass and Clonmacaun in Co. Tipperary. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. This site is the remnant of a larger bog that that is now cutover and reclaimed for agriculture. There are areas of hummocks throughout the high bog but no pools. There is a small flush in the centre of the bog. Cutover is found all around the site and is forested in the south and west
Emo Court pNHA	12.75 km (Ballykeane)		Emo Court is an area within the Emo desmesne, 7km south of Portllington, Co. Laois. It contains a large mixed woodland, a freshwater lake, parkland and amenity grassland which are surrounded by rich agricultural land and conifer plantations.
Shankill West Bog SAC/pNHA	12.75 km (Gowla)	– Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	Shankill West Bog is a small raised bog with unusual topography and a largely intact dome, situated about 7 km north-west of Mount Bellew Bridge, in Co. Galway. A large proportion of the central dome of this bog comprises good quality raised bog habitat, i.e. a wet area with a good pool-and-hummock system.
Lough Sheever Fen/Slevin's Lough Complex pNHA	13 km (Derryhinch)		Lough Sheever Fen/Slevin's Lake Complex comprises two medium-sized lakes and their associated woodland and grassland habitats. These lakes are situated approximately 3 miles north-east of Mullingar, in Co. Westmeath. The site is of high scientific value for a variety of reasons, including the rich diversity of habitats and the rarity of some of the floral and invertebrate species. Habitats of note here include fen vegetation forming on the shores of both Lough Sheever and Slevin's Lake, mixed woodland on Quarry Bog, wet woodland, wet grassland, scrub, drainage ditch vegetation and reed swamp.
Drumakeenan National School pNHA	13.25 km (Killaun)		This bat site is located in the roof of a classroom at Drumakeenan National School, north-west of Roscrea, just inside the border of Co. Offaly. This site contains a large colony of Brown Long-eared Bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>) and is probably a nursery colony. It is possible that the bats are present all year round.
Liskeenan Fen SAC/pNHA	13.5 km (Killaun)	– Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	Liskeenan Fen is a small turlough-like fen situated about 10 km north-west of Borrisokane and just 1 km from the village of Aghlish, in north Co. Tipperary. The site floods in winter via a swallow hole in the far north-west corner. The eastern part of the site consists of a small, dry, inactive raised bog on which mixed woodland is developing, as well as an extensive and unusual area of flooded cut-away.
Lough Nahinch (Tipperary) pNHA	13.5 km (Killaun)		Lough Nahinch lies on the border between Tipperary and Offaly some 9km east of Borrisokane. It is a peaty basin set in mainly cutaway bog.
Clonreher Bog NHA	13.5 km (Monettia)	– Peatlands [4]	Clonreher Bog NHA is located 6km south of the town of Mountmellick in the townlands of Clonreher, Rosnagad and Clonsoghey, Co. Laois. It is situated just west of the Mountmellick to Portlaoise road (N80). This site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is bounded by the N80 to the east and the abandoned railway line (Mountmellick Branch) to the west. It can be accessed from bog tracks off the N80, to the north-east and south-east of the site.
Capira/Derrew Bog NHA	13.5 km (Lismanny)	– Peatlands [4]	Capira, Derrew, Gortrea (Fairfield), Kilmalinoge, Corr and Oldstreet in Co. Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. This site is the remnant of a larger bog that that has now been cutover and reclaimed for agriculture. The site is in close proximity to Ardraigue Bog NHA (1224) and Meeneen Bog NHA (310). Although this bog only has algal pools it is wet and quaking in places with hummocks throughout the high bog. There are vegetated mounds found in the centre and north of the high bog. Cutover is found all around the high bog and the south of the site is dominated by deciduous forestry with dry woodland on an esker ridge in the extreme south.
Carbury Bog NHA	13.5 km (Toar)	– Peatlands [4]	Carbury Bog NHA is situated 4 km north of Carbury, almost entirely within the townlands of Ardkill, Carbury and Knockcor, County Kildare. Carbury Hill, which rises to 142 m, lies directly south of the bog. This site originally consisted of two lobes but much of the large north-west lobe is actively cutover and has been excluded from the site. The site consists of four sections separated by the old Edenderry railway line and the Carbury-Broadford road. Overall the southern section is quite wet with good hummock/hollow development. There is some marginal scrub woodland along the margins of the small western section. A narrow strip of deciduous woodland cuts through the main section in line with the old railway.
Summerville Lough pNHA	13.75 km (Gowla)		Summerville Lough is a relatively small permanent lake, with an associated raised bog and wet species-rich grassland, situated about 2km west of Moylough, in east Co. Galway.

Designated site	Distance from closest supply bog	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests / Features of Interests	Summary of site
Keeloges Bog NHA	14 km (Boughill)	– Peatlands [4]	Keeloges Bog NHA is located 5.5 km east of Glenamaddy mainly in the townlands Keeloges West, Keeloges East, Sonnagh East, Knockmascahill and Gortnadeeve West in County Galway. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. This site is made up of two areas of high bog that are bisected by a road. The eastern section of the site is dry due to a large number of major drains, the western section has an extensive area of hummocks and pools and is wet and quaking in areas. There is one flush in the west of the site. Coniferous forestry is found on three small sections of the high bog and associated cutover in the north, west and south-west of the site. Cutover is found all around the site.
Mount St. Joseph Woods pNHA	14 km (Killaun)		About 4km west of Roscrea in Co. Offaly, two low esker ridges flank the Little Brosna River. The Mount St. Joseph Woods proposed Natural Heritage Area constitutes four esker woodland blocks of which three are on the northern, and one on the southern of these eskers.
Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC/pNHA	14.25 km (Boughill)	– Turloughs [3180] – Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation [3270] – Active raised bogs [7110] – Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] – Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	The Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough site covers almost 1,200 ha and is situated east of the town of Glenamaddy, Co. Galway. It consists of a large turlough, over 170 ha in extent, and an expanse of over 1,000 ha of typical, intact, western raised bog. A small lake occurs on top of the bog. Water from the bog feeds into the lake, which in turn is linked to the turlough, and thus the three habitats are in close association. This leads to quite a unique ecosystem which is of high conservation value.
Ballynabarny Fen pNHA	14.25 km (Derryhinch)		This fen lies in a small, deep, artificially-created valley between the embankments of the Royal Canal and the nearby railway, and is situated about 3km west-north-west of Longwood in Co. Meath.
St. Joseph's, Mountheaton pNHA	14.25 km (Killaun)		This bat site is located in buildings and a bridge belonging to St. Joseph's Abbey, west of Roscrea, just inside the border of Co. Offaly. These sites contain Brown Long-eared Bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>). It is possible that the bats are present all year round. Large numbers of bats are reported to have been disturbed or destroyed over twenty years ago so this is a very old roost. The bridge colony is estimated to number approximately 14 bats but the colony in the church buildings is probably larger and a nursery colony.
Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	14.5 km (Ballykeane)	– Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	The Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA is situated on the border between Counties Offaly and Laois, and runs along a north-east/south-west aligned ridge for approximately 25 km. Much of the site is over 200 m in altitude, rising to a maximum height of 527 m at Arderin. The mountains are of Old Red Sandstone, flanked by Silurian rocks. Several important rivers rise within the site, including the Barrow, Delour and Silver.
Derrinlough Bog NHA	14.5 km (Gowla)	– Peatlands [4]	Derrinlough Bog is situated 5km north-west of Moylough in the townlands of Derrinlough, Ballinphuill, Cloonkeen Oughter, Cuilmore, Cloonkeenleananode, Annaghbeg and Annaghmore West, Co. Galway. It can be accessed from the Mount Bellew-Dunmore road (R328). The site consists of two main habitats raised bog and fen. The raised bog includes both areas of high bog and cutover. The fen occurs on the in-filled lake called Derrin Lough to the north of the site. There is wet woodland encroaching into the fen and scrub occurs on the old cutover. The site is bounded by agricultural grassland and an esker ridge borders the site to the north.
Arragh More Bog NHA	14.5 km (Kilmacshane)	– Peatlands [4]	Arragh More Bog NHA is located approximately 9.5 km north-east of Borrisokane, mainly in the townlands of Arragh More, Derrybreen, The Island, Cloneska and Lismacrorry in Co. Tipperary. The site comprises a raised bog that includes both areas of high bog and cutover bog. The site is partly bounded in the east by a road. This site is the remnant of a large bog that was originally part of a system of interconnecting bogs. The bogs are now separated by roads and cutover that has been reclaimed for agriculture. Arragh More Bog is split by many mineral ridges, which is a general feature of the local landscape of mineral ridges running between areas of raised bog. On the high bog there are areas of hummocks and pools, especially towards the south. There is a wooded flush towards the north of the site and in this area coniferous forestry has been planted on the high bog. Cutover is found around much of the site and is forested in the north-west
Friar's Lough pNHA	14.5 km (Kilmacshane)		Friars Lough is a small lake with adjacent woodland, situated near the village of Lorrh in north Tipperary.
Lough Sewdy pNHA	15 km (Bellair North)		This small, shallow lake, which is set in gently undulating, low-lying hills of glacial drift is situated 1.5km north-west of Ballymore in Co. Westmeath. It is bounded on its western margin by a cutaway raised bog.
Ballina Bog pNHA	15 km (Derryhinch)		Ballina Bog is situated about 8km west of Enfield and just south-west of Moyvalley in an elongated valley in Co. Kildare.
Kilkerrin Turlough pNHA	15 km (Gowla & Boughill)		Site synopsis not available