



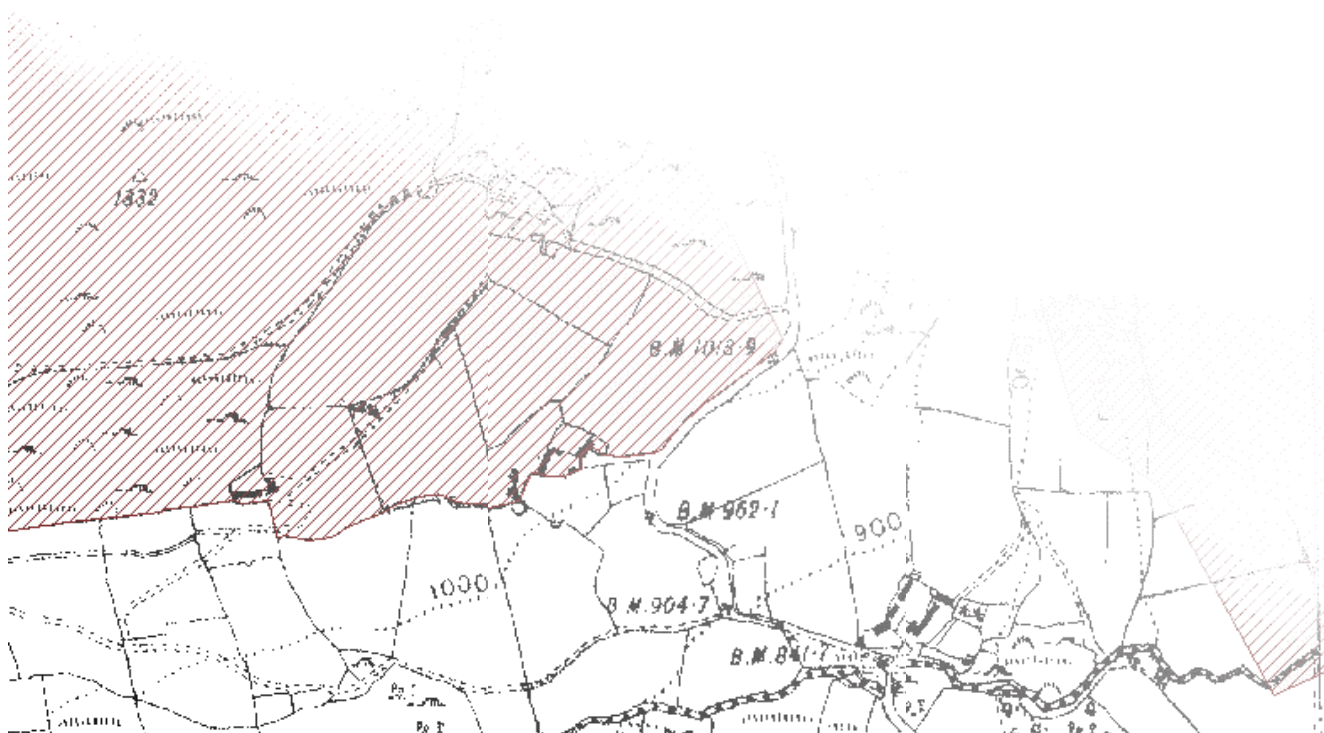
# National Parks and Wildlife Service Conservation Plan for 2006-2011



## Ballintra cSAC

### Site Code 115

### Co. Donegal





# SUMMARY

## Introduction

Ballintra cSAC has been designated as a candidate Special Area of Conservation due to the presence of Limestone Pavements and European Dry Heaths; both listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.

## Description of Ballintra cSAC

Ballintra Hill is situated 1 km south of the village of Ballintra, Co. Donegal. It is a low hill with almost bare limestone near the summit and scrub woodland on its sides. Areas of calcareous grassland also occur within the site. The summit of the hill is covered with pulverised limestone and supports a sparse flora which includes Blue Moor Grass, Common Milkwort, Fairy Flax, Common Birds-foot Trefoil, Burnet Ros, Red Fescue, Juniper and Quaking Grass. On the areas of deeper soil, which are more peaty in nature, a heathy vegetation occurs with abundant Ling Heather, Bell Heather, Mountain Everlasting and Soft Rush. Scrub covers much of the hill-side. The main woodland/scrub species are Hazel, Hawthorn and Ash. The ground flora is rich with Bluebell, Wood Anemone, Pignut and Wood Sorrel.

Common Rock-rose occurs within the site and this is the only known location for this species in Ireland. It is listed in the Irish Red Data Book and is protected under the Flora Protection Order (1999).

Winter grazing by cattle occurs on the site.

Kestrel, Sparrowhawk, Woodcock and the Irish Hare have been recorded in the site.

## **Main conservation objectives**

- To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Limestone Pavements (51%) and European Dry Heaths (14% plus area included in mosaic with Limestone Pavements).
- To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site.
- To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities

## **Main management issues**

- Grazing régime

## **Main strategies to achieve objectives**

- Control of supplementary feeding
- Maintain suitable grazing régime
- Purchase of land within site

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# READER'S GUIDE

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) has produced this plan to provide ecological information about the site and to outline the main objectives for the conservation of the special features of the site. The purpose of this draft is to provide stakeholders the opportunity to input into the development of the plan.

The **Introduction** section outlines the **policy background** to the site's designation and the relevant legislation.

The **Site Description** section contains **general information** on the site's boundaries and ownership and on the statutory bodies with responsibility for its conservation. It also contains sections on the **physical aspects** of the site such as the geology and hydrology as well as the **biological features**, in particular, the habitats and species found there. **Land use** and cultural features are also described.

The **Conservation Value** section assesses the main ecological attributes of the site.

The **Management Framework** section outlines the management necessary for the conservation of the site. It starts with a set of specific **conservation objectives**. These are followed by the main **management issues** that may impact on the conservation of the site and the **strategies** that are proposed to achieve the conservation objectives. In the final section, the site is divided into management **zones** to indicate where each strategy applies.

The appendices include a **glossary** where scientific and technical terms are explained, **reference material** consulted in the preparation of the plan and a list of **notifiable actions** relevant to each habitat within the site.

By preparing, implementing and reviewing this plan on a five-year basis, DEHLG aims to achieve the objectives of the EU Habitats Directive in relation to this site.

# INTRODUCTION

## Legal Background of Conservation Plans

The legal basis for selection and designation of **Special Areas of Conservation** (SACs) is the **EU Habitats Directive**, which was adopted in 1992. Focusing on the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats and species of flora and fauna, the Habitats Directive seeks to establish “Natura 2000”, a network of protected areas throughout the European Community. The Habitats Directive includes a list of habitats that require SAC designation and specific conservation measures. This list is known as Annex I and the habitats are referred to as Annex I habitats. On this list, habitats that require special attention because they are in danger of disappearance, are termed ‘priority habitats’. A second list, Annex II in the Habitats Directive comprises species that must be afforded special protection.

In Ireland, the habitats and species that must be afforded protection under the Habitats Directive include:

- 16 Annex I priority habitats that require particular attention – including raised bogs, active blanket bogs, turloughs and machair,
- 45 other Annex I habitats – such as certain types of heaths, lakes and woodlands,
- 25 Annex II species – including Otter, Freshwater Pearl Mussel and Killarney Fern.

It is the responsibility of each member state to designate SACs to protect the Annex I habitats and Annex II species. These sites, together with the **Special Protection Areas** (SPAs) designated under the **EU Birds Directive** (1979), form the European “Natura 2000” network.

The Birds Directive contains annexes, which are lists of birds that require particular conservation measures (Annex I), and also species that may be hunted, and species that may be sold. There are 28 Annex I species regularly occurring in Ireland including Whooper Swan, Greenland White-fronted Goose, Peregrine Falcon, Corncrake and Terns. Member states are also required to protect sites that are important for migratory species such as ducks, geese and waders.

The Habitats Directive was transposed into Irish law through the **European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997**. The **Wildlife Act 1976** is the main statute governing the protection of wildlife in Ireland and was amended in 2000 to take account of European law, particularly the Habitats and Birds Directives. The **Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000** also makes legal provision for the designation and protection of a national network of **Natural Heritage Areas** (NHAs). Over 1,100 proposed NHAs were published in 1995 and almost 400 of these are also selected as candidate SACs.



The European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 include the following points:

The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government must transmit a candidate list of sites to the European Commission for consideration.

Following adoption of this list by the Commission, the Minister will formally designate the sites as SACs.

Sites are legally protected once they are publicly advertised.

Landowners and other users with a legal entitlement should be notified of designation, and the Minister must make all reasonable efforts to do so. Notification also includes a list of activities that may alter, damage, destroy or interfere with the integrity of the site. A person who illegally damages a site may be prosecuted or required to repair damage.

Landowners and other users with a legal entitlement may appeal the designation of lands on scientific grounds, within three months of the designation notification.

Landowners and other users with a legal entitlement will be compensated for actual loss of income arising from restrictions imposed as a result of designation.

DEHLG is the government department with responsibility for the designation and protection of wildlife habitats, species and areas of conservation interest. As part of their responsibility in relation to biodiversity and wildlife under the Wildlife Acts (1976 and 2000), the Minister's brief extends far beyond the habitats and species listed in the annexes of the Habitats and Birds Directives. For this reason, cSAC conservation plans may deal with species that are not mentioned in these annexes.

## Reasons for Designation of Ballintra cSAC

HABITATS LISTED IN ANNEX I OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE	CONSERVATION VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>*Limestone Pavements</b> (EU Habitat Code 8240)</li> </ul>	The Limestone Pavement at this site is the only known Irish location for the protected Rock Rose species. The habitat also exhibits a good example of shattered pavement and associated species rich calcareous grassland. It is one of the most Northerly Irish outposts of typical limestone flora. The structure of the Limestone Pavement is well conserved with many intact examples of open limestone pavement interspersed with species rich limestone grassland.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>European Dry Heaths</b> (EU Habitat Code 4030)</li> </ul>	The Dry Heath habitat is a good representation of this kind of habitat. The occurrence of the wet Bog Rush flush in the centre of this heath area adds to the ecology and diversity of the habitat.

- \*Indicates Annex I Priority Habitat

## Implications of Site Designation for Landowners and other Site Users

In most areas designated as cSACs, current practices will not have to change significantly.

In cases where users with a legal entitlement are required to change practices or restrict activities to protect the wildlife interest of the site, compensation will be payable based on actual loss of income. See Appendix V for further details.

If a user with a legal entitlement wishes to carry out certain activities, not covered by licence or consent from another statutory body, within the designated area, they must consult with, and get consent from, the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These activities are listed as “Notifiable Actions” for each habitat (see Appendix IV).



*Ballintra cSAC (NPWS, 2005)*

# SITE DESCRIPTION

## Location Including Site Boundaries

The site is situated 1 km south of the village of Ballintra, Co. Donegal (see Map 1).

**Grid Ref.:** G920680

**Latitude:** N 54°33'09"

**Longitude:** W 08°06'09"

**Area:** 69 ha

**Altitude Range:** 62 m to 100 m

**Townlands:** Ballynacarrick and  
Rockhill.

### Site Boundaries

The site is bounded by semi-improved agricultural land, an active limestone quarry to the west and a disused quarry in the north-east.

### Site Infrastructure

There are many old stone walls within the site. A road runs along part of the boundary of the site in the north-east, allowing access.

## Legal Status

### Ownership

98% of the site is owned by Roadstone Ltd.; a quarrying company. It has leased the land to a local farmer. The remaining land is owned privately.

## Designations of the Site

<b>candidate Special Area of Conservation</b>	Sitecode IE000115	Published on 01/03/97
<b>proposed Natural Heritage Area</b>	Sitecode 00115	Published in 1995
<b>Corine Area</b>	Site Code: 800000100	

## Past Status and Designation of the Site

This site was listed as an Area of Scientific Interest (ASI) by An Foras Forbartha in the 1970s.

## Government Departments and Agencies

<b>Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG)</b>	DEHLG is the government department with responsibility for the protection and conservation of Ireland's natural heritage.
<b>National Parks &amp; Wildlife Service (NPWS)</b>	NPWS is the section of the DEHLG responsible for maintaining the nature conservation value of the site. Periodic inspection of the site is carried out by the local Conservation Ranger.  Regional staff also participate in research and survey projects by collecting data on the site, provide advice to planning authorities on the impacts of development applications and provide an education and advisory service to the public (see Appendix VI) for further details of NPWS regional staff.
<b>Donegal County Council</b>	Donegal County Council is the planning authority for the site. As such it is obliged to ensure appropriate assessment of the implications of developments requiring planning permission that may have an impact, either individually or in combination with other developments on the designated area.

## Local Authority Policy in relation to the Site

It is the stated objective (2.6.3) of Donegal County Council in the County Donegal Development Plan 2000 *'to have regard to proposed Natural Heritage Areas (as published to date) in relation to the Council's own activities and in assessment of planning applications'*. It recognises that within the NHA category there are two other categories, namely SPAs and SACs.

Under Policy No. 6 - Natural Heritage Areas, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (Section 2.6.4); *'The Council will inform Dúchas\* of any planning applications or proposed service works likely to impact on sites'*.

It recognises that in respect of SPAs and SACs *'the obligations of the Council in regard to Planning applications are set out in the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997'*.

*'The Council will work with relevant authorities, voluntary and community groups, to optimise the contribution of these or other heritage resources to the sustainable development of the County'*.

(\*Now NPWS)

# Physical Features

## Climate

The closest synoptic weather station to the site is at Malin Head and a 30-year average information was obtained from the Met Éireann website (for full details see Appendix III). In summary, the mean daily air temperature at the station is 9.3°C, ranging from an average low of 2.9°C in February to an average high of 16.6°C in August. The average annual rainfall is 1060.6mm, and the average daily duration of sunshine is 3.4 hours per day. There is an average wind speed of 16.3 knots. There is an annual average of 25.8 days with snow or sleet recorded and only 3.3 days where snow is still lying on the ground by 9am.

## Geology & Geomorphology

The site lies on Karstic limestone.

## Soils & Soil Processes

Soils are thin at the summit of the hill, becoming deeper and more peaty lower down.

## Hydrology & Water Quality

A stream flows through the site and forms the townland boundary.

# Biological Features

## Habitats and Vegetation

**Note:** Throughout the conservation plan, habitats are named and described under two different systems: the Annex I habitats are as listed in the EU Habitats Interpretation Manual Version 15/2(1999), while all other habitats are as listed according to the classification system of ‘A Guide to Habitats in Ireland’ (Fossitt, 2000).

The following table lists the habitats within the site. The Annex I habitats of the Habitats Directive for which the site was selected is listed, with the relevant Guide to Habitats category also shown. Annex I priority habitats are marked with an asterisk (\*). The Indicative Habitat map for the site is presented in Map 2. The percentage area presented for each habitat type is based on the approximate geographic area of each habitat, as shown in Map 2.

**Habitats Found within Ballintra cSAC**

ANNEX I HABITAT TYPE	HABITAT CATEGORY	% AREA
*Limestone pavements (8240)	Exposed calcareous rock (ER2)	51% (in mosaic with dry heath)
European dry heaths (4030)	Dry calcareous heath (HH2)	14% plus area in mosaic with limestone pavements
	Scrub (WS1)	25%
	Oak-ash-hazel woodland (WN2)	10%
	Depositing/lowland river (FW2)	0.9km
	Stone walls and other stone work (BL1)	<1%

## Annex I Habitats:

**Limestone pavements (8240)** (51% of total site area or 24ha)

The summit of the hill has patches of pulverised limestone that has little if any soil and sparse vegetative cover.

The dry grassland and heath mosaic on limestone is an area that has exposed limestone fragments and shallow soils. Ground cover includes Juniper (*Juniperus communis*) and Blue Moor-grass (*Sesleria albicans*) with a number of moss species. Most of the area is lightly grazed by cattle. In more heavily grazed areas, the pasture is dominated by Blue Moor-grass (*Sesleria albicans*) and Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and contains a herb rich flora of Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), Wild Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), Lady’s Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*), Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*), Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieraceum pilosella*) and Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

Scrub development on the grassland areas is dominated by Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) but also includes species such as Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and Burnet Rose (*Rosa pimpinellifolia*). Juniper is also growing here, though it is both sparse and low and prevented from spreading by the Hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Scrub cover on limestone pavement grows up to 0.5m high.

**European dry heaths (4030)** (14% or 7ha plus area in mosaic with Limestone pavement).

On areas of deeper peaty soil, a heathy vegetation occurs. Species that occur here include Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*), Mountain Everlasting (*Antennaria dioica*), Wild Thyme (*Thymus drucei*) which are found on dry hummocks and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*) which grows in the wetter hollows.

There is a wet Black Bog Rush (*Schoenus nigricans*) flush in the centre of this area which contains pondweeds (*Potamogeton sp.*) and Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*). Bog Myrtle (*Myrica gale*) grows on the margins of the pool. Grazing by cattle has resulted in some poaching damage to this area. Scrub species, particularly Hazel, also occur here.

## Other Habitats:

**Scrub (WS1)**

Dense scrub stands dominated by Hazel with some Blackthorn have grown up to 2m in height and cover is as high as 100% in the wetter hollows of the site.

**Oak-ash-hazel woodland (WN2)**

Hazel dominated woodland is found on the lower parts of the hill on the periphery of the site. This is multi-stemmed having been cut, mainly for firewood, in the past. Other species that occur here include Hawthorn and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). There is a rich ground cover which includes species such as Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scriptus*), Wood Anemone (*Anemone acetosella*), Pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and some Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*). Old stone walls within the Hazel woodland provide an ideal microhabitat for a variety of plants including mosses, ferns, lichens and flowering plants. This type of habitat is considered uncommon in this region.

**Depositing/lowland river (FW2)**

A stream flows through the site and forms the townland boundary.

**Stonewalls and other stone work (BL1)**

There are many old stone walls dividing fields and running through the scrub woodland on the site. These are in varying states of repair.



## Notable Flora:

### Higher Plants

The most notable plant species that occurs on the site is the Common Rockrose (*Helianthemum nummularium*). This is the only known location for this species in Ireland and it is listed in the Red Data Book and protected under the Flora Protection Order 1999. The population is apparently stable and consists of two small colonies of approximately 100 plants in total (Curtis and Mc Gough, 1988).



Common Rock Rose (*Helianthemum nummularium*). (Courtesy [bioimages.org.uk](http://bioimages.org.uk))

## Fauna:

### Amphibians and Reptiles

The Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*), a species listed as internationally important in the Irish Red Data Book (Whilde, 1993), is found at the site.

### Birds

Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), Sparrowhawks (*Accipiter nisus*), Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*), Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) and Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) are found in the site.

### Mammals

This site has a good range of mammals including Irish Hare (*Lepus timidus hibernicus*), Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Woodmouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), Stoat (*Mustela erminia*) and Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*).



# Land Use

## Land use on the site

**Agriculture** This site is used for winter grazing of cattle.

## Land use adjacent to the site

**Agriculture** Much of surrounding land is semi-improved grassland used for the grazing of sheep and cattle.

**Habitation** There are a number of private houses within 1 km of the site boundary.

**Quarrying** A large active limestone quarry lies adjacent to the west of the site. A fence has recently been erected around the face of the quarry. This is approximately 15 m from the edge and the top soil has been cleared in the area between the edge of the quarry and the fence in preparation for blasting. The quarry was originally included within the site and is now excluded.

A disused quarry is just outside the boundary of the site in the north-east. This has been colonised by vegetation and is used in the winter for feeding cattle. This quarry has been inactive for at least 10 years.

## Past human use

Low intensity farming with subsistence level tillage would have been typical to the region. There has been also been a history of quarrying within the area.

The Hazel woodland areas were traditionally coppiced for firewood collection.

## Recorded Monuments and Other Features

There is no recorded monument within the site boundary.

# CONSERVATION VALUE OF BALLINTRA CSAC

This site is a good example of Limestone Pavement habitat. It is also one of the most northerly Irish outposts of typical limestone flora.

Common Rockrose occurs within the site and this is the only known location in Ireland, although it is widespread in Britain. It is listed in the Irish Red Data Book and is protected under the Flora Protection Order (1999).

The dry heath is notable for the presence of the wet Black Bog Rush flush in its centre which adds to the ecological diversity of the site. The heath habitats also support a number of species associated with calcareous heaths such as Mountain everlasting and Juniper.

The site has a diverse flora overall. Plants found on the limestone include Blue Moor Grass, Common Milkwort, Fairy Flax, Common Bird's Foot Trefoil, Burnet Rose, Red Fescue, Juniper and Quaking Grass. Scrub covers the hillside and this adds to the ecological diversity of the site. Hazel, Hawthorn and Ash are dominant and the ground flora is rich with Bluebell, Wood Anemone, Pig Nut and Wood Sorrel.



*Limestone pavement with Early Purple Orchid (Orchis mascula) in Ballintra cSAC (NPWS, 2005)*

# MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

## Conservation Objectives

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain at favourable conservation status areas designated as candidate Special Areas of Conservation. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

According to the EU Habitats Directive, favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and
- the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Objective 1:</b> | To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Limestone pavements (51%) and European dry heaths (14% plus that area in mosaic with Limestone pavements). |
| <b>Objective 2:</b> | To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site   |
| <b>Objective 3:</b> | To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.  |

# Management Issues

The following is the main management issue for the site:

- **Grazing régime**

## Grazing régime

The existing grazing régime on the site is ineffective in controlling scrub encroachment onto the priority habitat. Hazel scrub is encroaching upon the limestone pavement area and is inhibiting Juniper growth as well as threatening the protected plant, Common Rockrose. Cover is as high as 80%-100% Hazel in some areas.

# General Strategies

Specific strategies that relate to the above objectives are outlined below. However, there are a number of strategies that relate to the site as a whole. These are as follows:

## Implement plan

DEHLG will seek to ensure that the aims of this conservation plan are achieved through:

- liaison with the landowners, relevant authorities and interested parties.
- implementation of REPS or NPWS farm plans, which will use this document as a guideline for prescribing management on a farm by farm basis, and also will ensure that the agreed prescriptions for the relevant habitats are adhered to
- enforcement of Regulations under the Habitats/Birds Directives and the Wildlife Acts.
- enforcement of other relevant legislation such as the Waste Management Act, 1996 and the Act's subsequent updates and amendments.

## Establish a monitoring regime

The monitoring regime for the site will comprise:

<b>Scientific monitoring</b>	Monitoring of the conservation status of the Limestone Pavements and dryheath will be done by, or on behalf of, the staff of the Monitoring Section of the NPWS or staff working to NPWS in accordance with the procedures laid down by that section.  Protocols for monitoring Ballintra cSAC will be developed, in consultation with other agencies where appropriate, to determine if the site is being maintained at favourable conservation status.
<b>Site surveillance</b>	Regular inspection of the site by the NPWS staff, with special attention to the Common Rock Rose populations will identify any major changes, damaging operations, or threats should they arise.

## Enforce notifiable actions

Certain activities may be restricted in SACs. Notifiable Actions for particular habitats and species are listed in Appendix IV of this plan. Consent from the Minister may be required before these actions may be carried out within the designated area For example rock removal or blasting of rock are notifiable actions for Limestone Pavements. .

# Specific Strategies

## Objective 1.

To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Limestone pavements (51%) and European dry heaths (14% plus area included in mosaic with \*Limestone pavements).

### Strategies:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1.1. Control of supplementary feeding</b> | Where possible, supplementary feeding should not occur.<br><br>Where supplementary feeding can continue, NPWS will seek to ensure that sustainable levels are established via REPS and NPWS farm plans  |
| <b>1.2. Maintain suitable grazing régime</b> | NPWS will seek to ensure that sustainable grazing levels are established via REPS and NPWS farm plans.<br><br>Optimum stocking levels should be set below the level that causes ground water eutrophication, overgrazing or erosion but high enough to control the encroachment of scrub. |
| <b>1.3. Purchase of land within the site</b> | NPWS will consider the purchase of the core areas of the site, namely Limestone pavements where the Common Rockrose is found. This will depend upon when land becomes available for sale.   |

## Objective 2.

To maintain the extent, biodiversity and species richness of the site:

### Strategies:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>2.1. Manage dispersed woodland and small streams by non-intervention</b> | Mature Hazel stands occur in pockets on the periphery of the site. These have a rich ground flora and are relatively uncommon in this area. In small clearings within the woodland, Juniper is thriving. It also provides ideal habitat for many bird and mammal species. Where this type of habitat is not directly encroaching upon the priority habitat it is recommended that it be left in its existing state – no intervention is required to maintain this habitat. The woodland provides a protective screen for the priority habitat from the road. No intervention is required to conserve small rivers and streams on the site. |
| <b>2.2. Manage Hazel Woodland by coppicing</b>                              | Coppicing could be re-introduced to those areas where it was a traditional practice in the past. NPWS will liaise with landowners to provide advice and to encourage traditional coppicing of hazel scrub.   |
| <b>2.3. Maintain Dry Heath and Scrub</b>                                    | Strategies 1.1-1.3 apply.  |

**2.4. Maintain and protect Common Rockrose on the site**

Strategies 1.1-1.3 above, designed to manage the grazing régime, also protect the habitats of rare and protected plant species. Scientific monitoring of these species will be carried out according to the General Strategies.

In the area where the Common Rockrose is found, removal of scrub may be required to reduce overshadowing of the plant. This can be done by hand by or under the supervision of NPWS staff.

The location of the plant has not been identified on any of the maps due to its status, however its location is known to regional staff.

### **Objective 3.**

**To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities:**

#### **Strategies:**

**3.1. Liaise with interested parties**

NPWS will strive to initiate and maintain effective liaison with landowners, legal users (particularly through the Liaison Committee), relevant authorities and interested parties on achieving the objectives for conservation of the site.

**3.2. Liaise with REPS**

REPS planners should consult with local NPWS staff when they are developing plans for land within the site.

# Zoning

**Note:** Zoning is the division of a nature conservation site and neighbouring areas into a number of sub-units. Four types of zones are identified (not necessarily all occurring within a site): A, B and C are zone types within the site. D is a zone type outside the site where activities may have an impact on the site. See Map 3 for Management Zones. The relevant strategies are listed for each site.

## Zone A: A Natural Zone

Areas of high conservation value, that require no or little management intervention.

### **1A: NON-INTERVENTION AREAS**

#### **1A1: Oak-Ash-Hazel Woodland**

Strategies 2.1 and 2.2 and the General Strategies apply.

## Zone B: Active Management

Areas of high conservation value where high management input is needed to maintain, rehabilitate, restore to a more desirable state.

### **B1: Limestone pavement with Heath, Scrub and Wet Grassland**

Strategies 1.1-1.3, 2.3, 2.4 and General Strategies apply.





## Summary of Specific Strategies

**Note:** It is implicit with all the strategies presented that their implementation is dependent on availability of adequate resources in terms of staff, expertise and financial resources. Also, that cooperation with landowners and other key stakeholders is key to achieving the stated objectives.

	Strategy	Action required	Who to implement	When/Duration/Frequency	Estimated Total Cost	Additional Resources needed
1.1	Control supplementary feeding	Stopped or confined to 9 week period. Amount fed limited and locations carefully chosen.	NPWS/REPS			
1.2	Maintain suitable grazing régime	Confined to winter months. Set optimum stocking levels.	NPWS/REPS			
1.3	Purchase of land within site	NPWS consider the purchase of core areas	NPWS			
2.1	Manage woodland and small streams by non-intervention	None	NPWS/REPS			
2.2	Manage Hazel woodland by coppicing	Coppicing in sections of 1-3ha on rotational basis of 9-10 years.	NPWS/REPS			
3.1	Liaise with interested parties	NPWS to initiate and maintain liaison with stakeholders	NPWS			
3.2	Liaise with REPS	REPS Planners to liaise with NPWS staff when developing plans for the site.	REPS/NPWS			

# APPENDIX I:

## GLOSSARY

**ABSTRACTION** - The process of taking water from a river, stream, spring pond or lake or from ground water. This process is “abstracting” water or making an “abstraction”.

**ALTITUDE** - Vertical height above sea level.

**AMPHIBIANS** – A vertebrate group whose members spend part of their life cycle in water and part on land e.g. Frog.

**ANCILLARY** - Related/supplementary matters.

**ANNEX I** - of the EU Habitats Directive, lists habitats including priority habitats for which SACs have to be designated.

**ASIs** - Areas of Scientific Interest. Areas that were identified in the 1970s as being of conservation interest. The NHA designation developed from ASIs.

**BIODIVERSITY** – A general term used to describe all aspects of biological diversity, including: the number of species present in a given environment; the genetic diversity present within a species; the number of different ecosystems present within a given environment.

**BIRDS DIRECTIVE** (Council Directive 79/ 409/ 2nd April 1979) - Under this Directive Ireland is required to conserve the habitats of two categories of wild birds: 1) Listed rare and vulnerable species and 2) Regularly occurring migratory species. The Directive also obliges Ireland to conserve wetlands, especially those of international importance and regulates the hunting and trading of wildbirds. It was transposed into Irish legislation by the EU (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997.

**CALCAREOUS** - Made of or containing calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) and therefore alkaline; limestone for example.

**COMMUNITY** - a well-defined assemblage of plants and/or animals, clearly distinguishable from other such assemblages.

**CONSERVATION STATUS** - The sum of the influences acting on a habitat and its typical species that may affect its long term distribution, structure and functions. Also refers to the long-term survival of its typical species within the European territory of the Member States.

**COPPICING** - The process of cutting trees or bushes close to the ground to allow new shoots to grow from the stump, on a rotational basis.

**DEHLG** - Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government

**DEVELOPMENT PLANS** - Local Authorities (Co. Councils & Corporations) are obliged under statute to produce a document which sets out the planned development of their areas for a given number of years. In the future Local Authorities will be asked to incorporate designated NHAs, SACs and SPAs classifications into their development plans.

**DIVERSITY** - see biodiversity.

**ECOLOGY** - The study of the interactions between organisms, and their physical, chemical and biological environment.

**ENCROACHMENT** - The invasion of a species (usually plants) into areas previously uncolonised. This term is often used when an undesirable species advances at the expense of a desirable species or habitat.

**ENVIRONMENT** – The biological and physical conditions in which an organism lives.

**EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency

**EROSION** - The processes whereby the materials of the Earth's crust are dissolved, or worn away and simultaneously moved from one place to another by natural agencies which include weathering, solution, corrosion and transportation.

**EUTROPHICATION** - The nutrient enrichment of aquatic ecosystems usually by phosphates and nitrates. It may occur naturally but can also be the result of human activity (fertiliser run-off/ sewage discharge/ seepage from silage etc.).

**EVALUATION** - A considered or measured assessment of available information leading to a ranking or valuing.

**FACILITATOR** - A person who, in consultation with others, assists NPWS staff in the production of a conservation or management plan.

**FAUNA** - Animal life.

**FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS** - The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as “favourable” when: its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing, and the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

**FLORA** - plant life.

**FLORA PROTECTION ORDER** - under the 1976 Wildlife Act, particular plants can be protected under a Flora Protection Order. Under such an order it becomes an offence to cut, uproot or damage these plants unless under licence from the Minister. The same order prohibits damage to the habitats of these species.

**FORMATION** – A geological term for a body of rocks having easily recognised boundaries that can be traced in the field, and large enough to be represented on a geological map as a practical and convenient unit for mapping and description.

**GEOMORPHOLOGY** – The study of the form and structure of the landscape, which is shaped by the underlying geology.

**HABITAT** - Refers to the environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which a species lives at any stage of its biological cycle. In general terms it is a species home. In the Habitats Directive this term is used more loosely to mean plant communities and areas to be given protection.

**HABITATS DIRECTIVE** - (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). The Directive on the conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna. This Directive seeks to legally protect wildlife and its habitats. . It was transposed into Irish legislation by the EU (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997.

**HYDROLOGY** - The movement of water through a catchment area including freshwater and seawater inputs, water level changes and drainage mechanisms which are all influenced by the underlying geology.

**LIAISON COMMITTEE** - This is a special group set up to discuss the contents of a conservation management plan and the implementation of the plan. The committee will include representation of

landowners, right-holders and other interest groups. It shall be the function of the committee to advise NPWS managers on the interaction between site conservation management and local interests. The Liaison Committee will nominate a member to the official Appeals Board which will consider appeals against site designation and other issues. The Liaison Committee will be independent from the NPWS.

**LIMESTONE** - Sedimentary rock composed predominantly of calcium carbonate, often containing fossils.

**LOCAL** – A term used in ecology which is applied to distribution of species when assessed on a national grid reference system. The assessment is made on the basis of the number of occupied 10 km National Grid squares. Local applies to 26-75, 10 km squares in this context.

**MANAGEMENT** - a) Controlling processes within a site (this can be actively carrying out work or can be doing nothing), preferably in accordance with a conservation plan. - b) The practical implementation of the management plan. - c) Undertaking any task or project identified in the management plan, including the identification of new opportunities.

**MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS** - The Wildlife Act, 1976, enables DEHLG to enter into voluntary management agreements with private landowners. Under these agreements landowners will manage their lands to ensure that desirable wildlife habitats and species are protected. Payment for such responsible management may be agreed. However, the number and type of such agreements will vary depending on the resources available to the National Parks and Wildlife at the time.

**MITIGATE** - To make or become less severe or harsh / moderate.

**MONITORING** – A repeat or repeats of a survey using the same methodology. Designed to look for or measure specific changes and the rate or extent of change. Used to check the “health” quantity or quality of a habitat or species.

**MOSAIC** - Used to describe habitats that occur together and cannot easily be mapped separately.

**NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (NPWS)** – the section of the Environment Infrastructure and Services division of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government with responsibility for nature conservation and implementation of Government conservation policy as enunciated by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

**NATURA 2000** - A network of sites across the European Community, selected for the purpose of conserving natural habitats and species of plants and animals which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. SACs and SPAs form the Natura 2000 network.

**NATURAL HABITAT** - Can be aquatic or terrestrial areas distinguished by geographic, abiotic and biotic features, whether entirely natural or semi-natural.

**NGOs** - Non- Governmental Organisations.

**NHAs** - Proposed Natural Heritage Areas. These are areas that are important for wildlife conservation. Some of these sites are small, such as roosting areas for rare bats; others can be large such as a blanket bog or a sand dune system.

**NOTABLE SPECIES** - Plants or animals which are worthy of mentioning either because they are particularly typical of a habitat, or because they are rare/ scarce/ atypical.

**NOTIFIABLE ACTIONS** - Actions specified under the cSAC regulations and are listed in the appendices of a conservation plan. These are actions which could cause damage to the site, and for which prior approval is required before they can be carried out.

**NPWS** - National Parks and Wildlife Service

**ORGANISM** - Any living thing.

**OS** – Ordnance Survey

**PATROL MONITORING** - Regular monitoring of a site usually carried out by the Conservation Ranger to check for damaging activities and to carry out other activities such as to assess the vegetation, to assess the effectiveness of the management regime on the condition of the site, etc.

**PER-ANNUM** - Each year.

**PRECIPITATION** - Water moving from the atmosphere to the ground in the form of rain, fog, mist, snow or hail.

**PRIORITY HABITAT** - A subset of the habitats listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. These are habitats which are in danger of disappearance and whose natural range mainly falls within the territory of the European Union. These habitats are of the highest conservation status and require measures to ensure that their favourable conservation status is maintained.

**PRIVATE OWNERSHIP** - Land which is owned by one private landowner.

**RED DATA BOOK** – A register of threatened species that includes definitions of degrees of threat.

**RED DATA BOOK 1** (vascular plants) This Red Data Book deals with rare and threatened flowering plants and ferns of Ireland with an account of their present distributions and conservation status.

**REPS** - Rural Environmental Protection Scheme. This is an Agri-Environmental programme which seeks to draw up agreements with farmers, according to the type of farming, landscape and features on the land. The overall objectives of REPS are to achieve: the use of farming practices which reduce the polluting effects of agriculture by minimising nutrient loss- an environmentally favourable extensification of crop farming, and sheep farming and cattle farming; - ways of using agricultural land which are compatible with protection and improvement of the environment, the countryside, the landscape, natural resources the soil and genetic diversity; - long-term set-aside of agricultural land for reasons connected with the environment; - land management for public access;- education and training for farmers in types of farming compatible with the requirements of environmental protection and upkeep of the countryside.

**SACs** - Special Areas of Conservation have been selected from the prime examples of wildlife conservation areas in Ireland. Their legal basis from which selection is derived is The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC of the 21st May 1992). SAC's have also been known as cSAC's which stands for "candidate Special Areas of Conservation", and pcSAC's which stands for "proposed candidate Special Areas of Conservation."

**SCIENTIFIC MONITORING** - this is carried out by the monitoring section of the NPWS, whose function here is to ensure that the favourable conservation status of the site is maintained and where possible improved.

**SPAs** - Special Protection Areas for Birds are areas which have been designated to ensure the conservation of certain categories of birds. Ireland is required to conserve the habitats of two categories of wild birds under the European Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/ 409/ 2nd April 1979). The NPWS is responsible for ensuring that such areas are protected from significant damage.

**SPECIES** - the lowest unit of classification normally used for plants and animals.

**STRATEGY** - A course of action or a broad approach towards achieving an objective . It is the general thrust of management towards achieving an objective. It is a description of how the objective is to be achieved.

**SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING** - The practice of providing livestock with additional food, usually carried out in winter. This term is most often used when hay, silage or other foods are brought into a site to supply Cattle or Sheep with food during times when growing conditions are poor.

**SURVEY** - a) Study/visit to produce an inventory of what is present / record a situation.- b) Establishing a baseline (study).

**SUSTAINABLE** - The highest rate at which a renewable resource can be used without reducing its supply (without causing damage to the resource).

**TAXON** – Any grouping within the classification of organisms (plural = taxa)

**TOPOGRAPHY** - the study or detailed description of the surface features of a region.

**TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES** Land management practices which were carried out prior to the 1950s. These practices were often less intensified than today's management practices. In REPS prescriptions traditional means an activity which has been carried out for a specified number of years on a site (usually 10 years).

**VERTEBRATES** - Animals with backbones.

**ZONING** - The division of a nature conservation site (& neighbouring lands) into a number of sub-units. Within each zone the management prescriptions will be reasonably uniform and will differ in type or intensity from the other zones in the plan.

# APPENDIX II: REFERENCE MATERIAL

## Map References:

- O.S. 1/2 inch (1:126,720) map: Donegal 3  
O.S. Discovery (1:50,000) map: DL11  
O.S. 6 inch (1: 10,560) map: DI 103, DI 104

## Databases :

- NHA database, NPWS, The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2.  
Natura 2000 database, NPWS, The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

## Photographic Coverage:

- 1995:** Flight line 14, photo no.s: 112-114  
**2000:** Flight line 5, photo no.s: 870-872  
NPWS, The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

## Relevant Legislation:

- S.I. No. 39 of 1976: Wildlife Act 1976  
S.I. No. 38 of 2000: Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000  
S.I. No. 94/1997: European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997.  
Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963-2002.  
Waste Management Act 1996 and 2002

## Bibliography:

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- National Monuments and Historic Properties Service. 1995. *Archaeological Survey of Ireland*. Issued by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.
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# APPENDIX III: CLIMATE

<b>MALIN HEAD</b>													
<b>monthly and annual mean and extreme values</b>													
<b>1961-1990</b>													
<b>TEMPERATURE</b> ( <i>degrees Celsius</i> )	<i>jan</i>	<i>feb</i>	<i>mar</i>	<i>apr</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>jun</i>	<i>jul</i>	<i>aug</i>	<i>sep</i>	<i>oct</i>	<i>nov</i>	<i>dec</i>	<i>year</i>
<i>mean daily max.</i>	7.6	7.5	8.7	10.3	12.7	15	16.2	16.6	15.3	13	9.8	8.4	<b>11.8</b>
<i>mean daily min.</i>	3.2	2.9	3.7	5	7.1	9.6	11.4	11.4	10.1	8.3	5.2	4.2	<b>6.8</b>
<i>mean</i>	5.4	5.2	6.2	7.6	9.9	12.3	13.8	14	12.7	10.7	7.5	6.3	<b>9.3</b>
<i>absolute max.</i>	13.9	13.8	19	19.5	24.7	25	27	25.3	23.2	19.6	16	15.1	<b>27</b>
<i>absolute min.</i>	-6.2	-6.2	-4.4	-1.8	-0.5	2.6	5.6	5.2	2	1	-2.5	-5.5	<b>-6.2</b>
<i>mean no. of days with air frost</i>	3.4	3.3	1.6	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.8	<b>11</b>
<i>mean no. of days with ground frost</i>	9.6	9.8	7.4	4.3	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	3.7	6.7	<b>42.9</b>
<b>RELATIVE HUMIDITY</b> (%)													
<i>mean at 0900UTC</i>	83	82	81	79	79	81	84	84	83	83	82	83	<b>82</b>
<i>mean at 1500UTC</i>	80	77	76	76	76	78	80	79	78	78	79	81	<b>78</b>
<b>SUNSHINE</b> (hours)													
<i>mean daily duration</i>	1.2	2.2	3.1	5.1	6.2	5.7	4.3	4.3	3.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	<b>3.4</b>
<i>greatest daily duration</i>	7.5	9.2	11.1	14.1	15.5	16.2	16.1	14.8	11.9	9.4	7.6	6.7	<b>16.2</b>
<i>mean no. of days with no sun</i>	11	7	6	3	2	2	3	3	4	6	8	12	<b>67</b>
<b>RAINFALL</b> (mm)													
<i>mean monthly total</i>	114.4	76.3	85.9	58.4	59.2	64.4	72.4	91.3	102.1	118	114.9	103.2	<b>1060.6</b>
<i>greatest daily total</i>	36.9	24.1	26.3	36.1	29.8	32.5	26.2	41.5	53.5	63.2	56.1	33.5	<b>63.2</b>
<i>mean no. of days with <math>\geq 0.2\text{mm}</math></i>	22	17	21	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	<b>237</b>
<i>mean no. of days with <math>\geq 1.0\text{mm}</math></i>	19	13	16	12	12	13	13	15	16	18	18	18	<b>182</b>
<i>mean no. of days with <math>\geq 5.0\text{mm}</math></i>	9	6	7	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	7	<b>76</b>
<b>WIND</b> (knots)													
<i>mean monthly speed</i>	19	18.4	17.9	15.1	14.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	15.7	17.5	18.3	19	<b>16.3</b>
<i>max. gust</i>	91	86	90	69	71	74	74	67	98	76	76	88	<b>98</b>
<i>max. mean 10-minute speed</i>	64	57	67	47	49	52	55	45	66	57	56	59	<b>67</b>
<i>mean no. of days with gales</i>	11.2	8.6	8	3.4	2.3	1.3	0.8	1.5	3.8	6.7	8.7	9.7	<b>66</b>
<b>WEATHER</b> (mean no. of days with...)													
<i>snow or sleet</i>	6.6	6	4.6	2.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.9	3.9	<b>25.8</b>
<i>snow lying at 0900UTC</i>	0.9	1	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	<b>3.3</b>
<i>hail</i>	8.6	5.8	7.9	4.7	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.1	7.9	7.3	<b>48.4</b>
<i>thunder</i>	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	<b>5.9</b>
<i>fog</i>	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.9	1	2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	<b>11.8</b>

# APPENDIX IV: NOTIFIABLE ACTIONS

The notifiable actions relating to the habitats that occur within the site are listed below:

- Notifiable Action 2.2 Dry lowland grasslands
- Notifiable Action 2.3 Wet lowland grasslands
- Notifiable Action 2.4 Limestone pavements
- Notifiable Action 3.2 Heath (including juniper scrub)
- Notifiable Action 5.1 Woodlands
- Notifiable Action 5.2 Scrub
- Notifiable Action 7.1 Ditches, hedges, cereals and intensive grasslands, walls, buildings, waste ground, bare soil, parkland grassland, bracken

## HABITAT TYPE 2.2

### DRY LOWLAND GRASSLANDS

Under STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 94 of 1997, made under the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ACT 1972 and in accordance with the obligations inherent in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 (the Habitats Directive) on the conservation of the natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, all persons must obtain the written consent, (in circumstances prescribed at section A and B below) of the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government before performing any of the operations on, or affecting, the following habitats where they occur on lands / waters within the candidate Special Area of Conservation.

Please note that where a landowner has a current approved plan under the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or any scheme which the Minister considers to be equivalent s/he need only notify the Minister of activities not covered in the plan.

#### **SECTION A**

Please note that the activities listed in *Section A overleaf* are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government and should not be undertaken before consent.

#### **SECTION B**

Please note that the activities listed in *Section B overleaf* may, and in most cases do, require a Minister for the Marine and Natural licence or consent from another statutory authority (e.g. the local planning authority, the Resources, or the Minister for Agriculture and Food).

If so, these notifiable actions do not apply.

However, if such activities are not regulated by another statutory authority, the said activities are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

## HABITAT TYPE 2.2

### DRY LOWLAND GRASSLANDS

<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
<p>THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT</p> <p>grazing of livestock above a sustainable density (as defined in approved farm plans)/grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>changing of traditional use from hay meadow (to either grazing or silage making), or from grazing to silage cutting</p> <p>adding lime/adding fertiliser of any sort to areas not previously fertilised/ applying fertiliser which would increase the level of nitrogen in the soil/applying fertiliser which would increase the level of phosphorous in the soil/ applying phosphorous to soils which already have in excess of the REPS index 2 levels mowing grass before the 30th June (<i>Note; if you have been notified that your lands hold breeding corncrakes, or certain rare meadows, special provisions will apply</i>)</p> <p>burning of vegetation /ploughing or cultivation of lands which have not been so managed for the last 20 years</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, or land drainage/ reseeding, planting of trees or any other species use of any pesticide or herbicide</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials</p> <p>alteration of the banks, bed or low of watercourses</p> <p>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. pony trekking)/introduction (or re-introduction) into the wild of plants or animals of species not currently found in the area</p> <p>any other activity of which notice may be given by the Minister from time to time</p>	<p>(NO REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY IF ALREADY LICENSED BY ANOTHER MINISTER/BODY)</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including golf courses, sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities.</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>developing roads or car parks</p> <p>construction of fences, buildings or embankments</p> <p>afforestation</p>

In a very limited number of cases it may be necessary for the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government to restrict existing activities. In these cases compensation will be payable for actual losses arising out of any such restriction. In the event of restrictions being imposed by the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government, an appropriate appeals procedure will be put in place.

## HABITAT TYPE 2.3

### WET LOWLAND GRASSLANDS

Under STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 94 of 1997, made under the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ACT 1972 and in accordance with the obligations inherent in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 (the Habitats Directive) on the conservation of the natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, all persons must obtain the written consent, (in circumstances prescribed at section A and B below) of the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government before performing any of the operations on, or affecting, the following habitats where they occur on lands / waters within the candidate Special Area of Conservation.

Please note that where a landowner has a current approved plan under the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or any scheme which the Minister considers to be equivalent s/he need only notify the Minister of activities not covered in the plan.

#### **SECTION A**

Please note that the activities listed in *Section A overleaf* are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government and should not be undertaken before consent.

#### **SECTION B**

Please note that the activities listed in *Section B overleaf* may, and in most cases do, require a licence or consent from another statutory authority (e.g. the local planning authority, the Minister for the Marine and Natural Resources, or the Minister for Agriculture and Food).

If so, these notifiable actions do not apply.

However, if such activities are not regulated by another statutory authority, the said activities are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

## HABITAT TYPE 2.3

### WET LOWLAND GRASSLANDS

<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
<p>THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT</p> <p>grazing of livestock above a sustainable density (as defined in approved farm plans)/grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>changing of traditional use from hay meadow (to either grazing or silage making), or from grazing to silage cutting</p> <p>adding lime/adding fertiliser of any sort to areas not previously fertilised/ applying fertiliser which would increase the level of nitrogen in the soil/applying fertiliser which would increase the level of phosphorous in the soil/ applying phosphorous to soils which already have in excess of the REPS index 2 levels mowing grass before the 30th June (<i>Note; if you have been notified that your lands hold breeding corncrakes, or certain rare meadows, special provisions will apply</i>)</p> <p>burning of vegetation</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage/ reseeding, planting of trees or any other species use of any pesticide or herbicide</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials</p> <p>alteration of the banks, bed or low of watercourses</p> <p>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. pony trekking)/introduction (or re-introduction) into the wild of plants or animals of species not currently found in the area</p> <p>any other activity of which notice may be given by the Minister from time to time</p>	<p>(NO REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY IF ALREADY LICENSED BY ANOTHER MINISTER/BODY)</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including golf courses, sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities.</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>developing roads or car parks</p> <p>construction of fences, buildings or embankments</p> <p>afforestation</p>

In a very limited number of cases it may be necessary for the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government to restrict existing activities. In these cases compensation will be payable for actual losses arising out of any such restriction. In the event of restrictions being imposed by the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government, an appropriate appeals procedure will be put in place.

## HABITAT TYPE 2.4

### LIMESTONE PAVEMENT

Under STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 94 of 1997, made under the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ACT 1972 and in accordance with the obligations inherent in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 (the Habitats Directive) on the conservation of the natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, all persons must obtain the written consent, (in circumstances prescribed at section A and B below) of the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government before performing any of the operations on, or affecting, the following habitats where they occur on lands / waters within the candidate Special Area of Conservation.

Please note that where a landowner has a current approved plan under the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or any scheme which the Minister considers to be equivalent s/he need only notify the Minister of activities not covered in the plan.

#### **SECTION A**

Please note that the activities listed in *Section A overleaf* are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government and should not be undertaken before consent.

#### **SECTION B**

Please note that the activities listed in *Section B overleaf* may, and in most cases do, require a licence or consent from another statutory authority (e.g. the local planning authority, the Minister for the Marine and Natural Resources, or the Minister for Agriculture and Food).

If so, these notifiable actions do not apply.

However, if such activities are not regulated by another statutory authority, the said activities are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

## HABITAT TYPE 2.4

### LIMESTONE PAVEMENT

<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
<p>THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT</p> <p>rock removal or blasting of rock</p> <p>grazing of livestock above a sustainable density (as defined in approved farm plans)/grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>grazing of stock from 1st April to 31st October, except as defined in REPS guidelines</p> <p>changing of traditional use from hay meadow (to either grazing or silage making), or from grazing to silage cutting/ supplementary feeding of stock, except as defined in REPS guidelines</p> <p>removal of scrub by bulldozer or similar machinery (cutting scrub is permitted)/grazing by sheep</p> <p>adding lime/adding fertiliser or organic material of any sort/ creation of new tracks or paths/</p> <p>burning of vegetation/ reclamation, importing of soil, infilling, ploughing or land drainage/ reseeding, planting of trees or any other species/ use of any pesticide or herbicide</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials</p> <p>alteration of the banks, bed or low of watercourses</p> <p>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. pony trekking)/introduction (or re-introduction) into the wild of plants or animals of species not currently found in the area</p> <p>any other activity of which notice may be given by the Minister from time to time</p>	<p>(NO REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY IF ALREADY LICENSED BY ANOTHER MINISTER/BODY)</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including golf courses, sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities.</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>developing roads or car parks</p> <p>construction of fences, buildings or embankments</p> <p>afforestation</p> <p>erecting or operating a windfarm</p>

In a very limited number of cases it may be necessary for the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government to restrict existing activities. In these cases compensation will be payable for actual losses arising out of any such restriction. In the event of restrictions being imposed by the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government, an appropriate appeals procedure will be put in place.



## HABITAT TYPE 3.2

### HEATH (INCLUDING JUNIPER SCRUB)

Under STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 94 of 1997, made under the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ACT 1972 and in accordance with the obligations inherent in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 (the Habitats Directive) on the conservation of the natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, all persons must obtain the written consent, (in circumstances prescribed at section A and B below) of the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government before performing any of the operations on, or affecting, the following habitats where they occur on lands / waters within the candidate Special Area of Conservation.

Please note that where a landowner has a current approved plan under the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or any scheme which the Minister considers to be equivalent s/he need only notify the Minister of activities not covered in the plan.

<b><u>SECTION A</u></b>	<b><u>SECTION B</u></b>
<p>Please note that the activities listed in <i>Section A overleaf</i> are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government and should not be undertaken before consent.</p>	<p>Please note that the activities listed in <i>Section B overleaf</i> may, and in most cases do, require a licence or consent from another statutory authority (e.g. the local planning authority, the Minister for the Marine and Natural Resources, or the Minister for Agriculture and Food).</p> <p>If so, these notifiable actions do not apply.</p> <p>However, if such activities are not regulated by another statutory authority, the said activities are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government.</p>

## HABITAT TYPE 3.2

### HEATH (INCLUDING JUNIPER SCRUB)

<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
<p>THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT</p> <p>grazing of livestock above a sustainable density or type of stock (as defined in approved farm plans)/grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>supplementary feeding of stock, except as defined in REPS guidelines</p> <p>introduction of stock to formerly ungrazed areas</p> <p>adding lime/ adding fertiliser of any sort</p> <p>Creation of new tracks or paths</p> <p>burning areas of vegetation over 5 ha, or burning any area more often than once every 15 years</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage</p> <p>reseeding, planting of trees or any other species</p> <p>rock removal/cutting turf except from existing banks; no cutting from intact (uncut) areas</p> <p>commercial peat moss or turf extraction</p> <p>use of any pesticide or herbicide, including sheep dip</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials</p> <p>alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. pony trekking)</p> <p>introduction (or re-introduction) into the wild of plants or animals of species not currently found in the area/any other activity of which notice may be given by the Minister from time to time</p>	<p>(NO REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY IF ALREADY LICENSED BY ANOTHER MINISTER/BODY)</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including golf courses, sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities.</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>developing roads or car parks</p> <p>construction of fences, buildings or embankments</p> <p>afforestation</p> <p>erecting or operating a windfarm</p>

In a very limited number of cases it may be necessary for the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government to restrict existing activities. In these cases compensation will be payable for actual losses arising out of any such restriction. In the event of restrictions being imposed by the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government, an appropriate appeals procedure will be put in place.

## **HABITAT TYPE 5.1**

### **WOODLANDS**

Under STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 94 of 1997, made under the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ACT 1972 and in accordance with the obligations inherent in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 (the Habitats Directive) on the conservation of the natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, all persons must obtain the written consent, (in circumstances prescribed at section A and B below) of the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government before performing any of the operations on, or affecting, the following habitats where they occur on lands / waters within the candidate Special Area of Conservation.

Please note that where a landowner has a current approved plan under the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or any scheme which the Minister considers to be equivalent s/he need only notify the Minister of activities not covered in the plan.

<b><u>SECTION A</u></b>	<b><u>SECTION B</u></b>
Please note that the activities listed in Section A overleaf are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government and should not be undertaken before consent.	<p>Please note that the activities listed in Section B overleaf may, and in most cases do, require a licence or consent from another statutory authority (e.g. the local planning authority, the Minister for the Marine and Natural Resources, or the Minister for Agriculture and Food).</p> <p>If so, these notifiable actions do not apply.</p> <p>However, if such activities are not regulated by another statutory authority, the said activities are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government.</p>

## HABITAT TYPE 5.1

### WOODLANDS

<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
<p>THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT</p> <p>grazing by livestock</p> <p>adding lime</p> <p>adding fertiliser of any sort</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage</p> <p>reseeding, planting of trees or any other species</p> <p>felling of trees, removal of timber</p> <p>removal of foliage, moss or other materials</p> <p>killing ivy</p> <p>use of any pesticide or herbicide</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials</p> <p>alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. bird watching tours)</p> <p>introduction (or re-introduction) into the wild of plants or animals of species not currently found in the area</p> <p>any other activity of which notice may be given by the Minister from time to time</p>	<p>(NO REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY IF ALREADY LICENSED BY ANOTHER MINISTER/BODY)</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including golf courses, sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities.</p> <p>any activity which may cause pollution of the woodland</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>developing roads or car parks</p> <p>construction of fences, buildings or embankments</p> <p>felling trees or reafforestation</p>

In a very limited number of cases it may be necessary for the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government to restrict existing activities. In these cases compensation will be payable for actual losses arising out of any such restriction. In the event of restrictions being imposed by the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government, an appropriate appeals procedure will be put in place.

## HABITAT TYPE 5.2

### SCRUB

Under STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 94 of 1997, made under the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ACT 1972 and in accordance with the obligations inherent in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 (the Habitats Directive) on the conservation of the natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, all persons must obtain the written consent, (in circumstances prescribed at section A and B below) of the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government before performing any of the operations on, or affecting, the following habitats where they occur on lands / waters within the candidate Special Area of Conservation.

Please note that where a landowner has a current approved plan under the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or any scheme which the Minister considers to be equivalent s/he need only notify the Minister of activities not covered in the plan.

#### **SECTION A**

Please note that the activities listed in Section A overleaf are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government and should not be undertaken before consent.

#### **SECTION B**

Please note that the activities listed in *Section B* overleaf may, and in most cases do, require a licence or consent from another statutory authority (e.g. the local planning authority, the Minister for the Marine and Natural Resources, or the Minister for Agriculture and Food).

If so, these notifiable actions do not apply.

However, if such activities are not regulated by another statutory authority, the said activities are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

## HABITAT TYPE 5.2

### SCRUB

<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
<p>THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT</p> <p>grazing of livestock above a sustainable density (as defined in approved farm plans)/grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>supplementary feeding of stock (as defined in approved farm plans)</p> <p>adding lime /adding fertiliser of any sort</p> <p>reclaiming land covered by scrub; if scrub is cut it must be allowed to regrow</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage</p> <p>reseeding, planting of trees or any other species</p> <p>felling of trees, removal of timber</p> <p>removal of foliage, moss or other materials</p> <p>killing ivy</p> <p>use of any pesticide or herbicide /dumping, burning or storing any Materials</p> <p>alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</p> <p>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. walking tours)</p> <p>introduction (or re-introduction) into the wild of plants or animals of species not currently found in the area</p> <p>any other activity of which notice may be given by the Minister from time to time</p>	<p>(NO REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY IF ALREADY LICENSED BY ANOTHER MINISTER/BODY)</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including golf courses, sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities.</p> <p>any activity which may cause pollution of the site</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>developing roads or car parks</p> <p>construction of fences, buildings or embankments</p> <p>felling trees or reafforestation</p>

In a very limited number of cases it may be necessary for the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government to restrict existing activities. In these cases compensation will be payable for actual losses arising out of any such restriction. In the event of restrictions being imposed by the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government, an appropriate appeals procedure will be put in place.

## **HABITAT TYPE 7.1**

### **DITCHES, HEDGES, CEREALS AND INTENSIVE GRASSLANDS, WALLS, BUILDINGS, WASTE GROUND, BARE SOIL, PARKLAND GRASSLAND, BRACKEN, CAVES, OR QUARRIES**

Under STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 94 of 1997, made under the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ACT 1972 and in accordance with the obligations inherent in the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 (the Habitats Directive) on the conservation of the natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, all persons must obtain the written consent, (in circumstances prescribed at section A and B below) of the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government before performing any of the operations on, or affecting, the following habitats where they occur on lands / waters within the candidate Special Area of Conservation.

Please note that where a landowner has a current approved plan under the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or any scheme which the Minister considers to be equivalent s/he need only notify the Minister of activities not covered in the plan.

<b><u>SECTION A</u></b>	<b><u>SECTION B</u></b>
Please note that the activities listed in Section A overleaf are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government and should not be undertaken before consent.	<p>Please note that the activities listed in Section B overleaf may, and in most cases do, require a licence or consent from another statutory authority (e.g. the local planning authority, the Minister for the Marine and Natural Resources, or the Minister for Agriculture and Food).</p> <p>If so, these notifiable actions do not apply.</p> <p>However, if such activities are not regulated by another statutory authority, the said activities are required to be notified to the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government.</p>

## HABITAT TYPE 7.1

**DITCHES, HEDGES, CEREALS AND INTENSIVE GRASSLANDS, WALLS, BUILDINGS, WASTE GROUND, BARE SOIL, PARKLAND GRASSLAND, BRACKEN, CAVES, OR QUARRIES**

<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
<p>THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT</p> <p>disturbance of bats</p> <p>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. bird watching tours)</p> <p>introduction (or re-introduction) into the wild of plants or animals of species not currently found in the area</p> <p>any other activity of which notice may be given by the Minister from time to time</p>	<p>(NO REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY IF ALREADY LICENSED BY ANOTHER MINISTER/BODY)</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities.</p> <p>developing roads or car parks</p> <p>construction of fences, buildings and embankments</p> <p>afforestation</p>

In a very limited number of cases it may be necessary for the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government to restrict existing activities. In these cases compensation will be payable for actual losses arising out of any such restriction. In the event of restrictions being imposed by the Minister for The Environment, Heritage and Local Government, an appropriate appeals procedure will be put in place.



# APPENDIX V: COMPENSATION PROCEDURES

The Government is committed, as part of the social partnership process, to the payment of a fair and proper level of compensation to landowners who have lands proposed as part of an SAC or SPA and to other users who have a legal entitlement in the site.

A landowner or user with a legal entitlement may seek compensation for actual losses incurred due to restrictions imposed as a result of designation. Eligible persons should submit to NPWS details of the losses incurred as a result of the inclusion of lands in an SAC/SPA and outlining the basis for the calculations. Documentary evidence of past earnings and the activities that produced these should be included with the claim. Should the applicant be dissatisfied with a compensation offer, the case may be referred to an independent arbitrator who will review the matter and make a final decision.

Where a landowner or user with a legal entitlement is restricted in carrying out an activity on their land or licensed area, the compensation due will exclude any payments that have been attracted under grant schemes.

For farmers, there are two options available for receiving compensation for possible restrictions to their farming practices. Farmers may also receive payments for carrying out actions that enhance a nature conservation area.

## Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS)

Lands within SACs, SPAs, NHAs or commonages are defined as 'Target Areas' under this scheme. A REPS plan usually covers an entire farm, but a farmer with land in a target area receives a higher payment for that area. Farmers with small areas of land in a designated area can get REPS payments for that part of their farm. In either case, the farmer is subject to certain conditions regarding farming and land use practices, set out in the REPS plan for the farm. REPS is administered by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

## NPWS Farm Plan Scheme

Where a farmer chooses not to participate in REPS, and NPWS seeks to change the farm operation in some way or to restrict a particular activity, NPWS will pay for preparation of a farm plan. This scheme also applies to land within SACs, SPAs, NHAs and commonages.

An NPWS farm plan will normally be confined just to the designated land and will address the conservation requirements, as well as any costs arising. Payment may also be made for work carried out that enhances the nature conservation value of the designated area. The farmer will have a substantial input into the plan.

A list of trained and approved farm planners is available for farmers to choose from. For further information, contact NPWS.

# APPENDIX VI: NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MANAGEMENT STAFF

## Conservation Ranger

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Co. Sligo

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Email [pat\\_warner@duchas.ie](mailto:pat_warner@duchas.ie)

## **Divisional Ecologist**

VACANT

## **National Parks and Wildlife Service**

The Department of the Environment, Heritage  
and Local Government

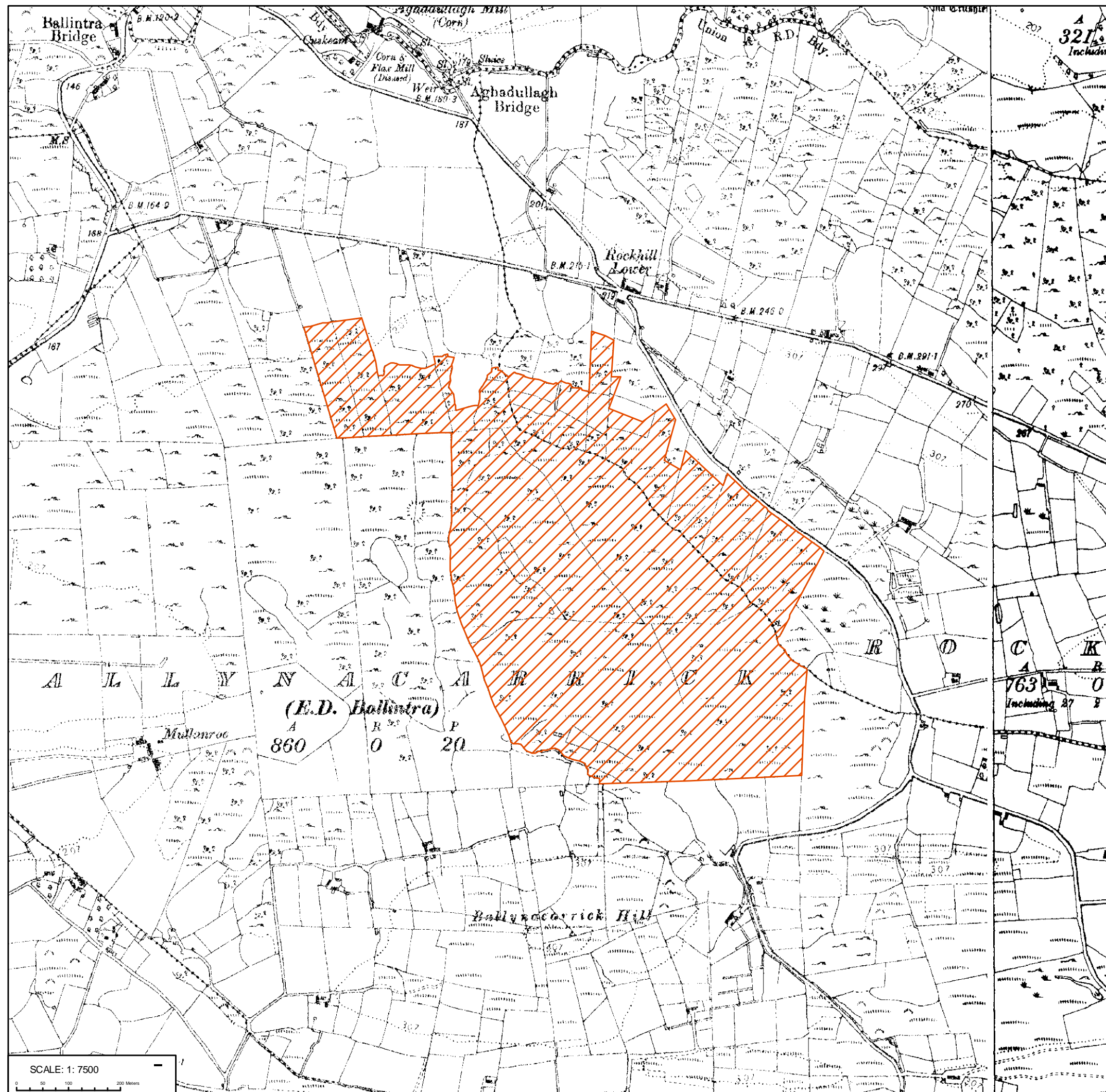
7 Ely Place,

Dublin 2

Phone Lo Call 1890 202021, (01) 8882000

Fax (01) 8883272

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



CEANTAR SPEISIALTA CAOMHNATHE  
CANDIDATE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION

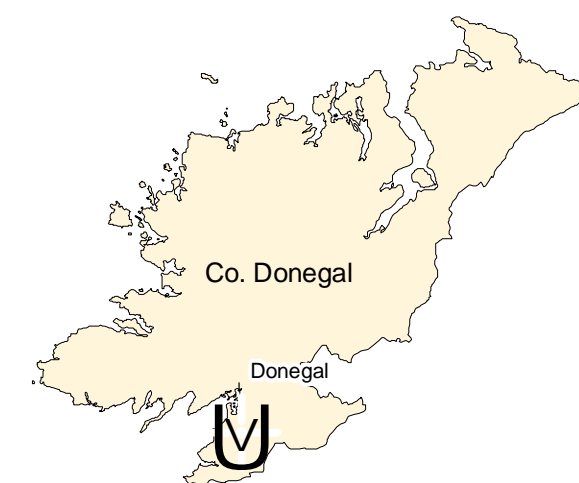
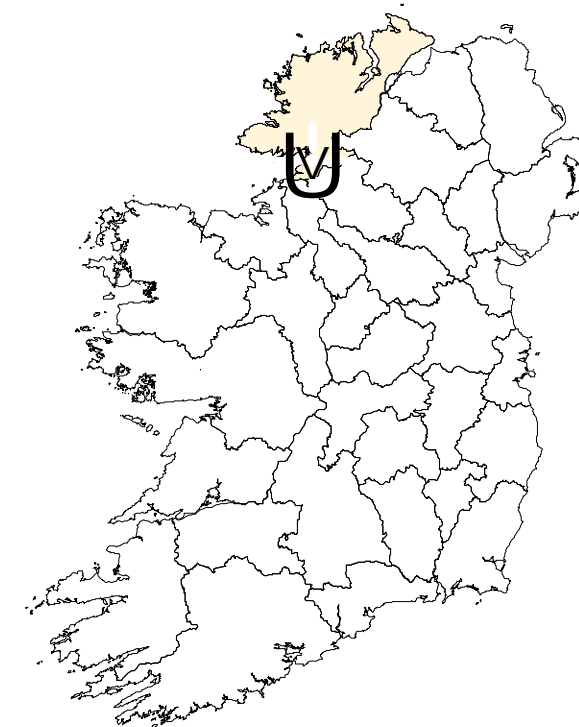
**BALLINTR A 000115**

Boundary Version 1.01  
Date: March 2006.

O.S. six inch sheets: DG-103, 104

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only.  
Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.  
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey material by permission of the Government (Permit number 5953).

Níl sna teorainneacha ar na léarscáileanna ach nod garshuíomhach ginearálta.  
Féadfar athbheithníthe a déanamh ar theorainneacha na gceantar comharthaithe.  
Macasamhail d'ábhar na Suirbhéarachta Ordonáis le chead ón Rialtas (Ceadúnas Uimh. 5953)

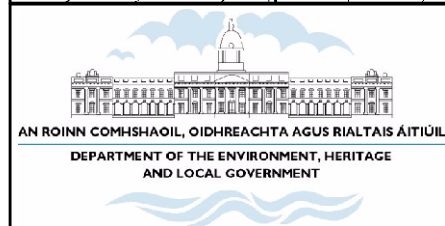
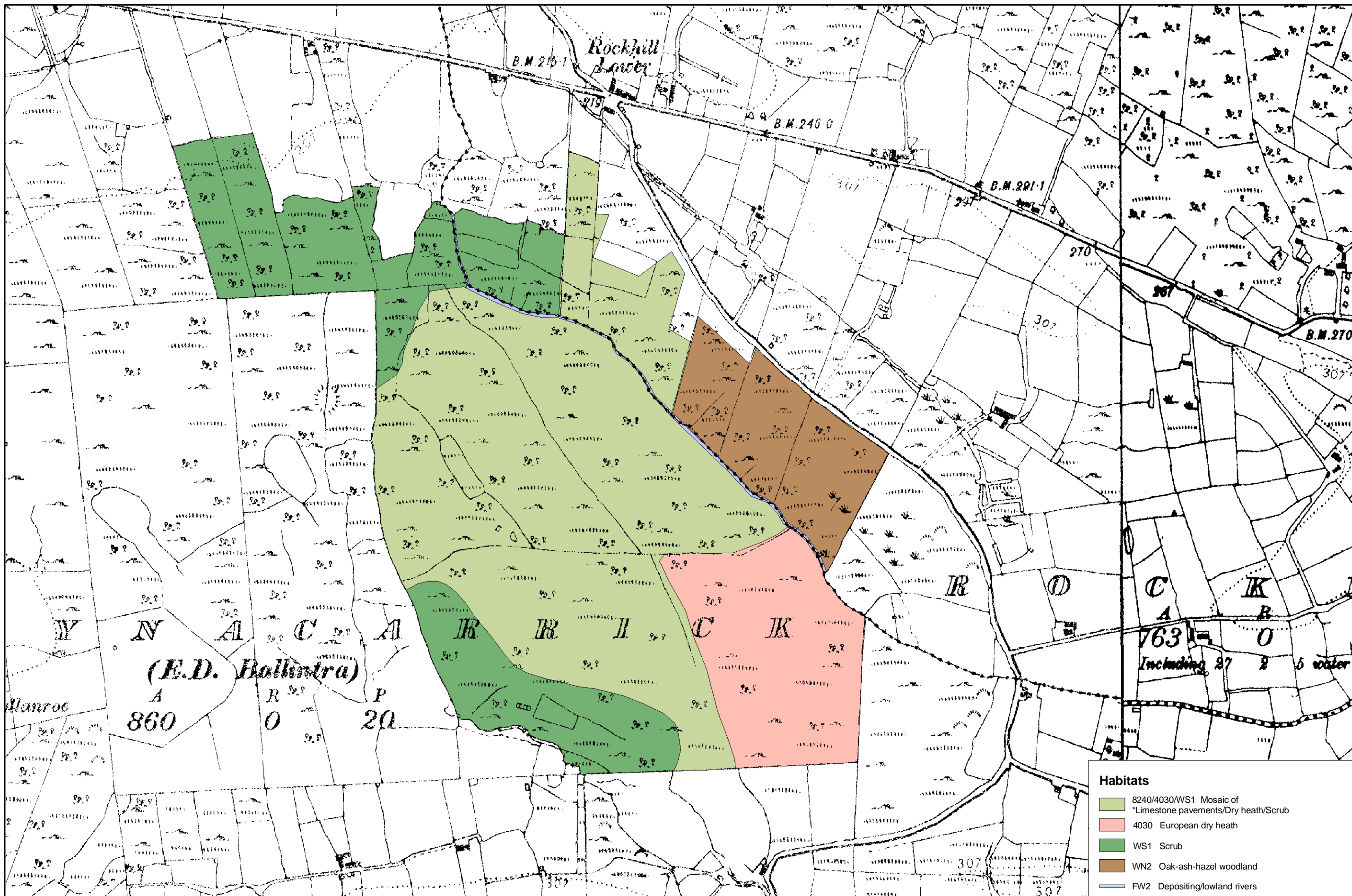


**MAP 1**  
**SITE LOCATION AND BOUNDARY**

Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government  
An Roinn Comhshaoil, Oidhreacht agus Rialtais Áitiúil

Co-financed through 'Life' EU funding  
Chomh-mhacoinithe trí chiste 'LIFE' and AE





CEANTAR SPEISIALTA CAOMHNATHE  
CANDIDATE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey material by permission of the Government (Permit number 5953).  
Níl sna teorainneacha ar na léarscáileanna ach nod garshuíomhach ginearálta. Féadfar athbheithnithe a déanamh ar theorainneacha na gceantar comharthaithe. Macasamhail d'ábhar na Suirbhéarachta Ordonáis le chead ón Rialtas (Ceadúnas Uimh. 5953)

**BALLINTRÁ**  
O.S. six inch sheets: DG-103, 104

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**MAP 2:  
INDICATIVE HABITAT MAP**

Map to be read in conjunction with conservation plan.

**SITE CODE**  
cSAC 000115  
Version 1.01

**Date: March 2006**

