



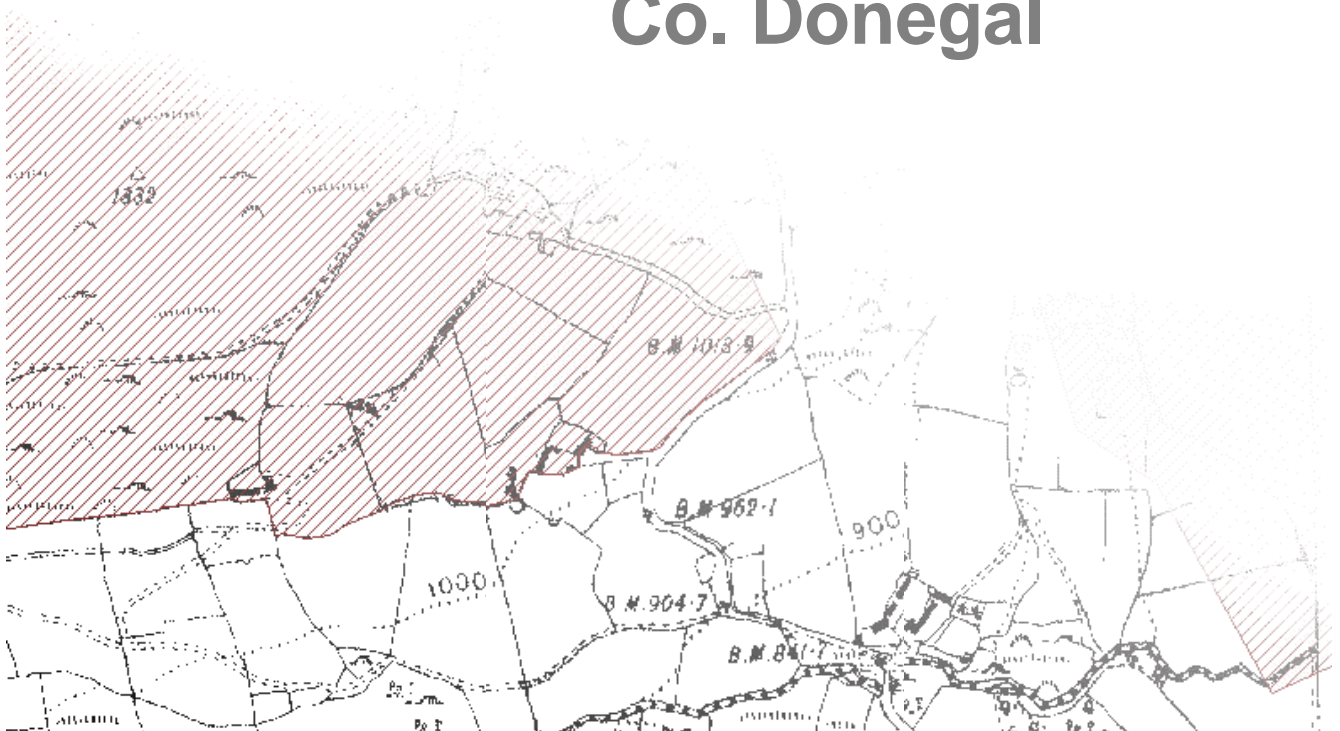
National Parks and Wildlife Service Conservation Plan for 2005-2010



Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC

Site Code 1975

Co. Donegal



SUMMARY

Introduction

Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC has been designated as a candidate Special Area of Conservation under the EU Habitats Directive. This site has been designated due to the presence of four Annex I habitats listed under the EU Habitats Directive: vegetated sea cliffs, perennial vegetation of stony banks, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* species and oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains. This site is also designated due to the presence of the Slender Naiad, a species listed in Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.

Description of Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC

Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC comprises the coastline around Fanad Head, in north Co. Donegal. Lough Swilly lies to the east and Fanad Head is located approximately 25km north of the small town of Milford. The site incorporates 1293ha of coastline including a zone of open marine water 200m from the coast and some adjacent terrestrial habitats.

The vegetated sea cliffs are located around and to the south of Fanad Head. At Fanad Head the sea cliffs reach heights of 120m. The cliffs have a typical halophile (salt-loving) flora, with species such as Scurvygrass, Sea Campion and Sea Plantain occurring. This habitat also supports the Irish Red Data Book (Curtis & McGough, 1988) species, Scot's Lovage. The perennial vegetation of stony banks (shingle) is found in sheltered bays around the coast. This habitat is quite dynamic and these banks are vegetated in more sheltered bays by typical species including Sea Sandwort, Ragwort and Sea Mayweed.

There are several lakes located within the site. Magheradrumman Lough comprises the Annex I habitat, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* species. This lough has a sandy bottom and contains several stonewort species. Lough Shannagh comprises the Annex I habitat, oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*). This lough contains aquatic plant species such as Pondweeds, Starworts and Water-milfoil. The aquatic plant, Slender Naiad is found within the plant community in Shannagh Lough.

Other coastal habitats within the site include open marine water and bedrock shore. A complex of sandy coastal beach, sand dunes, machair and lowland dry grassland, is found at Ballyhiernan Bay with smaller amounts of these habitats found in some other bays. Lowland wet grassland, reedbeds, freshwater marsh, and some blanket bog/cutover bog are found around the lakes, Rinboy, Kinny, Eelburn, Magheradrumman and Shannagh. Several rivers and streams flow into the site and connect some of the lakes. Heath is found on top of the cliffs around Fanad Head. Other habitats include improved grassland, scrub, dry broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, drainage ditches and old walls.

This site also supports resident and wintering seabirds, waterfowl and other species. Species present on the site and listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive include the Red Throated Diver,

Great Northern Diver, Golden Plover and breeding Chough and Peregrine. Three bird species, Eider, Sanderling and Long-tailed Duck, reach nationally important numbers in winter.

Otter use the water bodies within the site and Grey Seal haul-out at various locations along the northern shore. Both these species are listed in Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive. Other notable animal species include the Common Frog and Irish Hare, which are both listed as 'Internationally Important' in the Irish Red Data Book.

There are also several records of other notable plant species from this site including Few-branched Stonewort and Heath Cudweed, but their current status is unknown. The Few-branched Stonewort is listed in the Stoneworts Red Data Book of Britain and Ireland and Heath Cudweed is listed in the Irish Red Data Book as 'Rare'.

The most widespread agricultural activity in the site is livestock grazing, with sheep and cattle being grazed throughout the year in many areas of grasslands, blanket bog and heath. The site is also used for recreational activities with a caravan park located in the dunes and grassland at Ballyhiernan Bay. Aquacultural activities, with Trout and Salmon rearing in Kinny Lough, seaweed harvesting and fishing are also carried out in the site. Water is also abstracted from Lough Shannagh by Donegal County Council. A fish processing factory is located at Rinmore Point.

Small scale dumping is occurring in several places along the shore. Extraction of material has occurred from some of the shingle beaches.

Main conservation objectives

- To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; vegetated sea cliffs (12%), oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (2% of the site), hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* formations (4% of the site) and perennial vegetation of stony banks (2% of the site)
- To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Slender Naiad
- To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status open marine water, lakes and ponds, bedrock shore, machair, lowland dry grassland, sand dunes, sandy coastal beach, blanket bog/cutover bog, reedbed, lowland wet grassland, rivers and streams, improved grassland, heath, freshwater marsh, scrub, dry broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, drainage ditches, old walls and roads
- To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, including seabirds, Chough, Peregrine Falcon, Fulmar, Otter, Grey Seal and Irish Hare
- To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities

Main management issues

- Aquaculture
- Dumping
- Grazing
- Recreation
- Shingle removal
- Water abstraction

Main strategies to achieve objectives

- Prevent the removal of beach material, particularly shingle
- Implement sustainable grazing practises
- Increase control of other damaging activities including dumping, peat cutting and track creation in sand dunes
- Monitor potential damaging activities to all the habitats and the status of notable plant and animal species
- Liaise with various organisations and groups regarding the management of the 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 for 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.

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 Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC

HABITATS LISTED IN ANNEX I OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE	CONSERVATION VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts (EU Habitat Code 1230) 	This site supports a reasonable quantity of this habitat, which is of excellent quality and supports the 'Rare' Irish Red Data Book (Curtis & McGough, 1988) species Scot's Lovage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> species (EU Habitat Code 3140) 	Lough Kinny and Magheradrumman lake within the site are good examples of this habitat.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) (EU Habitat Code 3110) 	Lough Shannagh within the site is a good example of this habitat. This lake also supports the Annex II aquatic plant species, Slender Naiad (see below).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perennial vegetation of stony banks (EU Habitat Code 1220) 	This site supports good examples of this habitat in sheltered bays along this coastline, where banks of shingle have collected.

SPECIES LISTED IN ANNEX II OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE	CONSERVATION VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	Slender Naiad has been recorded in Shannagh Lough amongst the Stonewort (<i>Chara</i> sp.) beds, and comprises about 3% of the national population. This site is one of the species most northerly, Irish locations.

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.

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 VI).

The designation of the site can be appealed by landowners and legal users on scientific grounds. Details of the appeals procedure are also given in Appendix VII.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Location Including Site Boundaries

This site is located at the northern end of the Fanad Peninsula in north Co. Donegal. It extends from Ballyhoorisky Point in the west, to Fanad Head in the north-east and then runs southwards covering more than 18km of coastline, to the village of Portsalon (Map 1). The town of Milford is approximately 25km to the south. The site encompasses Shannagh Lough, Magheradrumann Lough, Kinny Lough, Eelburn Lough, Rinboy Lough and Lough Doo.

Grid Ref.: C 20 45

Latitude: N 55°16'00"

Longitude: W 07°40'00"

Area: 1293 ha

Altitude Range: 0 m to 120 m

Townlands: Arryheernabin, Ballincrick and Ballynabrocky, Balloor, Ballyhiernan, Ballyhoorisky, Ballymichael, Cooladerry (ed Fanad North), Croaghross, Doagh beg, Doaghcrabbin, Drumnacraig, Fanavolty, Kinnalough, Lurganboy (ed Greenfort), Magheradrumman (ed Fanad North), Pollet, Rinboy, Rinmore, Shannaghdoe, Tonbane Glebe and Toome (ed Fanad North)

Site Boundaries

The site boundaries include a 200m zone of open marine water that stretches from the coastline. The landward boundaries generally follow fence-lines and other features that separate improved agricultural land from the semi-natural habitats within the cSAC.

Site Infrastructure

Several sections of third class road are included in the site, to the south and east of Ballyhiernan Bay. Many tracks run through parts of the site. Most of these are associated with agricultural operations.

A pier, toilet block and hard stand for maintenance and storage of boats and fishing gear are located near Ballyhoorisky Point.

Legal Status

Ownership

The majority of the site is held in multiple private ownership, apart from the State-owned foreshore (Map 2). Much of the farmed land within the site was divided up by the Land Commission. There are two areas of commonage within the site that comprising less than 5% of the site, a small area at Rinbooy and a narrow strip of heath along the coastline on the eastern side of Fanad Head.

Designations of the Site

candidate Special Area of Conservation	Sitecode IE0001975	Published on 1 st March 1997
proposed Natural Heritage Area	Sitecode 1975	Unpublished

Rights Pertaining to the Site

Commonage	There are two small areas of commonage within the site, as described previously.
Fishing	Fanad Lake Angling Club stock Shannagh Lough and provide permits for fishing the lake. Lough Kinny is also noted as a game fishery.
Rights of way	There are several rights of way on the site giving access to grazing areas and the coast.

Government Departments and Agencies

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG)	DEHLG is the government department with responsibility for the protection and conservation of Ireland's natural heritage.
National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS)	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 IX) for further details of NPWS regional staff.
Donegal County Council	Donegal County Council is the planning authority for the site. As such they are 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.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The EPA is an independent state sponsored body with a wide range of statutory duties including monitoring environmental quality and overseeing the performance by local authorities of their statutory environmental protection functions.

**Department of
Communications, Marine
and Natural Resources
(DCMNR)**

The DCMNR is responsible for licensing and regulating fishing, aquaculture, commercial and other development below mean high water; and under Regulation 31 of the EU Natural Habitats Regulations, for ensuring that such activities in the cSAC do not adversely affect it. Monitoring functions are carried out by individual divisions of the department and by the executive agencies under its direction namely the Central and Regional Fisheries Boards, The Marine Institute and an Bord Iascaigh Mhara.

**The Central Fisheries
Board**

The Central Fisheries Board is the statutory body is responsible for the co-ordination and support of the seven regional fisheries boards. Its responsibilities also include the control of commercial salmon licensing.

**Northern Regional
Fisheries Board**

The Northern Regional Fisheries Board is responsible for maintaining and improving environmental quality and developing and protecting the fisheries resource in their region. The Boards responsibilities cover both inland waterways and out to the twelve-mile limit off the coast.

**An Bord Iascaigh
Mhara (BIM)**

BIM is the executive agency charged with the development of the fishing and aquaculture industries in Ireland.

Údarás na Gaeltachta

An t-Údarás is the Regional Development Agency of the **Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs** with responsibility for the economic, social and cultural development of the Gaeltacht regions ensuring the continuation of the Irish language as the spoken language of the community in these regions. As such it provides financial and non-financial assistance to new and expanding activities in the region. Taighde Mara Teoranta is the development arm of an t-Údarás, which focused on aquaculture research and development in Gaeltacht areas.

Local Authority Policy in relation to the Site

It is stated in the Donegal County Development Plan (2003) that:

“It is EU policy that any developments undertaken within an NHA are compatible with the environment, if they are not compatible they will not be afforded EU Grant Aid. The proposed Natural Heritage Areas reflect the rich and diverse heritage resource which survives in the County. The Council views them in a positive rather than negative light. Like other heritage resources they can contribute, in themselves, to the wealth of experience and opportunity which the County offers to residents and visitors. The Council will work with relevant authorities, voluntary and community groups, to optimise the contribution of these and other heritage resources to the sustainable development of the county.”

The area of Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC is given a landscape character of 3 (“*areas of highest quality landscape in the county, with characteristics of wilderness, and few if any manmade structures*”) in the County Development Plan (2000), which means that it is the Council’s policy “*to preserve the amenities of the highest quality scenic landscapes in the county and only very limited further development will be considered in these areas*”.

Physical Features

Climate

The closest synoptic weather station to the site is at Malin Head and the 30 year (1961-1990) average data from this station is displayed in Appendix III. This station receives a mean annual rainfall of about 1060 mm. The mean daily air temperature at this station is 9.2 °C ranging from a

mean low of 5.2 °C in February to 14.0 °C in August. Mean monthly wind speeds range between 13.2 - 19.0 knots. There is an annual average of 25 days with sleet or snow recorded.

Geology & Geomorphology

The underlying rock (which also commonly outcrops) throughout much of the site is Dalradian granite. The eastern coast, along Lough Swilly, is Pre-Cambrian quartzite. It is exposed along the rocky shore. Glacial drift occurs to the south of Ballyhiernan Bay.

Soils & Soil Processes

Much of the northern portion of the site is influenced by windblown sand, which in turn affects soil types. Peaty podzols occur throughout parts of the site, for example, above the cliffs between Fanad Head and Portsalon.

Hydrology & Water Quality

Several small streams flow into the cSAC and enter the sea. These occur at Drumnacraig Strand, Balloor, Ballymicheal, Currin Point, Glashagh Bay and Ballyhiernan Bay and include the Doaghbeg Burn, Glashagh Burn and a stream from Eelburn Lough. Streams also flow into Kinny Lough, Rinboy Lough, and Lough Shannagh.

Six lakes close to the northern coast of the Fanad Peninsula are included in the site including, Lough Shannagh, Lough Kinny, Magheradrumman Lough, Eelburn Lough, Rinboy Lough and Lough Doo.

Lough Kinny and Lough Shannagh were both sampled as part of the lake monitoring programme (McGarrigle *et al.* 2002). Lough Kinny had an oligotrophic trophic status and a max chlorophyll concentration in the water body of 2.7 µg/l in 2000. This lake was used as a game fishery. Lough Shannagh had a mesotrophic trophic status and a max chlorophyll concentration in the water body of 11.3 µg/l in 2000. This lake is used for water abstraction.

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 NPWS NHA classification system.

The following table lists the habitats within the site. The Annex I habitats of the Habitats Directive for which the site was selected are listed, with the relevant NHA habitats category also shown. The Indicative Habitat map for the site is presented in Map 3. The percentage area presented for each habitat type is based on the approximate geographic area of each habitat, as shown in Map 3.

Habitats Found within Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC

ANNEX I HABITAT TYPE	HABITAT CATEGORY	% AREA
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts (EU Code 1230)	Rocky sea cliffs	12%
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> species (EU Code 3140)	Lakes and ponds	4%
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) (EU Code 3110)	Lakes and ponds	2%
Perennial vegetation of stony banks (EU Code 1220)	Shingle beaches	2%
-	Open marine water	34%
-	Lakes and ponds	7%
-	Bedrock shore	7%
-	Sand dunes	7%
-	Blanket bog ¹ /Cutover bog	6%
-	Lowland dry grassland	5%
-	Sandy coastal beach	5%
-	Machair ¹ type grassland	4%
-	Reedbed	3%
-	Lowland wet grassland	<1%
-	Rivers and streams	<1%
-	Drainage ditches	<1% (not mapped)
-	Improved grassland	<1%
-	Heath	<1%
-	Freshwater marsh	<1%
-	Scrub	<1%
-	Dry broad-leaved semi-natural woodland	<1%
-	Old walls	<1% (not mapped)
-	Roads and tracks	<1%

¹ The blanket bog and machair habitats are not of sufficient quality to merit them being a qualifying interest for the site.

Annex I Habitats:

Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts (1230)
(12% of total site area or 155ha)

Sea cliffs occur around and to the south of Fanad Head and reach a maximum height of 120m. They are partly vegetated with species such as Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Devil's Bit (*Succisa pratensis*) and Stonecrop (*Sedum* sp.). A typical halophile flora is present as well, including Thrift (*Armeria maritima*), Scurvygrass (*Cochlearia* sp.), Sea Campion (*Silene vulgaris* subsp. *maritima*), Buck's-horn Plantain (*Plantago coronopus*), Sea Plantain (*P. maritima*), Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) and the Arctic-Alpine species Roseroot (*Rhodiola rosea*). Scot's Lovage, an Irish Red Data Book species (Curtis & McGough, 1988) was recorded at Fanad Head in 1996.

Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* species (3140) (4% of total site area or 52ha)

Kinny Lough is the largest lake in the site. Granite underlies much of the southern end of the lake, with a sand shelf to the north and rocky shores elsewhere. The lake bed reaches depths of 6-8m in the northern part and deeper areas elsewhere. Emergent vegetation includes Shoreweed (*Littorella uniflora*), Amphibious Bistort (*Polygonum amphibium*), Bulbous Rush (*Juncus bulbosus*), Nodding Scirpus (*Isolepis cernua*) and *Eleocharis multicaulis*. Aquatic vegetation includes Water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp.). This lake has a diverse flora typical of both soft and hard water.

Magheradrumman Lough has a sandy bottom with embedded shells. Vegetation within the lough includes *Potamogeton filiformis* and several Stonewort species, such as *Chara rudis* and *Tolypella glomerata*. A wide range of plant communities typical of calcareous waters occurs.

Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (3110) (2% of total site area or 26ha)

Shannagh Lough reaches a depth of 18m and is 10.3 ha in area. A small sandy area occurs in the north-western corner and the lake is almost enclosed by rocky ground with a bedrock basin. The vegetation of the lake includes Slender Naiad (*Najas flexilis*), an EU Habitats Directive Annex II species. Associated species include Pondweeds (*Potamogeton crispus*, *P. natans*, *P. perfoliatus* and *P. polygonifolius*), Starworts (*Callitriche hamulata* and *C. hermaphrodita*), Water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum alterniflorum*), *Fontinalis antipyretica* and Stoneworts (*Chara aspera*, *C. globularis*, *Nitella translucens*). Reedbeds along the north-western lake shore are dominated by Common Spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*).

Perennial vegetation of stony banks (1220)
(2% of total site area or 26ha)

Areas of shingle occur along the coast, particularly along the north and north-western facing shores. In many places the exposed nature of the coast has led to the development of banks of unvegetated shingle. In more sheltered aspects sparse vegetation comprising Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Sea Sandwort (*Honkenya peploides*) Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), Sea Mayweed (*Tripleurospermum maritimum*), Daisy (*Bellis perennis*), Red Fescue and White Clover (*Trifolium repens*) occurs.

Other Habitats:

- Open marine waters** A 200m zone of open sea has been incorporated into the site along the coast. The aim of this is to give protection to nesting and foraging birds.
- Lakes and ponds** Six lakes close to the northern coast of the Fanad Peninsula are located in the site, including the lakes mentioned above.
- Eelburn Lough and Rinboy Lough are almost covered by dense reedbeds. These are dominated by Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*).
- A small, shallow (un-named) lake occurs to the west of Fanad Head. The floating vegetation includes Broad-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), Lesser Spearwort, Marsh Willowherb (*Epilobium palustre*), Marsh Cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*) and Marsh St. John's Wort (*Hypericum elodes*).
- Bedrock shore** Much of the rocky shore throughout the site (below the high water mark) supports abundant seaweed cover. Large volumes of seaweed are often washed up on the shore. Kelp (*Laminaria* spp.) stalks are collected from the shore around Rinmore Point and at other places along the northern shoreline.
- Good zonation is exhibited in more sheltered areas, for example, at Pincher Bay. Here, Serrated Wrack (*Fucus serratus*) and *Enteromorpha* sp. occur on the lower middle shore. Bladder Wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) is dominant on the middle shore, with Spiral Wrack (*Festuca spiralis*) on the upper middle shore. *Pelvetia coniculatus* forms a distinct band on the upper shore. Some bedrock intertidal sites were included in the BIOMAR survey (see Appendix IV).
- Small soil pockets on rocks above the tide line support species such as Thrift, Red Fescue, Red Clover, Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).
- Sand dunes** Fixed dunes occur to the south of Ballyhiernan Bay. The vegetation is dominated by Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*). Red Fescue is also abundant. Other species include Daisy, Hawkweed (*Hieracium* sp.), White Clover and *Rhytidadelphus triquetrus*.
- There are fore-dune ridges adjacent to the beach at Ballyhiernan Bay, and the two small bays to the west of the beach. The seaward faces are almost vertical and generally two to four metres high. These dunes are dominated by Marram Grass.
- Another fore-dune ridge occurs at Drumnacraig Strand, along the east coast of Fanad. The flora includes Marram Grass, Red Fescue, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, White Clover and *Rhytidadelphus triquetrus*.

Blanket bog/Cutover bog

A small area of blanket bog, containing pools, occurs to the west of Rinboy Lough. (Although blanket bog is listed here, it is not considered to be of sufficient quality to be included in the list of EU Annex I habitats occurring within the site.) The flora includes Purple Moor-grass, Bog Myrtle (*Myrica gale*) and Common Cotton-grass. The pools contain Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and Marsh Cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*).

Cutover bog lies adjacent to the area described above. The banks have a similar flora and the flooded areas also contain *Sphagnum recurvum*, Bulbous Rush (*Juncus bulbosus*) and *Eleocharis multicaulis*.

An area of thin peat bog, to the west of Fanad Head contains old banks. The flora includes Common Cotton-grass, Mat-Grass (*Nardus stricta*), Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*). Wetter areas include Broad-leaved Pondweed, and Bulbous Rush. A small amount of Bog Moss (*Sphagnum* spp.) cover is present.

Lowland dry grassland

Lowland dry grassland is widespread throughout the site. It often occurs adjacent to other grassland types and is common along the cliff tops and rocky shore of the eastern coast. The composition of the vegetation is influenced by the sea and by windblown sand.

Common grass species are Red Fescue, Bents (*Agrostis* spp.) and Crested Dogs-tail. Typical herb species include Devil's Bit (*Succisa pratensis*), Daisy, Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), Ribwort, Creeping Buttercup, Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), and Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

The grassland at Leel Point has coastal and heath influences. Sedge species are common, including Spring Sedge (*Carex caryophyllea*), Carnation Sedge (*C. flacca*) and Common Sedge (*C. nigra*). Some Marram Grass occurs close to the sea. Additional herb species include Common Twayblade (*Listera ovata*) and Early-purple Orchid (*Orchis mascula*). Some patches of Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) also occur.

Sandy coastal beach

The beach at Ballyhiernan Bay stretches from Rinboy in the west to Rinmore in the east. The small bays to the west, Trabeg and Tramore also have areas of sandy beach.

Several beaches occur along the eastern part of the site, often occurring in mosaic with shingle and rocky shore. The beach near Doagh Beg is vegetated with dense swards of Sea Sandwort.

Machair type grassland

There are several areas of machair type grassland within the site. (Although machair is listed here, it is not considered to be of sufficient quality to be included in the list of EU Annex I habitats occurring within the site.) There are both wet and dry types, sometimes occurring in mosaic with each other.

Grass species of the drier machair at Ballyhoorisky include Crested Dogs-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Red Fescue and Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*). Herb species include Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), Ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*) and Autumn Hawkbit (*Leontodon autumnalis*).

Wet machair at Ballyhoorisky supports species such as Jointed Rush (*Juncus articulatus*), Compact Rush (*J. conglomeratus*), Common Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Bog Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*), Ragged-robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) and Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*).

A small patch of wet machair adjacent to Eelburn Lough contains Sedges (*Carex* spp.), Jointed Rush (*Juncus articulatus*), Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*), Creeping Soft Grass (*Holcus mollis*), Marsh Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*), Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) and Meadow Thistle (*C. dissectum*).

Two patches of machair occur along the eastern coastal strip. Rabbits heavily graze a small area at Doagh Beg and burrows are abundant. The second area, at Drumnacraig Strand also supports high rabbit numbers. Bryophyte cover is particularly high here, with *Climacium dendroides* being abundant. Chough were seen foraging here.

Reedbed

The reedbeds fringing the north-eastern and north-western shores of Shannagh Lough are dominated by Common Spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*).

Common Reed dominates the reedbeds around the shore of Lough Kinny. It is also predominant in the dense reedbeds that cover much of Rinboy Lough.

Lowland wet grassland

Much of the lowland wet grassland occurs around, and between, the lakes. Jointed Rush and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*) are common, as is Sweet Vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). Other grass species include Mat-grass and Purple Moor-grass. Herb species include Devil's Bit, and Meadow Buttercup. Bryophyte cover is often good, with species such as *Rhytidiadelphus loreus*, *R. squarrosus*, *Calliergon cuspidatum* and *Pleurozium schreberi*.

An area of wet grassland at Fanad Head contains grass species such as Red Fescue, Mat Grass and Creeping Soft Grass (*Holcus mollis*). Herb species include Buck's-horn Plantain, Hoary Plantain (*Plantago media*), Daisy, Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*) and Thrift. Wetter areas contain Broad-leaved Pondweed, Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), Marsh Pennywort and Carnation Sedge (*Carex panicea*). Some of this grassland is strewn with large boulders.

Rivers and streams	A stream flows into Kinny Lough from the south-west. The banks are poached by cattle. The flora of the stream comprises Water Horsetail (<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>), Sweet-floating Grass (<i>Glyceria</i> sp.), Yellow Flag (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), Watercress (<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>), Marsh Ragwort (<i>Senecio aquatica</i>) and Brooklime (<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>).
Drainage ditches	A drainage ditch running through the machair at Rinmore Point supports Yellow Flag (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) and Common Spike-rush. Other ditches within the site support similar species.
Improved grassland	Some fields around the shore of Shannagh Lough are re-seeded and fertilised. Parts of these fields have been included in the site. The dominant species is Perennial Rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>).
Heath	<p>Heath occurs in places along the cliff tops to the south of Fanad Head. Typical species are Ling Heather, Purple Moor-grass, Bents (<i>Agrostis</i> sp.), Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.), Crowberry (<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>) and Devil's Bit. Bryophytes include <i>Breutelia chrysocoma</i>, <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> and <i>Polytrichum commune</i>.</p> <p>Much of the heath is sheep grazed and some is eroded.</p>
Freshwater marsh	<p>Marshes occur around and between the lakes in the site, often forming a transition between wet grassland and open water. Common species in this habitat include Jointed Rush, <i>Eleocharis multicaulis</i>, Creeping Bent, Meadow Buttercup, Creeping Buttercup, Marsh Ragwort (<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>), Water Mint, Marsh Pennywort and Water Horsetail (<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>).</p> <p>The freshwater marsh component of the wetland area around Eelburn Lough includes a diversity of Sedges including Carnation Sedge, Carnation Grass, Common Yellow Sedge (<i>Carex demissa</i>) and Flea Sedge (<i>C. pulicaris</i>).</p>
Scrub	<p>Small pockets of scrub occur throughout the site, usually occurring on rocky outcrops and other inaccessible areas. The typical species are Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>).</p> <p>There is some scrub development on less exposed areas of sea cliff. Typical species present include Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>), Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>) and Hard Fern (<i>Blechnum spicant</i>).</p> <p>Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>) thickets occur near Doonmore.</p>
Dry broad-leaved semi-natural woodland	Semi-natural woodland occurs around Doonmore. Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) is dominant, with Birch, Hazel and Blackthorn also present. Non-native Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and Rhododendron are colonising the woodland. The herb layer includes Rosebay Willowherb (<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>), Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and Bracken.
Old walls	<p>There are old walls and concrete bases on Fanad Head, the remains of a lookout post.</p> <p>Derelict houses have been included in the site near Currin Point and west of Eelburn Lough.</p>
Roads	Several sections of third class road are included in the site, to the south and east of Ballyhiernan Bay. Many tracks run through parts of the site. Most of these are associated with agricultural operations.

Notable Flora:

Lower Plants

Lough Shannagh is one of two sites where Few-branched Stonewort (*Nitella spanioclema*) has been recorded in Ireland (The other site is Kindrum Lough, which is just outside the cSAC). It is listed in the Stoneworts Red Data Book for Britain and Ireland (Stewart & Church, 1992) with the status 'Indeterminate'. The taxonomic status of this species is in dispute (Roden, 1999). Plants that appear to be this form (similar to the original description of Few-branched Stonewort) were recorded during a survey of this lake in 1999 (Roden, 1999).

Higher Plants

Slender Naiad (*Najas flexilis*) was recorded in 1991 in Shannagh Lough and re-recorded in 2001. This species is listed in Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive and is also listed under the Flora Protection Order, 1999.

Scot's Lovage, recorded in the Irish Red Data Book (Curtis & McGough, 1988) as 'Rare' was recorded at Ballyhoorisky Point, Rinboy Point and Fanad Head in 1996.

There are also old records of occurrences on the site for several other species listed in the threatened plants database. These are listed below.

Species	Hab.Dir. ¹	Irish RDB ²	Protected ³	Ecological requirement	Comments
Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	Annex II	rare	yes	unpolluted oligotrophic lakes	recorded in 1999
Corn Cockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i>)	no	extinct	no	arable weed of corn fields	last recorded in 1898
Heath Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>)	no	rare	no	heaths	last recorded in 1885
Scot's Lovage (<i>Ligusticum scoticum</i>)	no	rare	no	sea cliffs and rocky shores	recorded in 1996

¹ Listed in the Habitats Directive

² Irish Red Data Book status

³ Protected under the Flora Protection Order (1999)

The BIOMAR survey recorded the seaweed and lichen flora at several intertidal sites within the cSAC. These species are listed in Appendix IV.

Fauna:

Invertebrates

The BIOMAR survey recorded the macro-invertebrate fauna at several intertidal sites within the cSAC. These species are listed in Appendix IV.

Amphibians

Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*), a species listed in Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive, and listed as 'Internationally Important' (Whilde, 1993), is breeding within water bodies on the site.

Birds

The coast around Fanad Head is very important for over-wintering birds, with three species, Eider (*Somateria mollissima*), Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) and Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), reaching nationally important numbers (> 1% of the national population). Forty-two Black Guillemots (*Cepphus grylle*) were recorded from Fanad Head south to Pollet Head in April/May 2002 as part of a survey of nesting seabird species (S. Newton, Birdwatch Ireland, *pers. comm.*, 2004). No other species of note were recorded.

Table listing notable bird species recorded using Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC. Waterfowl and seabirds have been counted yearly for the Irish Wetlands Bird Survey (I-WeBS) (for more details see Appendix V). The presence of a species on the Annex I list of the EU Birds Directive and in the Irish Red Data Book (Whilde, 1993) is also noted. The mean peak count indicates the average of four seasonal peaks between 1994-2001.

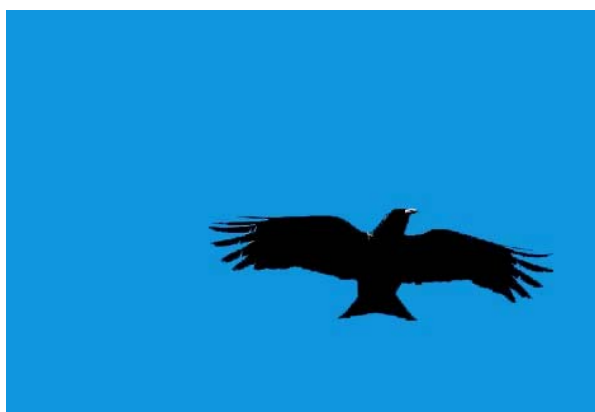
Species	Birds directive	Red Data Book	I-WeBS count	Mean peak count
Seabirds and waterfowl				
Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	*	rare	*	1
Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	*		*	1
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	*	internationally important		
Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	*	vulnerable	*	18
Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)		internationally important		
Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)			*	2

Table (continued.....)

Species	Birds directive	Red Data Book	I-WeBS count	Mean peak count
Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)			*	1
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)			*	1
Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)			*	175
Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)			*	47
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)			*	101
Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)			*	25
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)			*	40
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)			*	90
Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)			*	19
Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)			*	3
Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)			*	7
Long-tailed Duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)			*	19
Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)			*	1
Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)				
Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)				
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)				
Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)				
Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)				
Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)				
Other species				
Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	*	internationally important		

Small numbers of Chough (*Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax*) use short sward grasslands within the site as foraging grounds. There is little information on the birds nesting on the cliffs around Fanad Head. There are at least two Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) nesting sites on the cliffs around Fanad Head. This species is listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Other notable species include Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*), which also nest on the cliffs.

Corncrake (*Crex crex*) has been recorded in the Fanad Head Important Bird Area (IBA) (site code 0071) adjacent to the cSAC in recent years. This IBA does not overlap with the cSAC. A mean of five Corncrakes has been recorded in this IBA between 1993-2001.

Chough (*Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax*)

Mammals

Otter (*Lutra lutra*) spraints were found along Glashagh Burn, a stream which flows from Shannagh Lough to Glashagh Bay. Otter also use the small lake to the west of Fanad Head and the adjacent

bog. Otter is listed in Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive and in the Irish Red Data Book (Whilde, 1993) as 'Internationally Important'.

Grey Seal (*Haliochoercus grypus*), another species listed in Annex II EU of the Habitats Directive haul-out at various points along the northern shore.

Irish Hare (*Lepus timidus hibernicus*), a species listed in Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive, is found within the site. Irish Hare is also listed as 'Internationally Important' in the Irish Red Data Book (Whilde, 1993). Large numbers of Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) occur on some areas of machair. Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) also occur within the site.

Land Use

Land use on the site

Agriculture	<p>Sheep and cattle grazing are the main agricultural practises occurring within the site. Practically all the grassland habitats are used for grazing livestock. Both cattle and sheep are grazed and much of the area appears to be grazed throughout the year. There are two small areas of commonage within the site.</p> <p>Two areas of machair occur along the eastern coastal strip. A small area at Doagh Beg is grazed by sheep as well as being heavily grazed by rabbits. The second area, at Drumnacraig Strand also supports high rabbit numbers. It is also grazed by cattle.</p> <p>The sand dunes are grazed by cattle and sheep and heath areas have variable levels of grazing.</p> <p>Overgrazing is not a significant problem on the site (2003).</p>
Recreation	Ballyhiernan Bay is used for recreational purposes. There is a carpark and picnic area to facilitate beach users.
Aquaculture	There are two cages for Trout (<i>Salmo</i> sp.) and Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) rearing in Kinny Lough. There is also a landing stage on the south-eastern shore associated with the fish farming operation.
Seaweed harvesting	Kelp (<i>Laminaria</i> spp.) stalks are collected at various points along the northern shore in winter. They are dried on racks (stone or wooden) above the shore.
Fishing	<p>There are two small piers in the site. The first is east of Ballyhoorisky Island, adjacent to the road. The second is on the southern side of Ballyhoorisky Point. This small sheltered harbour has a hard stand used for storing boats and fishing equipment. There is also a toilet block here.</p> <p>Small scale commercial fishing occurs along the coast. This includes Lobster potting and Crab, Sea-Trout and Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>) fishing.</p> <p>Shannagh Lough is stocked with Brown Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) by Fanad Lake Angling Club. They also provide permits for fishing the lake.</p>
Dumping/Littering	Small scale dumping is occurring in several places along the shore, for example at Glashagh and at Trabeg Bay. A dump was developed on the machair at Rinmore (just north-west of Magheradrumman Lake). Rubble, other building rubbish, agricultural and domestic refuse have been dumped here. This dump may not currently be in use.

Material extraction	Significant volumes of shingle have been removed from the eastern end of Glashagh Bay. There is a County Council sign prohibiting beach material removal close by. Sand/shingle extraction has also occurred at Kinlackagh Bay.
Water abstraction	Water is pumped from Shannagh Lough by Donegal County Council. The pumping station is on the northern shore of the Lough.
Turf cutting	Some hand cutting has taken place at on thin peat at Pollacheeny Point. This has led to erosion of peat on the Point. This practise has ceased recently.
Hunting	Mallard decoys were seen on Eelburn Lough during a site visit (in February 1998).
Roads and tracks	The section of third class road running through the site to the south of Ballyhiernan serves the beach there, as well as being used by locals. Numerous tracks pass through the site. Most of these lead to the shore and many are used for agricultural purposes.

Land use adjacent to the site

Agriculture	Livestock (cattle and sheep) grazing is the predominant activity adjacent to the site. Some grasslands outside the site have been re-seeded and are fertilised. Silage is harvested from some of these fields.
Recreation/Tourism	<p>There is a caravan park on the machair/dunes south of Carrickachuridin Bay. This has been excluded from the site, but potentially affects the site. A disused tennis court and football pitches have also been excluded from the site.</p> <p>Numbers of holiday homes have increased in the area outside the cSAC.</p> <p>Ballymastocker Bay is located to the south of the site, on the eastern side of the Fanad Peninsula. This beach, adjacent to the village of Portsalon is an important recreational area in summer.</p>
Industrial	A fish processing factory is located at Rinmore Point outside the cSAC.
Fishing	There is a pier at Portsalon.
Residential	The villages of Portsalon, Doagh Beg and Magheradrumman are all adjacent to the site. There are also houses around much of the site, leading to complex boundaries in places.

Recorded Monuments and Other Features

Several recorded monuments are found within the cSAC. These are listed below.

ENTITY NO.	DESCRIPTION	NAT. GRID	TOWNLAND
DG00172	C 1672 4460	Tonbare Glebe	Midden
DG00173	C 2053 4447	Kinnalough	Cemetery
DG00174	C 2051 4438	Kinnalough	Cashel
DG00195	C 1562 4558	Ballyhoorisky	Burial
DG00196	C 1566 4554	Ballyhoorisky	Mound
DG00522	C 2511 4125	Croaghross	Promontory fort
DG00172	C 1672 4460	Tonbare Glebe	Midden

CONSERVATION VALUE OF BALLYHOORISKY POINT TO FANAD HEAD cSAC

Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC supports several habitats listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive, including vegetated sea cliffs, perennial vegetation of stony banks, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* species and oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*), as part of a coastal and adjacent terrestrial ecosystems.

This site has an excellent example of the Annex I habitat, vegetated sea cliffs, around Fanad Head. This site represents between 2-15% of the total area of this habitat designated in Ireland. This habitat has a typical halophile flora and supports the Irish Red Data Book (Curtis & McGough, 1988) species Scot's Lovage, which has the status of 'Rare'. There are very few negative impacts on this habitat apart from some localised dumping so this habitat has an excellent conservation status.

This site also supports the Annex I habitat, perennial vegetation of stony banks. These shingle beaches are located in sheltered bays along the coast and are a good example of this habitat. This site represents <2% of the total area of this habitat designated in Ireland. The main negative impact on this habitat is the removal of shingle (beach material) for building and agricultural purposes. This habitat has a good conservation status.

This site also supports two Annex I lake habitats. Lake Magheradrumman is a lake with hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* formations. Lough Shannagh is a lake with oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of Atlantic sandy plains with amphibious vegetation. This site represents <2% of the total area of these habitats designated in Ireland. These habitats are vulnerable to negative impacts on water quality and water level of these lakes. Water is abstracted from Lough Shannagh for the public water supply. Both these lakes are also vulnerable to disturbance from intensive agriculture practised on land adjacent to the cSAC. These habitats have a good conservation status.

This site also supports the Slender Naiad, an aquatic plant species listed in Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive, which is found in Lough Shannagh. This site is likely to support between 2-15% of the total population in Ireland and is notable for being one of the most northerly populations in Ireland. This species is vulnerable to negative impacts on water quality and water level of Lough Shannagh, but currently has a good conservation status.

This site also supports resident and wintering seabirds, waterfowl and other species. Species listed on the Annex 1 EU Birds Directive include the Red Throated Diver, Great Northern Diver, Golden

Plover and breeding Chough and Peregrine. This site also supports Grey Seal, and Otter, which are both listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive.

Eider, Sanderling and Long-tailed Duck occur in nationally important numbers during the winter and this site is one of the most important for Eider in Ireland. There are also several records of other notable plant species from this site but their current status is unknown. The Few-branched Stonewort was found in Lough Shannagh but has not been recorded since 1919. Heath Cudweed, which has the status of 'Rare' in the Irish Red Data Book (Curtis & McGough, 1988), was last recorded in 1885.

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.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Objective 1: | To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; vegetated sea cliffs (12%), hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> formations (4%), oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (2%) and perennial vegetation of stony banks (2%). |
| Objective 2: | To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Slender Naiad. |
| Objective 3: | To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status open marine water, lakes and ponds, bedrock shore, machair, lowland dry grassland, sand dunes, sandy coastal beach, blanket bog/cutover bog, reedbed, lowland wet grassland, rivers and streams, improved grassland, heath, freshwater marsh, scrub, dry broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, drainage ditches, old walls and roads. |

- Objective 4:** To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, including seabirds, Chough, Peregrine Falcon, Fulmar, Otter, Grey Seal and Irish Hare.
- Objective 5:** To establish effective liaison and co-operation with landowners, legal users and relevant authorities.

Management Issues

While many activities in or adjacent to the site have the potential to cause deterioration/disturbance, it is important to determine the significance of such activities relative to the conservation objectives at a particular site. To that end, all known potential environmental effects of the sites principal activities (in alphabetical order) have been listed and the biological and chemical impacts that may cause change to the biological communities present have been described.

- **Aquaculture**
- **Dumping**
- **Grazing**
- **Recreation**
- **Shingle removal**
- **Spread of Rhododendron**
- **Unmarked boundaries**
- **Water abstraction**

Aquaculture

Trout and Salmon rearing occurs in two cages in Kinny Lough. NPWS objected to the renewal of the licence for this practise in 2001 but the licence was still granted. During a survey in 1999 (Roden, 1999), no serious pollution was noted.

Dumping

Small scale dumping has occurred in several places along the shore, along the lane to Rinboy Point and at the cliffs at Pincher Bay. Some cars have also been abandoned on the site. Donegal County Council removes dumped rubbish occasionally on the request of NPWS.

Grazing

Grazing occurs on most of the dry grassland, heath and machair areas within the site. However grazing is not significant. The grassland and dune areas south of Ballyhiernan Bay are moderately grazed. Most privately-owned, large, grazing areas within the cSAC are within farms in REPS.

The impacts of grazing on the commonage areas of this site have been assessed by the Commonage Framework Planning Project (CFPP). The relevant plans are DG7 and DG21. The findings of these plans are reflected in the management strategies and zoning sections of this conservation plan.

Recreation

A caravan park (excluded from the site) is located in the dune system adjacent to Carrickachuridin Bay. Users of the caravan park are having (minor) impacts on the dune system (i.e. creating tracks through the dunes).

Shingle removal

Shingle is removed from the shore at Glashagh and is an on-going practise. Small scale beach material removal is also occurring elsewhere.

Spread of Rhododendron

Rhododendron has spread from the grounds of Carrablagh House into woodlands and heath at Dooanmore.

Unmarked boundaries

Several sections of the site boundary along the coast are unmarked.

Water abstraction

Donegal County Council pumps water from Lough Shannagh for the public water supply.

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 DEHLG 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 the Foreshore Act 1933 and Foreshore Amendment Act 1992

Establish a monitoring regime

The monitoring regime for the site will comprise:

Water quality monitoring

Water quality is monitored at regular intervals by the EPA and/or local authorities at Lough Kinny and L. Shannagh within the site.

Under the Water Framework Directive local authorities are obliged to establish River Basin District plans covering all inland and coastal waters that will lead to the identification and implementation of effective measures for improved water management.

NPWS will liaise with the EPA, the local authorities and other relevant statutory agencies and research organisations to:

- determine the quality and quantity of waters associated with water dependent habitats
- establish reference conditions necessary for monitoring the status of the habitats and species and to
- ensure that the sampling regime is adequate to detect changes in their conservation status

Scientific monitoring	<p>Monitoring of the conservation status of the qualifying interests 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.</p> <p>Protocols for monitoring Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC will be developed, in consultation with other agencies where appropriate, to determine if the site is being maintained at favourable conservation status.</p>
Site surveillance	<p>Regular inspection of the site by the NPWS staff, with special attention to the status of the Annex I habitats and Slender Naiad will identify any major changes, damaging operations, or threats should they arise.</p>
Bird counts	<p>As part of the I-WeBS project, bird counts are carried out using standard methodology. These will be continued.</p>

Enforce notifiable actions

Certain activities may be restricted in SACs. Notifiable Actions for particular habitats and species are listed in Appendix VI of this plan. Consent from the Minister may be required before these actions may be carried out within the designated area. For example, burning of the vegetation and the application of fertiliser are notifiable actions for vegetated sea cliffs.

Specific Strategies

Objective 1.

To maintain the Annex I habitats for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; vegetated sea cliffs (12%), hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* formations (4%), oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (2%) and perennial vegetation of stony banks (2%).

Strategies:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.1. Prevent the removal of beach material | NPWS will seek to ensure that any further removal of beach material, particularly shingle (perennial vegetation of stony banks), is prevented, as laid down in the Foreshore Act 1933 and Foreshore Amendment Act 1992. |
| 1.2. Maintain Annex I habitats | No intervention is necessary to manage these habitats. Refer to the notifiable actions for such areas. |
| 1.3. Monitor water level and quality of Lough Shannagh | Maintaining the water quality and water level of Lough Shannagh should ensure the survival of the community containing Slender Naiad, a Habitats Directive Annex II species. NPWS will liaise with Donegal County Council to ensure that water abstraction is restricted to sustainable levels and water quality is maintained. |
| 1.4. Prevent intensive activities close to water bodies | Activities such as fertiliser and herbicide application on improved grassland adjacent to the site have the potential to adversely affect the quality of water-bodies within the site. The application of fertiliser and other chemicals within 50 m of water bodies are notifiable actions. |

Objective 2.

To maintain the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected at favourable conservation status; Slender Naiad.

Strategies:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2.1. Maintain the status of Slender Naiad | Strategies that safeguard the habitat of the Annex II species Slender Naiad (Lough Shannagh) will contribute to the favourable conservation status of the species in this site. |
|--|---|

Objective 3.

To maintain other habitats at favourable conservation status open marine water, lakes and ponds, bedrock shore, machair, lowland dry grassland, sand dunes, sandy coastal beach, blanket bog/cutover bog, reedbed, lowland wet grassland, rivers and streams, improved grassland, heath, freshwater marsh, scrub, dry broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, drainage ditches, old walls and roads.

Strategies:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3.1. Manage grazing on commonages | <p>The impacts of grazing on commonage areas of the site have been assessed by the Commonage Framework Planning Project (Commonage Plans (CPs) DG7 & DG21).</p> <p>These plans recommend de-stocking levels of 0%. Thus no de-stocking is required. The individual CPs should be consulted for further details.</p> <p>The zoning map (Map 4) reflects the findings of the CP assessments, and these are specified in the prescriptions for each individual zone.</p> <p>On commonages in six western counties, a stock reduction of 30% was implemented in December 1998 for farmers not already in REPS. This is taken into account when applying Commonage Framework Plans.</p> |
| 3.2. Manage grazing on private land | <p>For non-commonage land, NPWS will seek to ensure that sustainable grazing levels are established via REPS and DEHLG farm plans, using a similar methodology applied to commonage areas (see Strategy 2.2). Grazing assessments are required for these privately owned lands.</p> |
| 3.3. Control and minimise impacts of peat cutting | <p>NPWS will monitor the site to ensure that there is no new peat cutting or new drainage on intact blanket bog areas.</p> <p>Cutting may continue in active less sensitive areas (some cutover bog areas).</p> <p>Machine cutting other than the use of ‘sausage machines’ will normally be permitted.</p> |
| 3.4. Maintain other habitats | <p>No intervention is necessary to manage the open marine water, lakes and ponds, bedrock shore, sand dunes, beach, reedbed, marsh, scrub, drainage ditches and old walls. Refer to the notifiable actions for such areas.</p> |
| 3.5. Maintain rivers and streams | <p>No intervention is necessary to manage streams that run through the site or on the boundaries. Refer to the notifiable actions for such areas. Modification of the streams that border the site should not be carried out without consultation with NPWS.</p> |
| 3.6. Prevent further dumping | <p>NPWS will seek to ensure that further dumping is prevented. ‘No dumping’ signs will be erected in consultation with Donegal Council.</p> |
| 3.7. Prevent further track erosion | <p>NPWS will strive to prevent, where possible, the creation of new tracks through the dunes at Ballyhiernan Bay. This is a notifiable action.</p> |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3.8. Manage Rhododendron | Some of the woodland and heath around Dooanmore is infested with Rhododendron. NPWS will liaise with the owner about a clearance regime. However, clearance of the entire area will not necessarily occur during the time-scale of this plan. |
| 3.9. Monitor activities in fish processing factory | The fish processing factory located at Rinmore Point has the potential to adversely affect the site. Waste water is discharged into the sea off Rinmore Point. Freshwater may also be abstracted from the site. Liaison with the factory operators is essential to ensure that these actions and any other actions do not adversely affect the site. |

Objective 4.

To maintain the populations of notable species on the site at favourable conservation status, including seabirds, Chough, Peregrine Falcon, Fulmar, Otter, Grey Seal and Irish Hare.

Strategies:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4.1. Monitor status of notable bird species | NPWS will continue regular winter bird counts, such as those carried out for I-WeBS, on the intertidal flats and dune grasslands. Numbers, breeding status and nest locations of breeding species such as Fulmar will be recorded where possible on an annual basis. This will be achieved by regular patrolling of the site by a Conservation Ranger and liaison with other interest groups. |
| 4.2. Maintain Chough population | Chough need short sward grassland or heath as foraging areas. This should be maintained by cattle or cattle and sheep grazing (as cattle dung hosts many more invertebrate species which form the food base of the Chough). |
| 4.3. Maintain status of other notable species | Strategies that safeguard the breeding and feeding sites of Annex I bird species and Annex II species will contribute to maintenance of their populations using the site.

Cliff nesting species are afforded protection by the 200m of open water beyond the shore. Traditional fishing activities such as lobster potting are permissible in this zone, however, other practices which may adversely affect populations should be avoided (refer to notifiable actions in Appendix VI). |

Objective 5.

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

Strategies:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5.1. 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. |
| 5.2. Liaise with REPS planners | 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. 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: Vegetated sea cliffs, oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* species, open marine water, lakes and ponds, bedrock shore, sand dunes, reedbeds, rivers and streams, freshwater marsh, scrub, drainage ditches and old walls

Strategies 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 3.4-3.7, 4.1-4.3, 5.1 and general monitoring strategies apply.

2A: MAINTENANCE AREAS WITH LIMITED MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION

2A1: Sand dunes, machair and heath under commonage (Agricultural units DG7t, DG21a and DG21t)

These areas have been identified in the Commonage Framework Plan as being undamaged (Category U) (see strategy 2.1). No de-stocking necessary. See relevant CPs (DG21 & DG7) for full details.

Strategies 3.7, 4.1-4.3, 5.1 and general monitoring strategies also apply.

2A2: Perennial vegetation of stony banks

Strategies 1.1, 3.6, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1 and general monitoring 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: Lowland dry grassland, lowland wet grassland sand dunes, machair, blanket bog/cutover bog and heath (Privately owned)

Grazing assessments are required for these privately owned lands (see Strategy 2.2). In addition

Strategies 3.6, 3.7, 4.1-4.3, 5.1, 5.2 and general monitoring strategies also apply.

B2: Blanket bog/cutover bog

Strategies 3.3, 3.6, 4.1-4.3, 5.1 and general monitoring strategies apply.

B3: Dry broad-leaved semi-natural woodland

Strategies 3.6, 3.8, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1 and general monitoring strategies apply.

Zone C: Intensive use Zone

Intensively used areas/infrastructure, which form an integral part of a nature conservation site.

C1: Improved grassland

Strategies 1.4 and 5.1 apply

C2: Roads and piers

Strategy 5.1 and general monitoring strategies apply.

Zone D: Impact Zone

Areas outside the site where activities may have an impact on the site.

D1: Caravan park

Strategy 5.1 applies.

D2: Possible sources of pollution

Strategies 1.4 and 5.1 apply.

D3: Fish processing factory

Strategies 3.9 and 5.1 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.	Prevent the removal of beach material	Prevent the removal of material from shingle beaches.	NPWS			
1.2.	Maintain Annex I habitats	No intervention is necessary. Implement notifiable actions.	-			
1.3.	Monitor water level and quality of Lough Shannagh	Liaise with Donegal County Council to ensure that water abstraction is restricted to sustainable levels and water quality is maintained.	NPWS/ Donegal Co. Co.			
1.4.	Prevent intensive activities close to water bodies	Prevent fertiliser applications etc close to water bodies within the site.	NPWS/ Landowners			
2.1.	Maintain the status of Slender Naiad	Implement general and specific strategies.	NPWS			
3.1.	Manage grazing on commonages	Implement sustainable grazing.	NPWS/ Grazing rights holders			
3.2.	Manage grazing on private land	Conduct grazing assessments.	NPWS/ Landowners			
3.3.	Control and minimise impacts of peat cutting	Prevent peat cutting and affecting intact blanket bog.	NPWS			
3.4.	Maintain other habitats	No intervention is necessary. Implement notifiable actions.	-			
3.5.	Maintain rivers and streams	No intervention is necessary. Implement notifiable actions.	-			
3.6.	Prevent further dumping	Prevent further dumping and liaise with Donegal County council about the erection of 'no dumping' signs.	NPWS/ Donegal Co. Co.			
3.7.	Prevent further track erosion	Prevent track creation at Ballyhiernan Bay	NPWS			
3.8.	Manage Rhododendron	Initiate a Rhododendron management programme.	NPWS/ Landowner			
3.9.	Monitor activities in fish processing factory	Liaison with the factory operators is essential to ensure that these actions and any other actions do not adversely affect the site.	NPWS			

TABLE Summary of Specific Strategies CONTINUED.....

	Strategy	Action required	Who to implement	When/Duration/Frequency	Estimated Total Cost	Additional Resources needed
4.1.	Monitor status of notable bird species	Record populations, breeding status and nest locations of notable species on an annual basis.	NPWS/ Birdwatch Ireland			
4.2.	Maintain Chough population	Monitor sward grassland and prevent disturbance	NPWS			
4.3.	Maintain status of other notable species	Implement general and specific strategies.	NPWS			
5.1.	Liaise with interested parties	Initiate and maintain effective liaison with relevant parties.	NPWS			
5.2.	Liaise with REPS planners	REPS planners are required to consult with NPWS staff if developing plans for land within the site	REPS planners			

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.

ANNEX I - of the EU Birds Directive, lists birds that are strictly protected so that they cannot be killed, captured, disturbed or traded.

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

ANNEX II - of the EU Habitats Directive is a list of species for which SACs have to be designated.

ANNEX V - of the EU Habitats Directive lists animal and plant species of Community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

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

BENTHIC – occurring at the bottom of the sea or a lake.

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.

BIOMAR - An EU Life funded project which: a) surveyed marine and maritime habitats in Ireland, b) developed a marine biotope classification system and c) demonstrated the use of remote surveying techniques and compiled an inventory of maritime protected areas.

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.

BLANKET BOG - Bogs which carpet the landscape, following the underlying topography. They can cover extensive areas along the west coast and on uplands throughout the country.

CATCHMENT - An area of land draining to a defined point. The term river catchment refers to the area of land that drains into a particular river system.

COMMONAGE – An area of land which are undivided but are owned by more than one person / or the rights to use the land are owned by more than one person.

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.

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.

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

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

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.).

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.

FIXED DUNES WITH HERBACEOUS VEGETATION - A priority habitat listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. These are static dunes, stabilised and colonised by more or less closed perennial grasslands and abundant carpets of lichens and mosses.

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.

FORESHORE – That part of the shore below the high water. The foreshore is in most cases owned by the State.

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.

HEATH – An NPWS habitat classification comprises vegetation on relatively dry acidic mineral or peat soil usually dominated by Ericaceous shrubs, which include *Calluna vulgaris* (Heather), all Heathers (*Erica* spp.), *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Bilberry), *Empetrum nigrum* (Crowberry), *Arctostaphylos uva-ursea* (Bearberry), *Daboecia cantabrica* (St Dabioic's Heath), or dwarf, cushion forming *Ulex* spp. These shrubs must form a minimum cover of 25% to fall into the heath category. This habitat is frequently found in mosaic with other upland habitats.

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.

I-WeBS - Irish Wetland Bird Survey, published by Birdwatch Ireland, summarises winter waterfowl counts from 923 sites in the Republic of Ireland.

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.

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.

MACHAIR - A priority habitat listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Machairs are coastal grassy plains with damp, shelly/sandy soil. They occur from Galway Bay to Malin Head, and are maintained by livestock grazing. They are nearly level but close enough to the water table that small undulations lead to a mosaic of wet and dry areas. Due to the absence of plant species that bind the soils of sand dunes, the soil surface is quite unstable and may be disturbed in winter gales.

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.

MARINE - Found in, or relating to the sea.

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.

MULTIPLE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP- Lands that are divided into areas which are privately owned. There must be more than one private landowner under this heading. (lands in commonage are not described under this heading).

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.

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.

PERENNIAL VEGETATION OF STONY BANKS – A habitat listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. This habitat refers to perennial vegetation of the upper beaches of great shingle banks, formed by perennial species.

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.

RARE - An ecological term 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. A species is described as rare if has been recorded in to 3-10, 10 km squares.

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.

RED DATA BOOK 2 (mammals, birds, amphibians and fish) - identifies those species threatened in Ireland or those species whose populations are considered to be of international importance, though not necessarily threatened in Ireland. It details the current state of Irish vertebrates and provides a concise summary of the various legislation for each species.

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."

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).

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).

VERY RARE - an ecological term 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. Very Rare applies to 1-2, 10 km squares in this context.

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: 1
O.S. Discovery (1:50,000) map: 2
O.S. 6 inch (1: 10,560) map: DL 008, 009, 018

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.
I-WeBS Database, BirdWatch Ireland, Rockingham House, Newcastle, Co Wicklow

Photographic Coverage:

- Aerial photo No. 6806-6809, Flight Line 2. Date: 1995. 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.

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APPENDIX III: CLIMATE

MALIN HEAD													
monthly and annual mean and extreme values													
1961-1990													
TEMPERATURE (<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	11.8
<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	6.8
<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	9.3
<i>absolute max.</i>	13.9	13.8	19	19.5	24.7	25	27	25.3	23.2	19.6	16	15.1	27
<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	-6.2
<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	11
<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	42.9
RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
<i>mean at 0900UTC</i>	83	82	81	79	79	81	84	84	83	83	82	83	82
<i>mean at 1500UTC</i>	80	77	76	76	76	78	80	79	78	78	79	81	78
SUNSHINE (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	3.4
<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	16.2
<i>mean no. of days with no sun</i>	11	7	6	3	2	2	3	3	4	6	8	12	67
RAINFALL (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	1060.6
<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	63.2
<i>mean no. of days with $\geq 0.2\text{mm}$</i>	22	17	21	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	237
<i>mean no. of days with $\geq 1.0\text{mm}$</i>	19	13	16	12	12	13	13	15	16	18	18	18	182
<i>mean no. of days with $\geq 5.0\text{mm}$</i>	9	6	7	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	7	76
WIND (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	16.3
<i>max. gust</i>	91	86	90	69	71	74	74	67	98	76	76	88	98
<i>max. mean 10-minute speed</i>	64	57	67	47	49	52	55	45	66	57	56	59	67
<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	66
WEATHER (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	25.8
<i>snow lying at 0900UTC</i>	0.9	1	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	3.3
<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	48.4
<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	5.9
<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	11.8

Source: Met Eireann

APPENDIX IV: DETAILED INFORMATION ON FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora and Fauna

Several sites within this cSAC were sampled as part of the BIOMAR survey. This survey described the habitats and flora and fauna present on coastal sites. The sites included:

Great Pollet Arch, Lough Swilly	C 242 455 (grid reference)
Portnagarribane, Fanad	C 227 478
Ballyniernan Bay Strand, Fanad	C 170 450
Ballyhoorisky Point, Mulroy Bay	C 154 455

Great Pollet Arch, Lough Swilly

This site was an exposed rocky shore close to the entrance of a large marine inlet. The bedrock strata lay at an angle of approximately 40° and had eroded to give several parallel peaks down the shore. The supralittoral fringe was dominated by the lichens *Verrucaria maura*, *Ramalina* spp. and *Xanthoria parietina*. Below the lichens the *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Fucus spiralis* zone was restricted to the top of the bedrock peaks and for a short distance down the gently sloping seaward facing bedrock. Below this zone on the sloping bedrock was the *Mytilus* zone with frequent *Fucus vesiculosus* and *Palmaria palmata* was common in both these zones. The sublittoral fringe occurred partly on the gently sloping bedrock and partly on the vertical seaward face dominated by *Alaria esculenta* in the upper part and Kelp (*Laminaria digitata*) seaward. A crevice running parallel to the sea in the mid sub-littoral fringe had abundant bryozoan crusts and *Asterias rubens*.

Flora and fauna found at Great Pollet Arch during BIOMAR sampling

Location	Species	Abundance
Lichen zone in supralittoral fringe	<i>grey lichens</i>	occasional
	<i>Lecanora alba</i>	occasional
	<i>Ramalina</i>	frequent
	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>	super-abundant
	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	common
	<i>Anaptychia fusca</i>	occasional
<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i> and <i>Fucus spiralis</i> zone	<i>Chthamalus montagui</i>	occasional
	<i>Anurida maritima</i>	rare
	<i>Littorina neglecta</i>	abundant

Flora and fauna found at Great Pollet Arch during BIOMAR sampling (contd)

Location	Species	Abundance
<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i> and <i>Fucus spiralis</i> zone (contd)	<i>Littorina saxatilis</i>	abundant
	<i>Porphyra</i>	frequent
	<i>Fucus spiralis</i>	frequent
	<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>	frequent
	<i>Enteromorpha</i>	occasional
	<i>Lichina confinis</i>	occasional
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> and <i>Semibalanus balanoides</i> zone with <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>	frequent
	<i>Patella</i>	common
	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	common
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	super abundant
	<i>Porphyra</i>	rare
	<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	super abundant
	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	frequent
	<i>Enteromorpha</i>	occasional
<i>Palmaria palmata</i> zone with <i>Mytilus edulis</i> and <i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>	<i>Actinia equina</i>	occasional
	<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>	common
	<i>Amphipoda</i>	occasional
	<i>Patella</i>	common
	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	super abundant
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	common
	<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	abundant
	<i>Corallinaceae</i>	occasional
	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	frequent
	<i>Ceramium</i>	occasional
	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	abundant
	<i>Enteromorpha</i>	occasional
Sublittoral fringe with <i>Alaria esculenta</i> and <i>Laminaria digitala</i>	<i>Actinia equina</i>	occasional
	<i>Urticina felina</i>	rare
	<i>Eulalia viridis</i>	occasional
	<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>	occasional
	<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	rare
	<i>Patella vulgata</i>	common
	<i>Helcion peliucidum</i>	occasional
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	abundant
	<i>Electra pilosa</i>	occasional
	<i>Parasmittina</i>	rare
	<i>Asterias rubens</i>	frequent
	<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>	rare
	<i>Nemalion helminthodes</i>	rare
	<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	occasional
	<i>Hildenbrandia rubra</i>	occasional
	<i>Corallinaceae</i>	super abundant
	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	frequent
	<i>Mastocarpus</i>	occasional
	<i>Osmundea pinnatifida</i>	frequent
	<i>Polysiphonia brodiaei</i>	present
	<i>Laminaria digitala</i>	common
	<i>Alaria esculenta</i>	common
	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	common

Portnagarribane, Fanad

This site was located on the open coast facing north-west. It consisted of an extensive rugged granite shore with a small sandy bay behind a natural rock barrier. The sand at low water spring tide (LWST) had extensive growths of Eelgrass. The rocky shore was densely populated with *Fucus* and *Ascophyllum*. The shore was backed by rounded granite boulders and there was no *Pelvetia* zone present.

Flora and fauna found at Portnagarribane Bay Strand during BIOMAR sampling

Location	Species	Abundance
Exposed granite bedrock in <i>Fucus serratus</i> zone	<i>Ophlitaspongia seriata</i>	occasional
	<i>Halisarca dujardini</i>	frequent
	<i>Dynamena pumila</i>	occasional
	<i>Actinia equina</i>	frequent
	<i>Urticina equina</i>	frequent
	<i>Spirorbidae</i>	common
	<i>Patella vulgata</i>	common
	<i>Littorina littorea</i>	occasional
	<i>Littorina marine</i>	occasional
	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	occasional
	<i>Flustrellidra hispida</i>	occasional
	<i>Lipophrys pholis</i>	occasional
	<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	occasional
	<i>Rhodophycota</i> indet. (non-calc crusts)	present
	<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	common
	<i>Ahnfeltia plicata</i>	occasional
	<i>Chondrus crispus</i>	occasional
	<i>Mastocarpus stellatus</i>	common
	<i>Lomentaria articulata</i>	common
	<i>Sphondylothamnion</i>	occasional
	<i>Osmundea osmunda</i>	present
	<i>Osmundea pinnatifida</i>	common
	<i>Fucus serratus</i>	abundant
	<i>Enteromorpha</i>	occasional
	<i>Cladophora rupestris</i>	frequent
Exposed lower shore boulders and sand with <i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Leucosolenia botryoides</i>	occasional
	<i>Leuconia nivea</i>	frequent
	<i>Oscarella lobularis</i>	frequent
	<i>Ophlitaspongia seriata</i>	frequent
	<i>Actinia equina</i>	common
	<i>Urticina felina</i>	occasional
	<i>Aulactinia verrucosa</i>	occasional
	<i>Spirorbidae</i>	abundant
	<i>Verruca stroemia</i>	common
	<i>Porcellana platcheles</i>	occasional
	<i>Acanthochitona crinita</i>	occasional
	<i>Gibbula cineraria</i>	frequent
	<i>Electra pilosa</i>	frequent
	<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>	common
	<i>Sidnyum turbinatum</i>	occasional
	<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	frequent
	<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	occasional
	<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	frequent
	Corllinaceae	abundant
	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	frequent
	<i>Cystoclonium purpureum</i>	frequent
	<i>Furcellaria lumbricalis</i>	present
	<i>Chondrus crispus</i>	frequent
	<i>Mastocarpus stellatus</i>	common
	<i>Plocamium cartilagineum</i>	occasional
	<i>Polyides rotundus</i>	present
	<i>Gastroclonium ovatum</i>	present
	<i>Lomentaria articulata</i>	common
	<i>Sphondylothamnion</i>	occasional
	<i>Cryptopleura ramosa</i>	frequent
	<i>Leathesia difformis</i>	frequent
	<i>Cladostephus spongiosus</i>	occasional
	<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>	frequent
	<i>Chorda filum</i>	frequent
	<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	common
	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	frequent

Flora and fauna found at Portnagarribane Bay Strand during BIOMAR sampling (contd)

Location	Species	Abundance
Exposed lower shore boulders and sand with <i>Zostera marina</i> (contd)	<i>Cystoseira baccata</i>	present
	<i>Halidrys siliquosa</i>	occasional
	<i>Ulva</i>	frequent
	<i>Zostera marina</i>	common

Ballyniernan Bay Strand, Fanad

This was an exposed, open coast site with a sandy beach. The beach had a fairly flat slope and was backed by low dunes and grassland. There was very little evidence of life except for sparse Lugworm casts and some Crabs on the sand surface. The upper shore was steep and sandy with scattered algal patches and stones on the surface. Talitrids appeared rather sparse beneath algal patches in this zone. The mid shore had smooth grey-brown sand with stones at spade depth. There were fine trails on the surface and the sand had very broad low ripples.

Invertebrate fauna found at Ballyniernan Bay Strand during BIOMAR sampling

Location	Species	Abundance
Upper shore	<i>Talitrus saltator</i>	present
	<i>Talorchestia deshayesii</i>	present
Mid shore	<i>Polychaeta</i>	abundant
	<i>Nephtys</i>	common
	<i>Arenicola marina</i>	frequent
	<i>Amphipoda</i>	frequent
	<i>Eurydice</i>	frequent
Lower shore	<i>Nephtys</i>	common
	<i>Crangon crangon</i>	common

Ballyhoorisky Point, Mulroy Bay

This site was located at the top of a peninsula facing north at the entrance to Mulroy Bay. The shore consisted of a series of platforms of well-rounded granite bedrock, with interesting rockpools on the upper shore. These rockpools have a diverse collection of lower shore algae. Most of the shore was Barnacle (*Balanus balanus*)-dominated with small patches of *Fucus* sp. The lower shore had cracks in the bedrock with coralline crusts and other species. At low water there were well-rounded granite boulders and Kelp.

Flora and fauna found at Ballyhoorisky Point during BIOMAR sampling

Location	Species	Abundance
Upper shore rockpools	<i>Actina equina</i>	frequent
	<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>	occasional
	<i>Lipophrys pholis</i>	frequent
	<i>Leathesia difformis</i>	frequent
	<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>	frequent
	<i>Fucus serratus</i>	frequent
	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	frequent
	<i>Bifurcaria bifurcata</i>	frequent
	<i>Cystoseira</i>	frequent
	<i>Halidrys siliquosa</i>	frequent
Exposed rock midshore	<i>Anemonia viridis</i>	occasional
	<i>Chthamalus stellatus</i>	abundant
	<i>Balanus balanus</i>	frequent
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	abundant
	<i>Porphyra umbilicalis</i>	common
	<i>Nemalion helminthoides</i>	frequent
	Coralinaceae	frequent
	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	frequent
	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	common

Flora and fauna found at Ballyhoorisky Point during BIOMAR sampling (contd)

Location	Species	Abundance
Exposed bedrock lower shore	<i>Chthamalus stellatus</i>	common
	<i>Patella vulgate</i>	abundant
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	occasional
	<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	frequent
	Corallinaceae	frequent
	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	frequent
	<i>Lomentaria articulata</i>	frequent
	<i>Laminaria</i> sp.	occasional
	<i>Enteromorpha</i> sp.	occasional
Lower eulittoral bedrock and boulders	<i>Clathrina coriacea</i>	rare
	<i>Grantia compressa</i>	occasional
	<i>Scypha ciliata</i>	occasional
	<i>Ophlitaspongia seriata</i>	rare
	<i>Halisarca dujardini</i>	frequent
	<i>Haliclystus</i>	occasional
	<i>Sarsia eximia</i>	rare
	<i>Actinia equina</i>	frequent
	<i>Urticina felina</i>	occasional
	<i>Sagartia elegans</i>	occasional
	<i>Corynactis viridis</i>	rare
	<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>	occasional
	<i>Spirorbidae</i>	common
	<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	rare
	<i>Patella ulyssiponensis</i>	frequent
	<i>Patella vulgata</i>	occasional
	<i>Helcion pellucidum</i>	occasional
	<i>Gibbula cineraria</i>	frequent
	<i>Trivia monacha</i>	occasional
	<i>Hinia incrassata</i>	occasional
	<i>Limacia clavigera</i>	occasional
	<i>Archidorus pseudoargus</i>	occasional
	<i>Hiatella artica</i>	rare
	<i>Flustrellidra hispida</i>	occasional
	<i>Electra pilosa</i>	occasional
	<i>Asterina gibbosa</i>	rare
	<i>Asterias rubens</i>	occasional
	<i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i>	rare
	<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>	rare
	<i>Echinus esculentus</i>	rare
	<i>Polyclinumaurantium</i>	occasional
	Didemnidae	occasional
	<i>Botrylloides leachi</i>	occasional
	<i>Palaria palmata</i>	frequent
	Corallinaceae	abundant
	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	frequent
	<i>Dilsea carnosa</i>	occasional
	<i>Chondrus crspus</i>	rare
	<i>Mastocarpus stellatus</i>	frequent
	<i>Lomentaria articulata</i>	occasional
	<i>Odonthalia dentata</i>	rare
	<i>Osmundea osmunda</i>	present
	<i>Aglaozonia</i> (Asexual Cutleria)	present
	<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	abundant
	<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i>	frequent
	<i>Alaria esculenta</i>	frequent
	<i>Fucus serratus</i>	rare
	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	occasional

APPENDIX V: I-WEBS BIRD COUNT DATA

I-WeBS Site: Fanad North Coast

Species Name	Season 1994/95		Season 1995/96		Season 1998/99		Season 1999/2000		
	1 Count		2 Counts		1 Count		1 Count		<i>4 Seasons counted</i>
	Peak	Month	Peak	Month	Peak	Month	Peak	Month	Mean of Peak
Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	-	-	6	Dec	-	-	-	-	2
Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	20	Feb	17	Dec	-	-	40	Jan	19
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	100	Feb	173	Dec	4	Nov	82	Jan	90
Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	420	Feb	263	Dec	-	-	16	Jan	175
Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) *	-	-	70	Mar	-	-	-	-	18
Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) *	-	-	2	Dec	-	-	-	-	1
Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	-	-	100	Mar	-	-	-	-	25
Long-tailed Duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)	32	Feb	38	Dec	-	-	4	Jan	19
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	-	-	2	Dec	-	-	-	-	1
Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	65	Feb	83	Dec	11	Nov	29	Jan	47
Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	-	-	5	Dec	-	-	-	-	1
Redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>)	2	Feb	10	Dec	-	-	-	-	3
Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)*	-	-	4	Dec	-	-	-	-	1
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	55	Feb	138	Dec	80	Nov	130	Jan	101

I-Webs: Irish Wetland Bird Survey data: Mean and Peak Monthly Counts 1994-1996, 1998-2000

*Species listed on Annex I of Birds Directive I

I-WeBS Site: Fanad North Coast

Species Name	Season 1994/95		Season 1995/96		Season 1998/99		Season 1999/2000		
	1 Count		2 Counts		1 Count		1 Count		<i>4 Seasons counted</i>
	Peak	Month	Peak	Month	Peak	Month	Peak	Month	Mean of Peak
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	40	Feb	52	Dec	22	Nov	46	Jan	40
Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Jan	1
Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	-	-	24	Dec	2	Nov	2	Jan	7

I-Webs: Irish Wetland Bird Survey data: Mean and Peak Monthly Counts 1994-1996, 1998-2000

*Species listed on Annex I of Birds Directive I

APPENDIX VI: NOTIFIABLE ACTIONS

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

- Notifiable Action 1.1 - Open marine waters, inlets and bays, tidal rivers and estuarine channels
- Notifiable Action 1.2 - Mudflats and sandflats, sandy coastal beaches, shingle beaches, boulder beaches, bedrock shores
- Notifiable Action 1.4 - Sand dunes or machair
- Notifiable Action 1.6 - Rocky sea cliffs, clay sea cliffs, sea stacks and islets (stacks, holms and skerries)
- Notifiable Action 2.2 - Dry lowland grasslands
- Notifiable Action 2.3 - Wet lowland grasslands
- Notifiable Action 3.1 - Blanket bog
- Notifiable Action 3.2 - Heath
- Notifiable Action 5.1 - Woodlands
- Notifiable Action 5.2 - Scrub
- Notifiable Action 6.1 - Rivers or streams
- Notifiable Action 6.2 - Lakes, ponds and canals
- Notifiable Action 7.1 - Ditches, hedges, cereals and intensive grasslands, walls, buildings, waste ground, bare soil, parkland grassland, bracken, caves, or quarries
- Notifiable Action 8.2 - Grey Seal, Common Seal, Bottle-Nosed Dolphin, Harbour Porpoise
- Notifiable Action 8.7 – Slender Naiad

HABITAT TYPE 1.1

OPEN MARINE WATERS, INLETS AND BAYS, TIDAL RIVERS AND ESTUARINE CHANNELS, MARINE CAVES, REEFS, SUBMERGED SAND BANKS

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.

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>SECTION B</u>
<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 license 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 1.1

OPEN MARINE WATERS, INLETS AND BAYS, TIDAL RIVERS AND ESTUARINE CHANNELS, MARINE CAVES, REEFS, SUBMERGED SAND BANKS

<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>operation of commercial recreation activities (e.g. sailing schools, diving tours, jet ski hire, dolphin 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>collection of species for aquaria</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>use of anti-fouling paints containing organic tin</p> <p>commercial harvesting of sea urchins, winkles, or other marine invertebrates</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>use of pesticides or antibiotics</p> <p>operation or extension of aquaculture facilities</p> <p>dumping or disposal of wastes</p> <p>fishing by any type of nets</p> <p>fishing by pots for lobster, crab, whelk, shrimp and other species</p> <p>dredging whether for fishing or for other purposes</p> <p>use of hydraulic or suction systems for removing any species or sediments</p> <p>placement of any structures or devices on the soil or bed of the sea seaward of high water mark</p> <p>use of the soil or bed of the sea for any activity</p> <p>cutting or harvesting growing algae (seaweeds)</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 1.2

MUDFLATS AND SANDFLOTS, SANDY COASTAL BEACHES, SHINGLE BEACHES, BOULDER BEACHES, BEDROCK SHORES, MARINE CAVES

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.

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>SECTION B</u>
<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 license 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 1.2

MUDFLATS AND SANDFLATS, SANDY COASTAL BEACHES, SHINGLE BEACHES, BOULDER BEACHES, BEDROCK SHORES, MARINE CAVES

<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>operation of commercial recreation activities (e.g. sailing schools, diving tours, jet ski hire, dolphin 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>collection of species for aquaria</p> <p>collection of biological samples or organised educational activities where they occur on bedrock shores or boulder beaches</p> <p>driving vehicles over the area, except over rights of way or over access to licensed aquaculture facilities</p> <p>digging, ploughing or otherwise disturbing the substrate</p> <p>alteration of the banks, bed or flow of watercourses</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>use of anti-fouling paints containing organic tin</p> <p>commercial harvesting of sea urchins, winkles, or other marine invertebrates</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>use of pesticides or antibiotics</p> <p>operation or extension of aquaculture facilities</p> <p>dumping or disposal of wastes</p> <p>fishing by any type of nets</p> <p>fishing by pots for lobster, crab, whelk, shrimp and other species</p> <p>dredging whether for fishing or for other purposes</p> <p>use of hydraulic or suction systems for removing any species or sediments</p> <p>placement of any structures or devices on the soil or bed of the sea seaward of high water mark</p> <p>use of the soil or bed of the sea for any activity</p> <p>cutting or harvesting growing algae (seaweeds)</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 1.4

SAND DUNES OR MACHAIR

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 license 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 1.4

SAND DUNES OR MACHAIR

<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>causing erosion by any means (e.g. driving vehicles, riding horses etc.)</p> <p>grazing of livestock above a sustainable density (as defined in approved farm plans)</p> <p>grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>supplementary feeding of stock (e.g. with hay, silage, concentrates, roots etc.)</p> <p>cropping or removal of plants</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage</p> <p>reseeding, planting of trees or any other species</p> <p>application of fertiliser, lime or organic materials</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials</p> <p>use of any pesticide or herbicide</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</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>construction of fences or embankments</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>construction of buildings or sewerage facilities</p> <p>construction of roads or car parks or access routes</p> <p>developing leisure facilities including golf courses, sports pitches, caravan or camping facilities</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 1.6

ROCKY SEA CLIFFS, CLAY SEA CLIFFS, SEA STACKS AND ISLETS (STACKS, HOLMS AND SKERRIES)

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.

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>SECTION B</u>
<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 license 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 1.6

ROCKY SEA CLIFFS, CLAY SEA CLIFFS, SEA STACKS AND ISLETS (STACKS, HOLMS AND SKERRIES)

<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)</p> <p>grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>supplementary feeding of stock (e.g. with hay, silage, concentrates, roots etc.)</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, rock removal, ploughing or land drainage</p> <p>reseeding, planting of trees or any other species</p> <p>use of any pesticide or herbicide</p> <p>burning of vegetation</p> <p>application of fertiliser, lime or organic materials</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials</p> <p>cropping or removal of plants.</p> <p>removing ruined buildings 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</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>construction of fences or embankments</p> <p>removal of soil, mud, gravel, sand or minerals</p> <p>construction of buildings or sewerage facilities</p> <p>construction of roads or car parks or access routes</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 2.2

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 license 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 license 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/ reseeded, 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 3.1

BLANKET BOG

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 license 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 3.1

BLANKET BOG

<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)</p> <p>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/ introduction of stock to formerly ungrazed areas</p> <p>adding lime/adding fertiliser of any sort</p> <p>creation of new tracks or paths/burning of vegetation/ 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/ 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</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.

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 license 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 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</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 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.

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>SECTION B</u>
<p>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>	<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 license 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 6.1

RIVERS OR STREAMS

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 license 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 6.1

RIVERS OR STREAMS

<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) within 30m of the river or stream/grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung within 30m of the river or stream</p> <p>supplementary feeding of stock within 30m of the river or stream/adding lime within 30m of the river or stream/adding fertiliser of any sort within 30m of the river or stream</p> <p>extracting water for irrigation or other purposes</p> <p>operation of boat angling or shore angling business/restocking with fish</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage within 30m of the river or stream/ reseeded, planting of trees or any other species within 30m of the river or stream/ removal of trees or any aquatic vegetation within 30m of the river/stream/use of any pesticide or herbicide in the river or stream or within 30m of the river or stream</p> <p>dumping rubbish or other materials or disposing of any chemicals or wastes in streams/ivers or into water-courses running into them</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials within 30m of the river/stream including the land spreading of used pesticides (e.g. sheep dip)/alteration of the banks, channel, bed or flow of the river or stream</p> <p>harvesting or burning of reed or willow</p> <p>causing siltation/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 might cause pollution of the river or stream</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>construction or operation of an aquaculture facility</p> <p>fishing for eels or salmon</p> <p>bank maintenance and grading</p> <p>creation of weirs and dams</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 6.2

LAKES, PONDS AND CANALS

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 license 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 6.2

LAKES, PONDS AND CANALS

<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) within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung</p> <p>supplementary feeding of stock within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>adding lime within 50m of the lake, pond or canal /adding fertiliser of any sort within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>extracting water for irrigation or other purposes</p> <p>operation of boat angling or shore angling business/restocking with fish.</p> <p>within 50m of the lake, pond or canal: reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage</p> <p>reseeding, planting of trees or any other species /removal of trees or any aquatic vegetation/use of any pesticide or herbicide in the lake, pond or canal or within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>dumping rubbish or other materials or disposing of any chemicals or wastes in streams/rivers or into water-courses running into them</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials within 50m of the lake pond or canal including the land spreading of used pesticides (e.g. sheep dip)</p> <p>alteration of the banks, channel, bed or flow of the lake, pond or canal or of watercourses running into or out of it</p> <p>harvesting or burning of reed or willow</p> <p>causing siltation</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 might cause pollution of the lake, pond or canal</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>construction or operation of an aquaculture facility</p> <p>fishing for eels or salmon</p> <p>bank maintenance and grading</p> <p>creation of weirs and dams</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.

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>SECTION B</u>
<p>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>	<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.

HABITAT TYPE 8.2

GREY SEAL, COMMON SEAL, BOTTLE-NOSED DOLPHIN, HARBOUR PORPOISE -

(It is an offence under Wildlife Act 1976 to kill, injure or disturb these species)

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.

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>SECTION B</u>
<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 license 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 8.2

GREY SEAL, COMMON SEAL, BOTTLE-NOSED DOLPHIN, HARBOUR PORPOISE -

<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>operation of commercial recreation facilities (e.g. sailing schools, jet ski hire)</p> <p>commercial dolphin or seal watching</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>use of anti-fouling paints containing organic tin or pesticides or antibiotics</p> <p>operation or extension of aquaculture facilities</p> <p>dumping or disposal of wastes</p> <p>fishing by tangle-nets</p> <p>fishing by drift nets</p> <p>placement of any structures or devices on the soil or bed of the sea seaward of high water mark</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 8.7

SLENDER NAIAD

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 license 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 8.7

SLENDER NAIAD

<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) within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>grazing by livestock treated within the previous week with a pesticide which leaves persistent residues in the dung supplementary feeding of stock within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>adding lime within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>adding fertiliser of any sort within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>extracting water for irrigation or other purposes</p> <p>operation of boat angling or shore angling business</p> <p>restocking with fish</p> <p>reclamation, infilling, ploughing or land drainage within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>reseeding, planting of trees or any other species within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>removal of trees or any aquatic vegetation within 50m of the river/stream</p> <p>use of any pesticide or herbicide in the lake, pond or canal or within 50m of the lake, pond or canal</p> <p>dumping rubbish or other materials or disposing of any chemicals or wastes in streams/rivers or into watercourses running into them</p> <p>dumping, burning or storing any materials within 50m of the lake, pond or canal pond or canal including the land spreading of used pesticides (e.g. sheep dip)</p> <p>alteration of the banks, channel, bed or flow of the lake, pond or canal or of watercourses running into or out of it</p> <p>harvesting or burning of reed or willow</p> <p>causing siltation</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>Construction or operation of an aquaculture facility</p> <p>bank maintenance and grading</p> <p>creation of weirs and dams</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 VII: COMPENSATION AND APPEALS PROCEDURES

Compensation

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.

Appeals Procedure

Objection or appeal can be made against the inclusion of a piece of land in a cSAC or SPA. A person can only make objections if they have a legal interest in the site (i.e. an owner or legal user). They must be made on scientific grounds, e.g. a landowner would show that the relevant habitats/species/geological features were not present in such a condition as to warrant designation. Appeals can also be made for the inclusion of lands. Appeals should be accompanied by a map of the area of concern and be as informative as possible. There are two stages to the appeals process:

Internal Appeals are initially dealt with by regional staff. If necessary, they may refer the case to other NPWS staff. If there is no agreement following the internal appeal, the case becomes an external appeal.

The option of an **External Appeal** is available only where an internal appeal is unsuccessful. If so, the appellant may have the case referred to an Appeals Advisory Board, which is independent of NPWS. A grant to defray the cost of an expert scientific report is available to the appellant. The Board is comprised of equal representation of landowners/users and conservationists, with an independent chairperson. The Board makes a recommendation on each appeal to the Minister who then decides on the outcome of the appeal.

APPENDIX VIII: FARMING CONDITIONS UNDER REPS

Conditions for the conservation of Sand Dunes & Machair areas to be applied under REPS

General Provisions

The conditions set out in this document are supplementary to the farming conditions for the general REP Scheme for REPS. The conditions for the target areas under Supplementary measure A apply. Planners may seek derogation from the Regional inspector to vary these conditions in individual cases. All REPS plans in respect of NHAs must be approved and signed by the Planning Agency's environmentalist/ecologist.

Detailed Conditions

The conditions applicable to Supplementary Measure A apply; the guidelines set out below are complementary to these conditions.

Description

Sand Dunes and Machairs are coastal habitats consisting of hills and hollows in which unique communities of plants and animals are found in response to the very demanding nature of the dry, windy and salty environment.

Machairs are flat, level plains over lime-rich sands which have evolved in response to a unique interaction between wind, high rainfall and historical land use. They are found only in western Ireland and Scotland.

Farming Conditions Recommended for these Areas:

The primary recommendation is to avoid farming practices that cause environmental damage and all the following recommendations are designed to meet that objective. If a practice is environmentally damaging it must be stopped or modified, but the following are general guidelines and may be superseded by specific recommendations for individual farms. The NPWS of DEHLG or the local Agriculture, Environment and Structures (AES) Division office of DAF should be contacted if the situation on-farm warrants an exception to the general rules.

Grazing Regime

The conditions for Supplementary Measure A areas apply. It should be noted that on sand dunes and machairs, the objective is to maintain extensive agricultural practices, and to prevent a further increase in stock numbers. Cattle stock must be kept at the level the land can support- see also the section on Supplementary Feeding.

Cattle grazing should continue in line with traditional practices. The land should normally be grazed only in winter. However, in areas where summer grazing has traditionally (i.e. over the previous 10 years) been practised, this can continue, provided, of course, that stock levels at all times do not exceed what the land can bear on a sustainable basis. Grazing on young and fore-dune areas should be avoided.

Where conditions warrant, grazing levels must not exceed 1 Livestock Unit (LU) per hectare on a year round average and must never exceed 2 LU at any one time. This change would enable 2 LUs to be overwintered on the sand dune/machair system provided it is deemed to be sustainable by the planner.

The introduction of sheep into areas where they have not been traditionally grazed should be avoided, but areas which have kept sheep traditionally can retain them, though perhaps at a lower level.

Sustainable Stocking Levels:

In general the provisions of Supplementary Measure A apply. Stocking levels for each farm should be set by the REPS planner or the DEHLG (NPWS) planner in the farm plan.. The levels should be set below the level which causes eutrophication, overgrazing or erosion, but still high enough to control the encroachment of coarse vegetation and scrub. Where the stock level set by the planner requires a reduction, this must be achieved within 12 months of the start of the plan. Where the stock level is to increase, this can be spread over the period of the plan, as specified by the planner. The same level will apply for a REPS plan as for an NPWS plan.

The NPWS will prepare a conservation plan to cover all aspects of the SAC in question, including farming. In so far as the farming aspects are concerned, the plan will be prepared in consultation with the DAF in accordance with the terms of these conditions. Where an area conservation plan has been prepared for the SAC in question, this should be used to assist in determining where damage has occurred or is occurring, where damage is moderate, and where damage has not occurred. Official conservation plans, when available, can be obtained from the local office of the NPWS.

Supplementary Feeding

The introduction of supplementary feeding can bring additional nutrients into sand dune and machair areas, and thus bring about a very fundamental change in the vegetation of these areas.

The use of silage and other feed can facilitate excessive stocking levels and may lead to pollution of groundwater. Consequently, the use of any supplementary feeds in areas where it has not been customary over the last ten years may be allowed only in consultation with DAF and DEHLG. Round baled silage can be stored in these areas. Loose silage can only be stored where an approved effluent collection system is in place, and the effluent removed from the machair/sand dune.

No supplementary feeding can take place on young and fore-dune areas.

In machair and grey dune areas where supplementary feed has been used over the last 10 years, it may be continued, provided that:

- The number of LUs fed does not increase;
- The species of stock fed does not change
- The total amount of feed equivalent does not increase;
- The amount of feed does not exceed 3.5 tonnes of silage or 0.75 tonnes of hay per LU;
- No meals and concentrates are fed

However, in exceptional circumstances, such as in unusually severe weather conditions (i.e. when there are heavy snowfalls or floods), and with the agreement of DEHLG, feeding will be permitted. Weanling cattle may be fed small quantities of concentrates.

Cultivation, Reseeding & Pesticides:

Ploughing, harrowing or any other forms of cultivation must be avoided since this will destabilise the dune structure. Small traditional tillage plots on machairs may be retained.

The bringing in of any seeds to these areas will disturb the vegetative balance on which the dune depends and must be avoided. The feeding of hay should only be from round feeders.

The fixed dune parts of sand dune systems are essentially areas with low levels of plant nutrients in the soil and this has contributed to the development of their distinctive flora. These are also areas most used for grazing. However, the spreading of organic (slurry, farmyard manure), or inorganic fertilisers must not take place as the flora in these areas would be damaged.

On machairs, where fertiliser has not been applied in the past, none can be applied now. However, where low levels of phosphorus have traditionally been applied on machairs, this may continue, provided that the soil Phosphorus levels do not increase above their present levels or in any event do not exceed Soil Index 2.

Pesticides & Herbicides

All spraying or broadcast application of herbicides must be avoided, but spot application and wipe on treatment to eradicate docks, thistles and similar noxious weeds can be used.

Animal Treatments

Worm doses may be used normally, but animals which have been given pesticides the residues of which persist in the dung must be kept off the dune for at least a week after treatment.

Dumping & Infilling

The dumping of domestic or industrial refuse, farm wastes, rubble, rock, or any similar materials which could disturb the natural environment by bringing in unsuitable nutrients or unsuitable soils and seeds must be avoided.

Conditions for the conservation of blanket bogs, heaths and upland grasslands to be applied under REPS

General Provisions

The conditions for specific habitat types are supplementary to the agri-environmental plan requirements of the general REPS programmes. The conditions for the target areas under Supplementary Measure A apply. Planners may seek a derogation from the Regional Inspector to vary these conditions in individual cases. All REPS plans in respect of NHAs must be approved and signed by the Planning Agency's environmentalist/ecologist.

Detailed Conditions

The conditions applicable to Supplementary Measure A apply; the guidelines set out below are complementary to these conditions.

Stocking Density

In all cases an environmentally sustainable plan must be prepared and adhered to for the total area of the farm. Sustainable optimum stocking rates must be set down by the REPS planner following careful assessment of the environmental conservation needs of the lands.

Where the stocking levels set down by the planner require a reduction in stock, this must be achieved within one year of the commencement of the plan.

There can be no increase in stocking levels, no introduction of stock to new areas and no changes in stock type during the period of the REPS plan without the prior approval of DAF.

The maximum number of sheep that may be kept on the farm as a whole must be set down in the REPS plan. The conditions set out for Supplementary Measure A areas must be followed. The following parameters apply:

- Where there is no damage, the current stocking levels are acceptable.
- If the level of damage is moderate, a stocking reduction must be prescribed by the planner at a level related to the damage and sufficient for the vegetation to recover
- If the level of damage is severe, a stocking reduction of between 70 % and 100 % of ewe numbers on the damaged area must be prescribed for a specified period.
- At the review of the REPS plan, the conservation status of the areas will be reviewed. A change in the stocking levels (increase or decrease) may be appropriate depending on progress.

Stocking levels apply to Scottish Blackface sheep or similar medium sized sheep breeds. Stocking levels for cattle or other stock should be at livestock unit applicable rates taking account of DAF conversion rates for the various stock types. The stocking levels recommended in this document are maximum sustainable rates for year round grazing. If shorter periods of grazing are used, the number of animals may be increased, though not necessarily pro rata.

Supplementary Feeding

Supplementary feeding is permitted only on areas where it is currently practised. Locations of feeding points must be specified. To reduce heavy grazing, trampling, poaching and erosion problems, 'feeding points' should be moved every three weeks and sited on ground with least habitat and wildlife value, preferably on grassland well away from stands of heather. Feeding on

steep slopes and on peaty soils should be avoided where possible. The total amount of feed used must not be increased.

Use of Fertilisers and Herbicides

Neither organic nor inorganic fertilisers or lime can be applied on bogs, heaths or upland grasslands where they have not been used before. Fertilisers must not be used as a means of regenerating eroded areas. In the case of upland grasslands, fertilisers can only be applied on the basis of the results of a soil test. Where fertilisers are being applied, the initial soil sampling should be relatively intensive, with at least one sample per 2-4 ha. Target soil phosphate levels must not exceed the Index 2 level set out in the REPS specification.

Spraying or broadcast application of herbicides must be avoided. Spot application and wipe-on treatments to eradicate docks, thistles, ragwort and similar noxious weeds may be used. Rhododendron may be removed by cutting and herbicide treatment. Bracken control may be by rolling, cutting and/or by controlled cattle trampling in early summer. In exceptional circumstances, control of bracken by herbicides may be permitted.

Water Pollution

The greatest care should be taken to observe the statutory requirements on water pollution. The hydrology of bogland areas is characterised by extremely nutrient poor surface waters which contain flora and fauna adapted to these conditions. These species would be adversely affected by nutrient enrichment. New sheep dip sites must be listed and located away from streams and flushes to reduce the possibility of water pollution and damage to flora and fauna.

Restricted and Prohibited Practices

- The following practices must not be carried out on blanket bogs, heaths or upland grasslands
- The areas must not be drained, ploughed, cultivated or reseeded.
- There must be no infilling or rock removal.
- Turf cutting on unexploited bogs is not permitted. Turf cutting for domestic use is permitted on existing banks.
- Planting of trees or other crops is not permitted.
- No new tracks or paths can be created.
- Burning is only allowed as a planned management practice.
- Gorse may be controlled by cutting, spot spraying or exceptionally by burning outside of the bird nesting season (March 1st to August 31st).

Complementary Action

(a) Measures to prevent damage by non REPS participants

DAF should take measures to ensure that the environmental benefits achieved in degraded areas under REPS are not negated or diminished by non-participants in the Scheme

(b) Evaluating and Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluating the effects of REPS on blanket bogs, heaths and upland and unimproved grassland is essential in determining the environmental impact of REPS on these habitats so that appropriate modifications can be identified and effected where necessary. The effect of the grazing regime on vegetation and wildlife should be monitored to assess recovery as well as any damage being caused by animals. To this end, DAF and NPWS of DEHLG, in consultation with Teagasc and private planners, will monitor the environmental impact of REPS on these habitats on an ongoing basis. Progress in this regard will be reported to the Consultative Committee on REPS.

(c) Farmer Education /Advice

A REPS promotional campaign will be undertaken as soon as is practicable to inform farmers of the conservation needs of these areas and of the provisions of REPS. This campaign will be undertaken by DAF. Farming and environmental organisations will also be invited to assist in this promotional campaign.

(d) Seminars for Planners

Seminars for REPS planners shall be held to advise on the interpretation of these conditions at ground level.

(e) Demonstration Farms

A number of REPS participant demonstration farms will be set up in selected areas. Research work could also be carried out at these farms to assess the ability/rate of recovery of an area under different stocking conditions.

(f) Quota Rights

Any REPS participant farmer is guaranteed that their quota rights are protected and in the event of a possibility of increasing numbers arising, such farmers would be allowed to do so, subject to the environmental condition of the participant farm.

(g) Scheme Extension

The application of REPS in the target areas will apply for periods of five years renewable for 15 years.

(h) Local Co-ordination

DAF will encourage co-ordination, at local level, of efforts to rejuvenate damaged areas.

APPENDIX IX: NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MANAGEMENT STAFF

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Regional Manager

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Divisional Manager

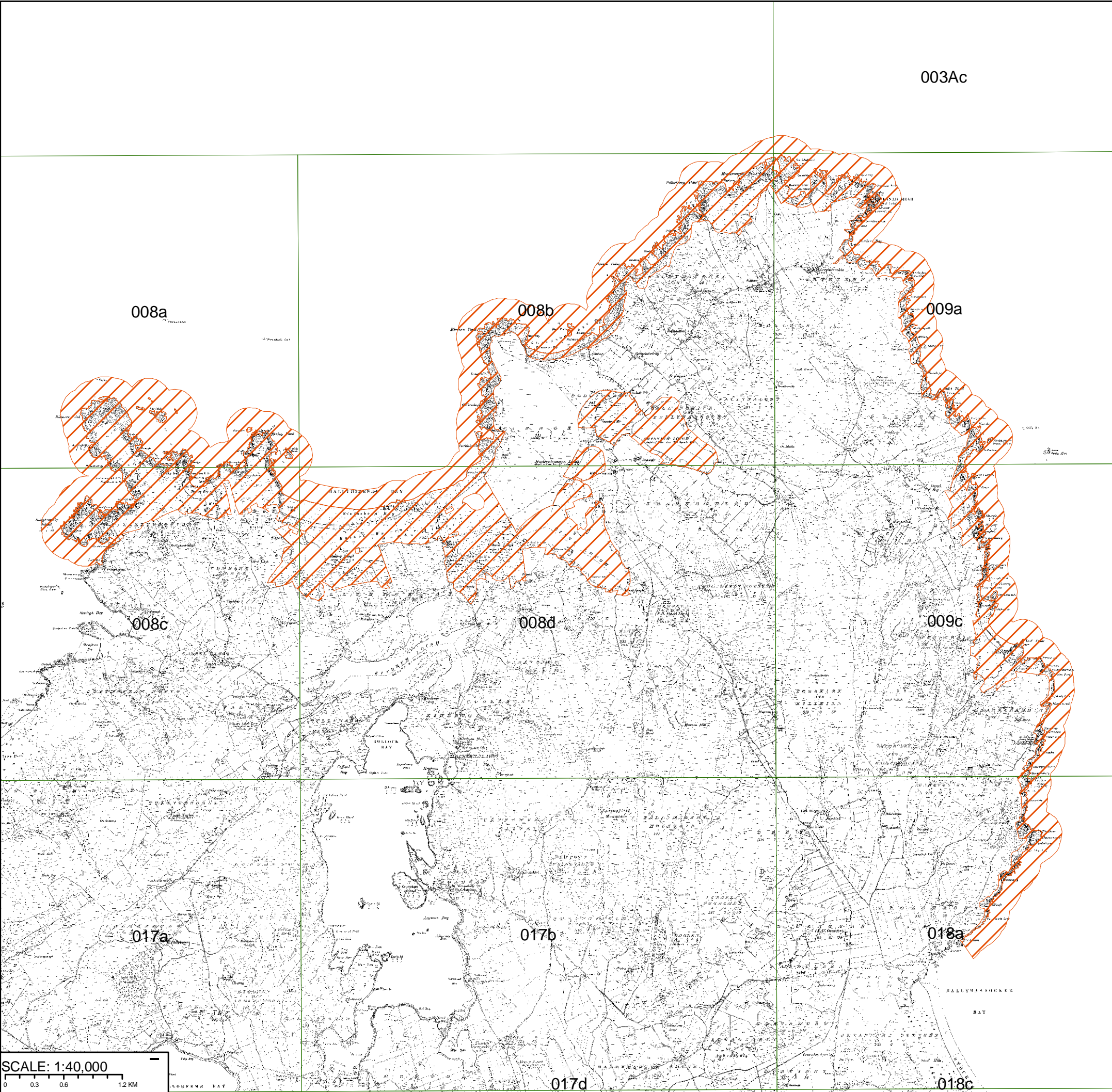
Pat Warner
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Divisional Ecologist

Dr. Cathryn Hannon
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The Department of the Environment, Heritage
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Phone Lo Call 1890 202021,(01)8882000
Fax (01) 8883272
www.npws.ie



CEANTAR SPEISIALTA CAOMHNAITHE

CANDIDATE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION

BALLYHOORISKY POINT TO FANAD HEAD 001975

Version 1.00

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only.
Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.
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Níl sna teorainneacha ar na léarscáileanna ach nod garshuíomhach ginearálta.
Féadfar athbhreithnithe a déanamh ar theorainneacha na gceantar comharthaithe.
Macasamhail d'ábhar na Suirbhéarachta Ordois le chead ón Rialtas (Ceadúnas Uimh. 5953)

A map of the Republic of Ireland showing the county boundaries. The county of Donegal is highlighted in orange. A red crosshair is placed on the northern coast of Donegal, indicating the location of the Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC.

A map of County Donegal showing the internal parish boundaries. The area of the Ballyhoorisky Point to Fanad Head cSAC is highlighted in orange. A red crosshair is placed on the northern coast of the county, indicating the location of the SAC.

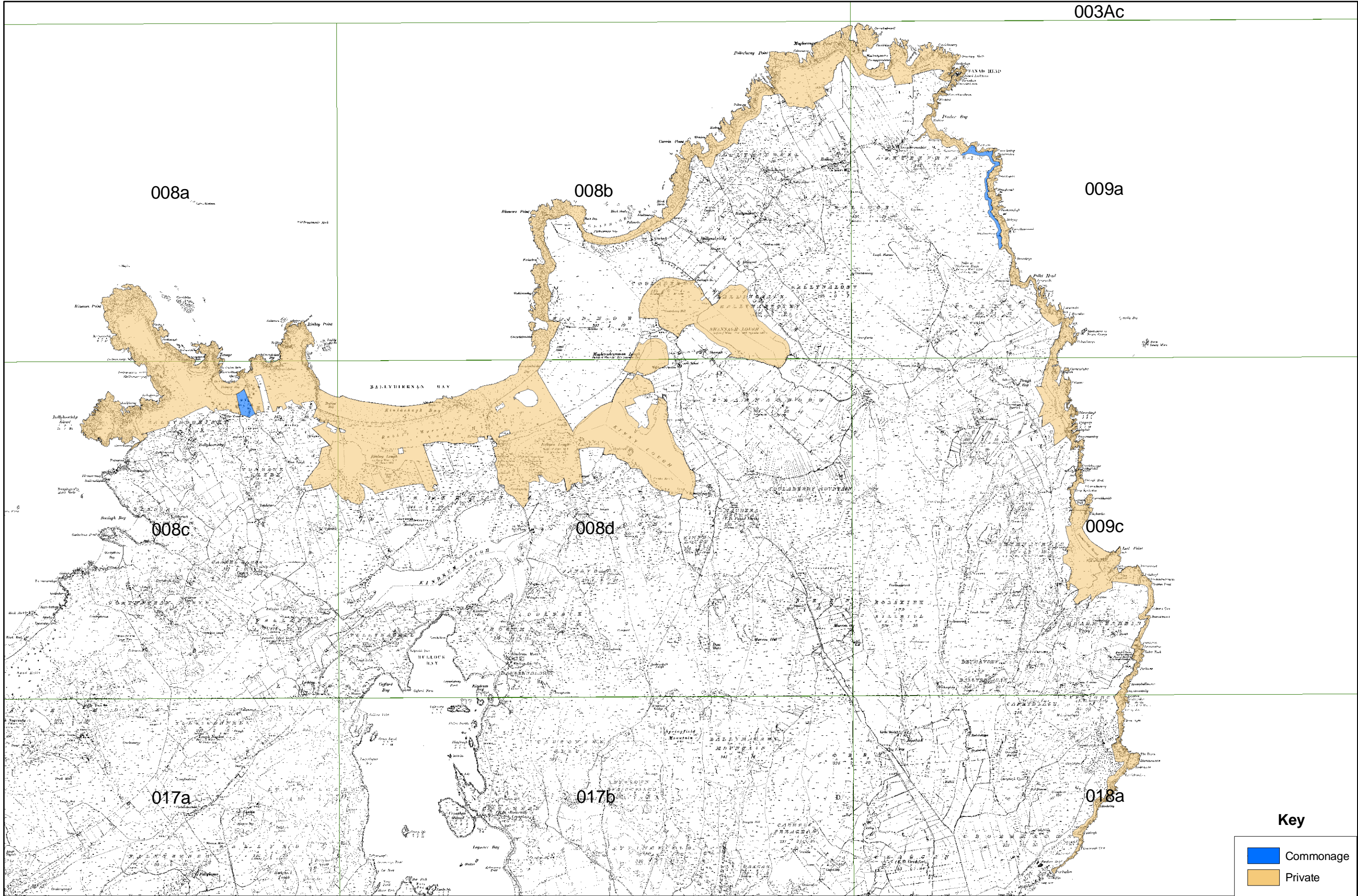
Map 1

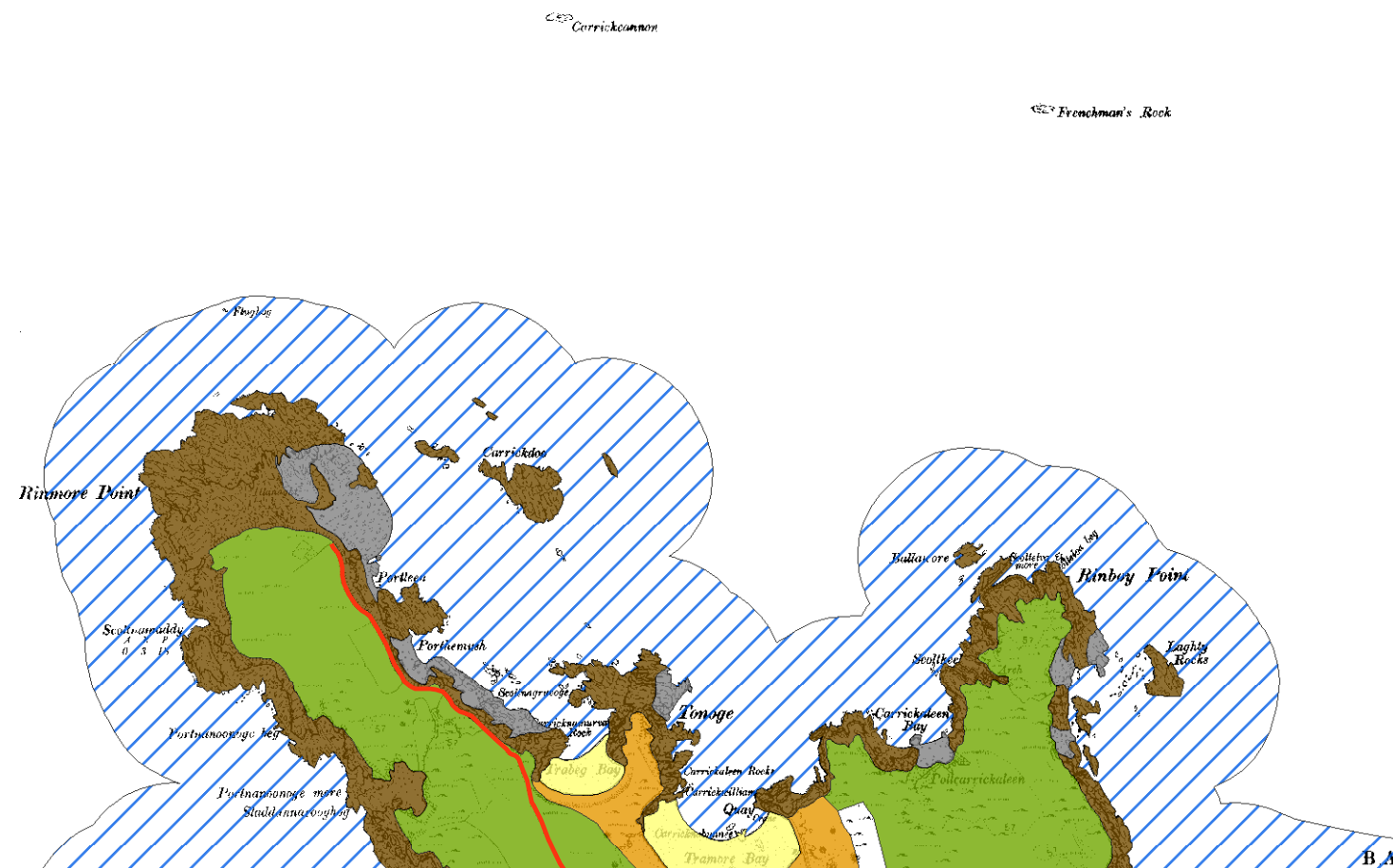
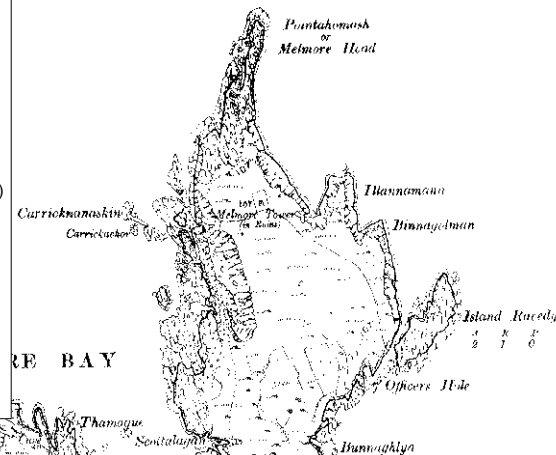
LOCATION MAP: BALLYHOORISKY POINT TO FANAD HEAD cSAC 001975

AN ROINN CORPORAID, OIBREACHTA AGUS RIALTAIRÍOIR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

Co-financed through 'Life' EU funding
Chomh-mhaoinithe trí chiste 'LIFE' an AE





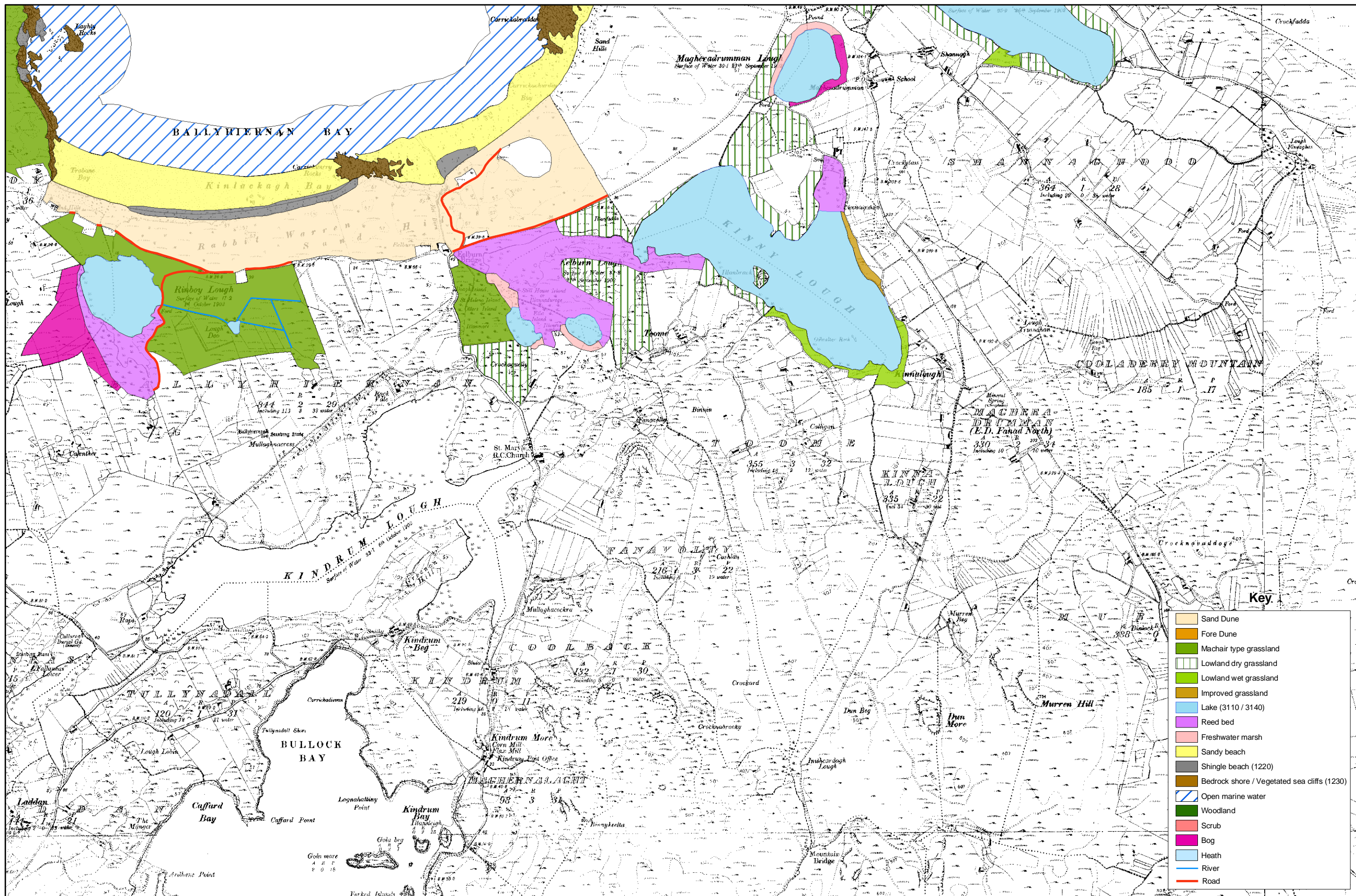
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Year	Population (Millions)
1980	100
1990	180
2000	300
2010	420
2020	550

Map to be read in conjunction with the conservation plan.

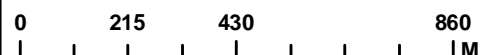
Date: Feb 2004



CEANTAR SPEISIALTA CAOMHNATHE
CANDIDATE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION

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BALLYHOORISKY POINT TO FANAD HEAD
SHEET 3 OF 6, SHEET 008d



Scale 1: 15,000

MAP 3 :
INDICATIVE HABITAT MAP

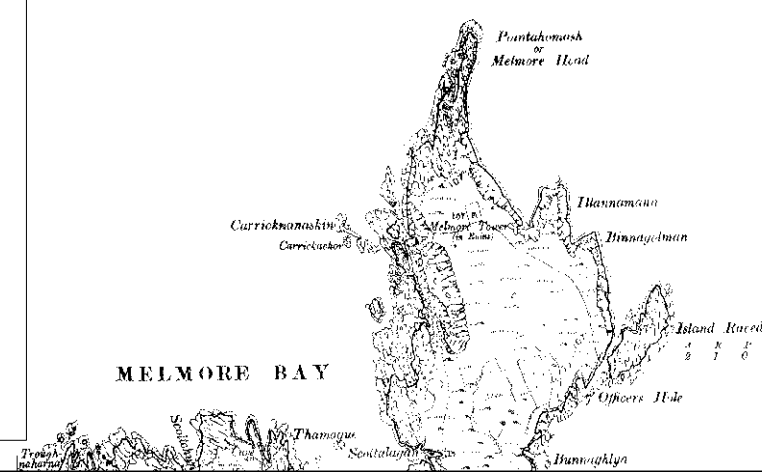
Map to be read in conjunction with the conservation plan.

SITE CODE

001975

Version 1.00

Date: Feb 2004

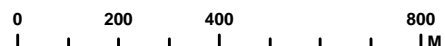


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BALLYHOORISKY POINT TO FANAD HEAD
SHEET 1 of 6, 008a



Scale 1: 15,000

MAP 4 : MANAGEMENT ZONING MAP

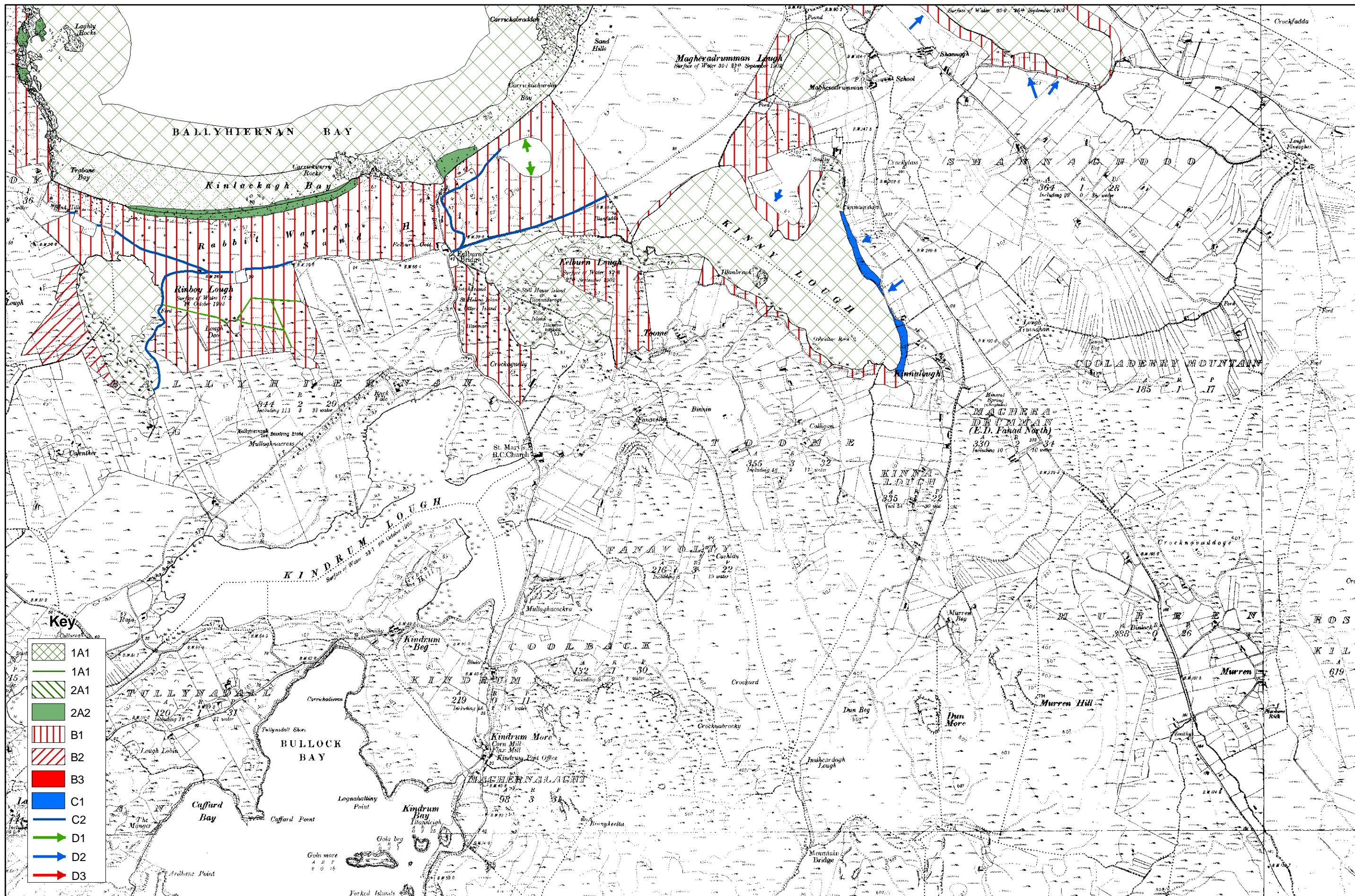
Map to be read in conjunction with the conservation plan.

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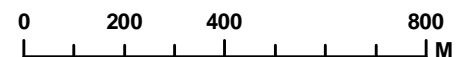
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BALLYHOORISKY POINT TO FANAD HEAD
SHEET 3 of 6, 008d



Scale 1: 15,000

MAP 4 :
MANAGEMENT ZONING MAP

Map to be read in conjunction with the conservation plan.

SITE CODE
001975
Version 1.00
Date: Feb 2004

