NOTICE OF APPEAL UNDER SECTION 40(1) OF FISHERIES (AMENDMENT) ACT 1997 (NO. 23)

AQUACULTURE LICENCES APPEALS BOARD
2 JAN 2020
RECEIVED

Appeal Form

Please note that this form will only be accepted by REGISTERED POST or handed in to the ALAB offices

Name of Appellant (block letters)	JOHN BOYLE
Address of Appellant	[redacted]

Phone:	—	Email:	
Mobile:		Fax:	—

Fees

Fees must be received by the closing date for receipt of appeals	Amount	Tick
Appeal by licence applicant	€380.92	
Appeal by any other individual or organisation	€152.37	✓
Request for an Oral Hearing * (fee payable in addition to appeal fee) * In the event that the Board decides not to hold an Oral Hearing the fee will not be refunded.	€76.18	✓

(Cheques Payable to the Aquaculture Licences Appeals Board in accordance with the Aquaculture Licensing Appeals (Fees) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 449 of 1998))

Electronic Funds Transfer Details	IBAN: IE89AIBK93104704051067	BIC: AIBKIE2D

Subject Matter of the Appeal

I AM THE OWNER OF LANDS IN MAGHERAROARTY THAT ARE INCLUDED IN THE NATURA 2000, FALCARRAGH TO MEENLARAGH SPA 004149. MY FOLIO NUMBER IS DL 18354. THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD IN APPLICATION T12/409A (EDWARD O'BRIEN AND PAUL O'BRIEN) CROSSES OVER MY LANDS. I HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED FOR, NOR HAVE I GRANTED, NOR DO I INTEND TO GRANT ACCESS OVER MY LANDS ALONG THAT PARTICULAR ROUTE. I ASK THE BOARD TO GRANT MY APPEAL TO HAVE THIS APPLICATION ALONG WITH THE OUTLINED ROUTE OF ACCESS WITHDRAWN.

Site Reference Number:- (as allocated by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine)	T12 / 409 A

Appellant's particular interest in the outcome of the appeal:

I AM THE FULL OWNER OF LANDS IN MAGHERAROARTY. MY LANDS ARE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY AND ADJOINING THE FORESHORE OF BALLYNESS BAY. [FOLIO: DL18354]
I INTEND TO MAINTAIN MY RIGHT, AS FULL OWNER OF THE LAND, OVER THE USE OF THAT LAND.
[SEE COPY ATTACHED. FOLIO: DL18354]

Outline the grounds of appeal (and, if necessary, on additional page(s) give full grounds of the appeal and the reasons, considerations and arguments on which they are based):

I HAVE NEVER BEEN ASKED TO GIVE ANY RIGHT OF ACCESS OR PASSAGE ACROSS THE LAND OUTLINED IN THE DOCOMENT 'THE FINAL APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT CONCLUSION STATEMENT BY THE LICENCING AUTHORITY' DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (FIGURE 1.1).
IF ASKED TO DO SO, I WILL CONSIDER THE REQUEST IN CONSULTATION WITH MY SOLICITOR.
PLEASE ALSO SEE ATACHED REFERENCES TO CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES. (14MAY 2014).

Signed by appellant: _____ Date: 29/12/2019

Please note that this form will only be accepted by REGISTERED POST or handed in to the ALAB offices

Fees must be received by the closing date for receipt of appeals

This notice should be completed under each heading and duly signed by the appellant and be accompanied by such documents, particulars or information relating to the appeal as the appellant considers necessary or appropriate and specifies in the Notice.

DATA PROTECTION – the data collected for this purpose will be held by ALAB only as long as there is a business need to do so and may include publication on the ALAB website

Please forward completed form to: Aquaculture Licences Appeals Board, Kilminchy Court, Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co. Laois. Tel: (057) 8631912 Email: info@alab.ie

Extracts from Act

40.—(1) A person aggrieved by a decision of the Minister on an application for an aquaculture licence or by the revocation or amendment of an aquaculture licence may, before the expiration of a period of one month beginning on the date of publication in accordance with this Act of that decision, or the notification to the person of the revocation or amendment, appeal to the Board against the decision, revocation or amendment, by serving on the Board a notice of appeal.

(2) A notice of appeal shall be served—

(*a*) by sending it by **registered post** to the Board,

(*b*) **by leaving it at the office of the Board**, during normal office hours, with a person who is apparently an employee of the Board, or

(*c*) by such other means as may be prescribed.

(3) The Board shall not consider an appeal notice of which is received by it later than the expiration of the period referred to in subsection (1)

41.—(1) For an appeal under *section 40* to be valid, the notice of appeal shall—

(*a*) be in writing,

(*b*) state the name and address of the appellant,

(*c*) state the subject matter of the appeal,

(*d*) state the appellant's particular interest in the outcome of the appeal,

(*e*) state in full the grounds of the appeal and the reasons, considerations and arguments on which they are based, and

(*f*) **be accompanied by such fee**, if any, as may be payable in respect of such an appeal in accordance with regulations under *section 63*, and

shall be accompanied by such documents, particulars or other information relating to the appeal as the appellant considers necessary or appropriate.

Application Number: P2015LR074358D

The Property Registration Authority
An tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine

Folio: DL18354

MY PROPERTY OUTLINED IN RED.

This map should be read in conjunction with the folio.

Registry maps are based on OSi topographic mapping. Where registry maps are printed at a scale that is larger than the OSi published scale, accuracy is limited to that of the orignial OSi map scale.

For details of the terms of use and limitations as to scale, accuracy and other conditions relating to Land Registry maps, see www.prai.ie.

(centre-line of parcel(s) edged)

Freehold

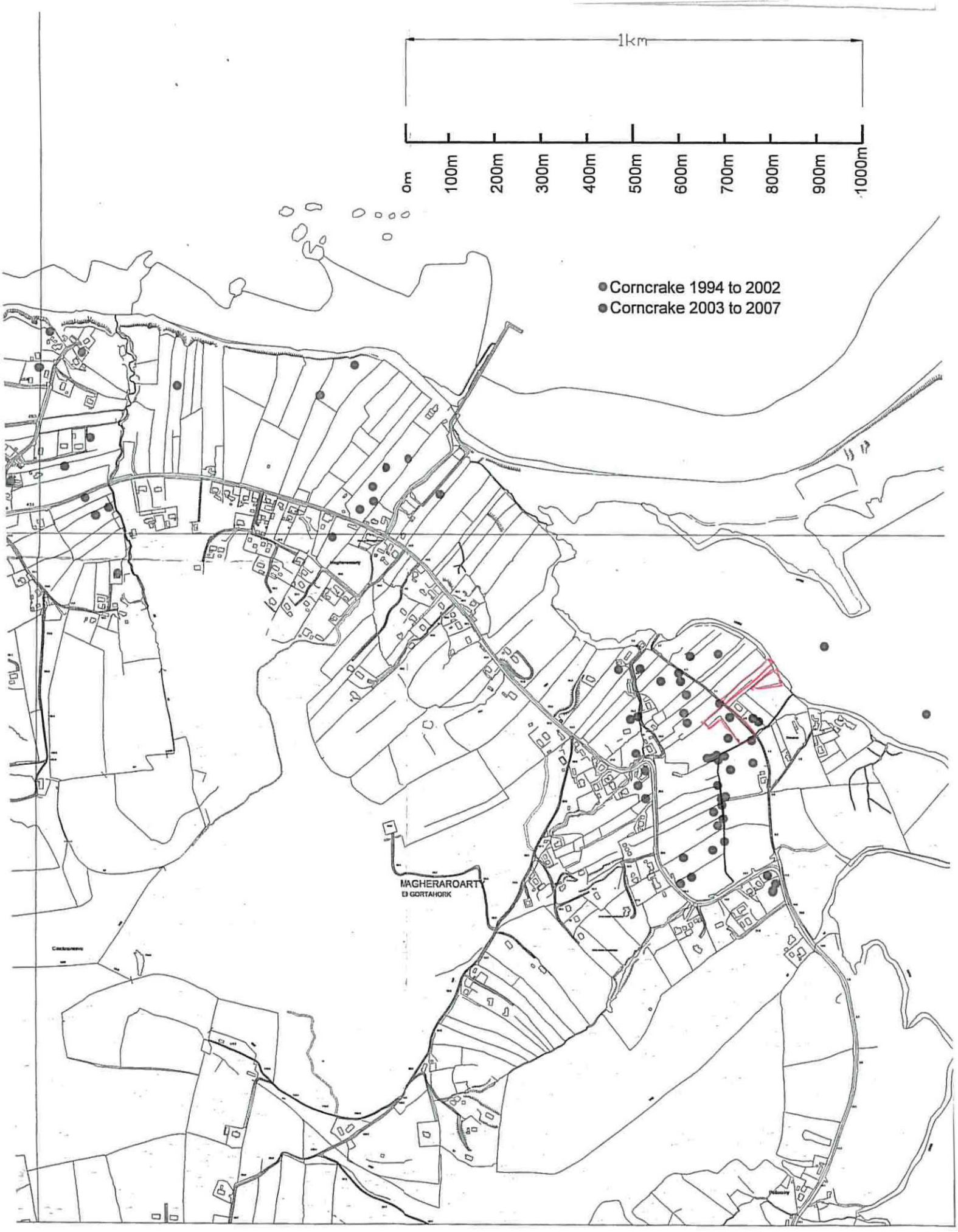
Leasehold

SubLeasehold

Burdens (may not all be represented on map)

- Right of Way / Wayleave
- Turbary
- Pipeline
- Well
- Pump
- Septic Tank
- Soak Pit

A full list of burdens and their symbology can be found at:


1km
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400m
500m
600m
700m
800m
900m
1000m
Corncrake 1994 to 2002
Corncrake 2003 to 2007
MAGHERAROART
BI GORTAHORK

ISSN 2009-4086

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Ballyness Bay SAC 001090

An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta
Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

National Parks and Wildlife Service,
Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht,

7 Ely Place, Dublin 2, Ireland.

Web: www.npws.ie
E-mail: nature.conservation@ahg.gov.ie

Citation:

NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives: Ballyness Bay SAC 001090. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Series Editor: Rebecca Jeffrey
ISSN 2009-4086

Introduction

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

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

A site-specific conservation objective aims to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at that site.

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

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

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

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

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

Notes/Guidelines:

1. The targets given in these conservation objectives are based on best available information at the time of writing. As more information becomes available, targets for attributes may change. These will be updated periodically, as necessary.
2. An appropriate assessment based on these conservation objectives will remain valid even if the targets are subsequently updated, providing they were the most recent objectives available when the assessment was carried out. It is essential that the date and version are included when objectives are cited.
3. Assessments cannot consider an attribute in isolation from the others listed for that habitat or species, or for other habitats and species listed for that site. A plan or project with an apparently small impact on one attribute may have a significant impact on another.
4. Please note that the maps included in this document do not necessarily show the entire extent of the habitats and species for which the site is listed. This should be borne in mind when appropriate assessments are being carried out.
5. When using these objectives, it is essential that the relevant backing/supporting documents are consulted, particularly where instructed in the targets or notes for a particular attribute.

Qualifying Interests

** indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive*

001090	Ballyness Bay SAC
1013	Geyer's Whorl Snail *Vertigo geyeri*
1130	Estuaries
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes)
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)*
2190	Humid dune slacks

Please note that this SAC overlaps with Falcarragh to Meenlaragh SPA (004149) and adjoins Horn Head and Rinclevan SAC (000147). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping and adjacent sites as appropriate.

Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications

Supporting documents, NPWS reports and publications are available for download from: www.npws.ie/Publications

NPWS Documents

Year :	2006
Title :	A survey of intertidal mudflats and sandflats in Ireland
Author :	Aquafact
Series :	Unpublished report to NPWS
Year :	2009
Title :	Coastal Monitoring Project 2004-2006
Author :	Ryle, T.; Murray, A.; Connolly, K.; Swann, M.
Series :	Unpublished report to NPWS
Year :	2011
Title :	Monitoring and condition assessment of populations of *Vertigo geyeri*, *Vertigo angustior* and *Vertigo moulinsiana* in Ireland
Author :	Moorkens, E.A.; Killeen, I.J.
Series :	Irish Wildlife Manual No. 55
Year :	2013
Title :	Monitoring survey of Annex I sand dune habitats in Ireland
Author :	Delaney, A.; Devaney, F.M.; Martin, J.R.; Barron, S.J.
Series :	Irish Wildlife Manual No. 75
Year :	2014
Title :	Ballyness Bay SAC (site code: 1090) Conservation objectives supporting document- coastal habitats V1
Author :	NPWS
Series :	Conservation objectives supporting document
Year :	2014
Title :	Ballyness Bay SAC (site code: 1090) Conservation objectives supporting document- marine habitats V1
Author :	NPWS
Series :	Conservation objectives supporting document

Other References

Year :	2012
Title :	Intertidal benthic survey of Ballyness Bay SAC
Author :	MERC
Series :	Unpublished report to the Marine Institute and NPWS
Year :	2012
Title :	Subtidal benthic survey of Ballyness Bay SAC
Author :	MERC
Series :	Unpublished report to the Marine Institute and NPWS

Spatial data sources

Year :	Interpolated 2014
Title :	Intertidal surveys 2006, 2011; subtidal survey 2011
GIS Operations :	Polygon feature classes from marine community types base data sub-divided based on interpolation of marine survey data. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used For :	1130, 1140, marine community types (maps 3, 4 and 5)
Year :	2005
Title :	OSi Discovery series vector data
GIS Operations :	High water mark (HWM) and low water mark (LWM) polyline feature classes converted into polygon feature classes and combined; EU Annex I Saltmarsh and Coastal data erased out if present
Used For :	Marine community types base data (map 5)
Year :	2009
Title :	Coastal Monitoring Project 2004-2006. Version 1
GIS Operations :	QIs selected; clipped to SAC boundary; overlapping regions with Saltmarsh CO data investigated and resolved with expert opinion used
Used For :	2110, 2120, 2130, 2190 (map 6)
Year :	2013
Title :	Sand Dune Monitoring Project 2011. Version 1
GIS Operations :	QIs selected; clipped to SAC boundary; overlapping regions with Saltmarsh CO data investigated and resolved with expert opinion used
Used For :	2110, 2120, 2130, 2190 (map 6)
Year :	2014
Title :	NPWS rare and threatened species database
GIS Operations :	Dataset created from spatial references in database records. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used For :	1013 (map 6)

1130 Estuaries

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Estuaries in Ballyness Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 3	Habitat area was estimated as 15ha by mapping extent using OSi data and expert judgement
Community distribution	Hectares	Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Coarse sediment to sandy mud with oligochaetes and polychaetes community complex; Mobile sand community complex. See map 5	Based on intertidal surveys undertaken in 2006 (Aquafact, 2006) and 2011 MERC (2012) and a subtidal survey undertaken in 2011 (MERC, 2012). See marine habitats supporting document for further information

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in Ballyness Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 4	Habitat area was estimated as 690ha using OSi data
Community distribution	Hectares	Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Coarse sediment to sandy mud with oligochaetes and polychaetes community complex; Mobile sand community complex. See map 5	Based on intertidal surveys undertaken in 2006 (Aquafact, 2006) and 2011 MERC (2012). See marine habitats supporting document for further information

2110 Embryonic shifting dunes

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Embryonic shifting dunes in Ballyness Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. Dooey - 4.81ha, Ballyness - 2.26ha. See map 6	Based on data from the Coastal Monitoring Project (CMP) (Ryle et al., 2009) and Sand Dunes Monitoring Project (SDM) (Delaney et al., 2013). Habitat is very difficult to measure in view of its dynamic nature. It was recorded at two sub-sites, giving a total estimated area of 7.07ha. Accretion was noted from the western end of Ballyness. Embryo dune habitat is restricted to the northern tip of the spit at Dooey. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline or change, subject to natural processes. See map 6 for known distribution	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply	Presence/absence of physical barriers	Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	Dunes are naturally dynamic systems that require continuous supply and circulation of sand. Physical barriers can lead to fossilisation or over-stabilisation of dunes, as well as beach starvation resulting in increased rates of erosion. At Dooey, the extension of the pier and carpark through reclamation from the sea is likely to modify sea currents and appears to be impacting on western side of spit where the dune face is steep (Ryle et al. 2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	Based on data from Gaynor (2008), Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). At Dooey and Ballyness there are transitions from sand dunes to saltmarsh habitats. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: plant health of foredune grasses	Percentage cover	More than 95% of sand couch grass (*Elytrigia juncea*) and/or lyme grass (*Leymus arenarius*) should be healthy (i.e. green plant parts above ground and flowering heads present)	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities	Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops	Maintain the presence of species-poor communities with typical species: sand couch grass (*Elytrigia juncea*) and/or lyme grass (*Leymus arenarius*)	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage cover	Negative indicator species (including non-native species) to represent less than 5% cover	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Negative indicators include non-native species, species indicative of changes in nutrient status and species not considered characteristic of the habitat. Sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) should be absent or effectively controlled. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes)

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes') in Ballyness Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. For sub-sites mapped: Dooey-8.98ha; Ballyness - 14.15ha. See map 6	Based on data from the Coastal Monitoring Project (CMP) (Ryle et al., 2009) and Sand Dunes Monitoring Project (SDM) (Delaney et al., 2013). Habitat was mapped at two sub-sites to give a total estimated area of 23.13ha. Habitat is very difficult to measure in view of its dynamic nature. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes. See map 6 for known distribution	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply	Presence/ absence of physical barriers	Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	Dunes are naturally dynamic systems that require continuous supply and circulation of sand. Marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) reproduces vegetatively and requires constant accretion of fresh sand to maintain active growth encouraging further accretion. At Dooey, the extension of the pier and carpark through reclamation from the sea is likely to modify sea currents and appears to be impacting on western side of spit where the dune face is steep (Ryle et al. 2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	Based on data from Gaynor (2008), Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). At Dooey and Ballyness there are transitions from sand dunes to saltmarsh habitats. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: plant health of dune grasses	Percentage cover	More than 95% of marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) and/or lyme-grass (*Leymus arenarius*) should be healthy (i.e. green plant parts above ground and flowering heads present)	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities	Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops	Maintain the presence of species-poor communities dominated by marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) and/or lyme-grass (*Leymus arenarius*)	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage cover	Negative indicator species (including non-natives) to represent less than 5% cover	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Negative indicators include non-native species; species indicative of changes in nutrient status and species not considered characteristic of the habitat. Sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) should be absent or effectively controlled. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') in Ballyness Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. For sub-sites mapped: Dooey - 97.04ha; Ballyness - 90.95ha. See map 6	Based on data from the Coastal Monitoring Project (CMP) (Ryle et al., 2009) and Sand Dunes Monitoring Project (SMP) (Delaney et al., 2013). Habitat mapped at two sub-sites to give a total estimated area of 187.99ha. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes. See map 6 for known distribution	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Fixed dune habitat is extensive at both Dooey and Ballyness. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply	Presence/ absence of physical barriers	Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Physical barriers can lead to fossilisation or over-stabilisation of dunes, as well as beach starvation resulting in increased rates of erosion. At Dooey, the extension of the pier and carpark through reclamation from the sea is likely to modify sea currents and appears to be impacting on western side of spit where the dune face is steep (Ryle et al. 2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). At Dooey and Ballyness there are transitions from sand dunes to saltmarsh habitats. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: bare ground	Percentage cover	Bare ground should not exceed 10% of fixed dune habitat, subject to natural processes	Based on data from Gaynor (2008) Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: sward height	Centimetres	Maintain structural variation within sward	Based on data from Gaynor (2008), Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). At Ballyness, the high fixed dunes on the seaward side are fenced to exclude grazers resulting in rank vegetation; elsewhere, fixed dune habitat is grazed by cattle, sheep and rabbits. The majority of the Dooey site is rank and undergrazed. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities	Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops	Maintain range of sub-communities with typical species listed in Delaney et al. (2013)	Based on data from Gaynor (2008), Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details.
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage cover	Negative indicator species (including non-natives) to represent less than 5% cover	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Negative indicators include non-native species, species indicative of changes in nutrient status and species not considered characteristic of the habitat. Sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) should be absent or effectively controlled. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: scrub/trees	Percentage cover	No more than 5% cover or under control	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

2190 Humid dune slacks

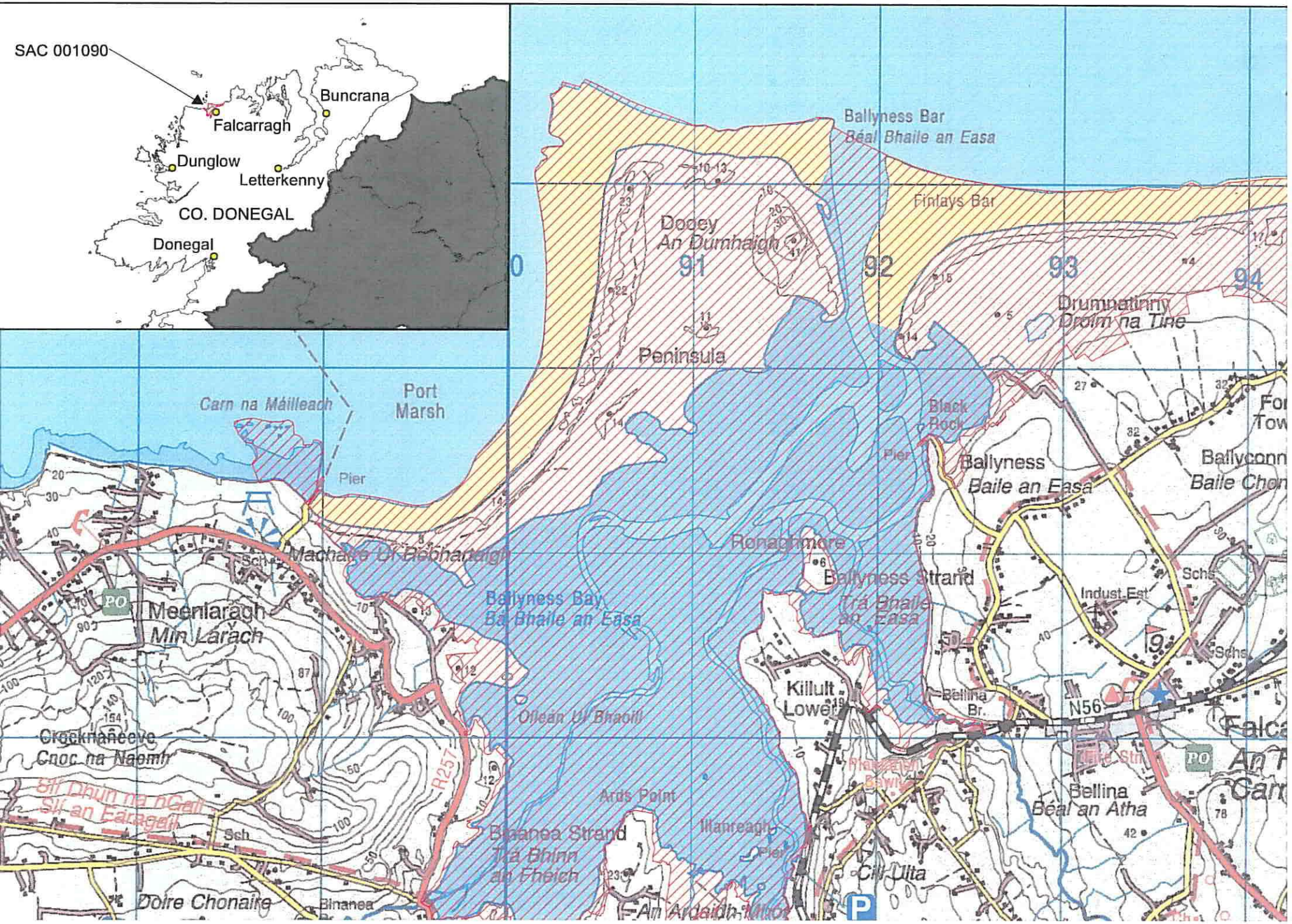
To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Humid dune slacks in Ballyness Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. For sub-site mapped: Ballyness - 13.87ha. See map 6	Based on data from the Coastal Monitoring Project (CMP) (Ryle et al., 2009) and Sand Dunes Monitoring Project (SDM) (Delaney et al., 2013). Habitat was mapped at one sub-site, giving a total estimated area of 13.87ha. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes. See map 6 for known distribution	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Dune slacks were only recorded at Ballyness. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply	Presence/ absence of physical barriers	Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	Physical barriers can lead to fossilisation or over-stabilisation of dunes, as well as beach starvation, resulting in increased rates of erosion. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: hydrological and flooding regime	Water table levels; groundwater fluctuations (metres)	Maintain natural hydrological regime	Based on data from Gaynor (2008), Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). At Ballyness, there are transitions from sand dunes into saltmarsh habitats. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: bare ground	Percentage cover	Bare ground should not exceed 5% of dune slack habitat, with the exception of pioneer slacks which can have up to 20% bare ground	Based on data from Gaynor (2008), Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). At Ballyness, the dune slacks are grazed by cattle, sheep and rabbits, though no damage was noted to the habitat. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: vegetation height	Centimetres	Maintain structural variation within sward	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities	Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops	Maintain range of sub-communities with typical species listed in Delaney et al. (2013)	Based on data from from Gaynor (2008), Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: cover of *Salix repens*	Percentage cover	Maintain less than 40% cover of creeping willow (*Salix repens*)	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Cover of creeping willow (*Salix repens*) needs to be maintained through an appropriate grazing regime, which prevents the development of a coarse, rank vegetation cover. At Ballyness, the slack supports *Salix repens* throughout, but it is not dominant. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage cover	Negative indicator species (including non-natives) to represent less than 5% cover	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). Negative indicators include non-native species, species indicative of changes in nutrient status and species not considered characteristic of the habitat. Sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) should be absent or effectively controlled. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: scrub/trees	Percentage cover	No more than 5% cover or under control	Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009) and Delaney et al. (2013). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

1013 Geyer's Whorl Snail *Vertigo geyeri*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Geyer's Whorl Snail in Ballyness Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: occupied sites	Number	No decline. There is one known site for this species in this SAC within the 1km square B9233. See map 6	From Moorkens and Killeen (2011) (site code VgCAM10)
Presence on transect	Occurrence	Adult or sub-adult snails are present in at least two of the four samples taken from optimal or sub-optimal habitat on the transect	Transect established as part of condition assessment monitoring at this site (Moorkens and Killeen, 2011). See habitat extent target below for definition of optimal and sub-optimal habitat
Abundance on transect	Number per sample	At least two samples on the transect should have more than 20 individuals	From Moorkens and Killeen (2011)
Transect habitat quality	Metres	17m of habitat along the first 45m of the transect is classed as optimal and at least 34m is classed as optimal or sub-optimal habitat	From Moorkens and Killeen (2011). See habitat extent target below for definition of optimal and sub-optimal habitat
Transect optimal wetness	Metres	Soils, at time of sampling, are saturated (optimal wetness) for at least 24m of the first 45m of the transect	From Moorkens and Killeen (2011)
Habitat extent	Hectares	0.4-0.5ha of the site optimal and sub-optimal habitat mosaic. Optimal habitat is defined as flushed fen grassland with sward lawns 10-30cm tall, containing species such as yellow sedge (*Carex viridula*), marsh horsetail (*Equisetum palustre*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*), bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and the mosses *Drepanocladus revolvens* and *Campylium stellatum*. During sampling the water table should be between 0 and 5cm of the soil surface, but not above ground level. Sub-optimal grassland is defined as having same vegetation composition as optimal habitat but including meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*), and either vegetation height is less than 5cm or greater than 30cm; or the water table is below 5cm or ground is flooded at the time of sampling	From Moorkens and Killeen (2011)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Ballyness Bar
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Finlays Bar
Doocy
An Dumhaigh
91
92
93
94
Drumnatinny
Droim na Tine
Peninsula
Carn na Máilleach
Port
Marsh
Pier
Black
Rock
Pier
Ballyness
Baile an Easa
Machaire Uí Bheibhneagh
Ronaghmore
Ballyness Strand
Trá Bhaile
an Easa
Ballyness Bay
Bá Bhaile an Easa
Meenlaragh
Min Larach
Indust. Est
Killult
Lower
Bellina
Br.
N56
Oilean Uí Bhaoill
Crocknaneeve
Cnoc na Naomh
R257
Ards Point
Illanreagh
Pier
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Doire Chonaire
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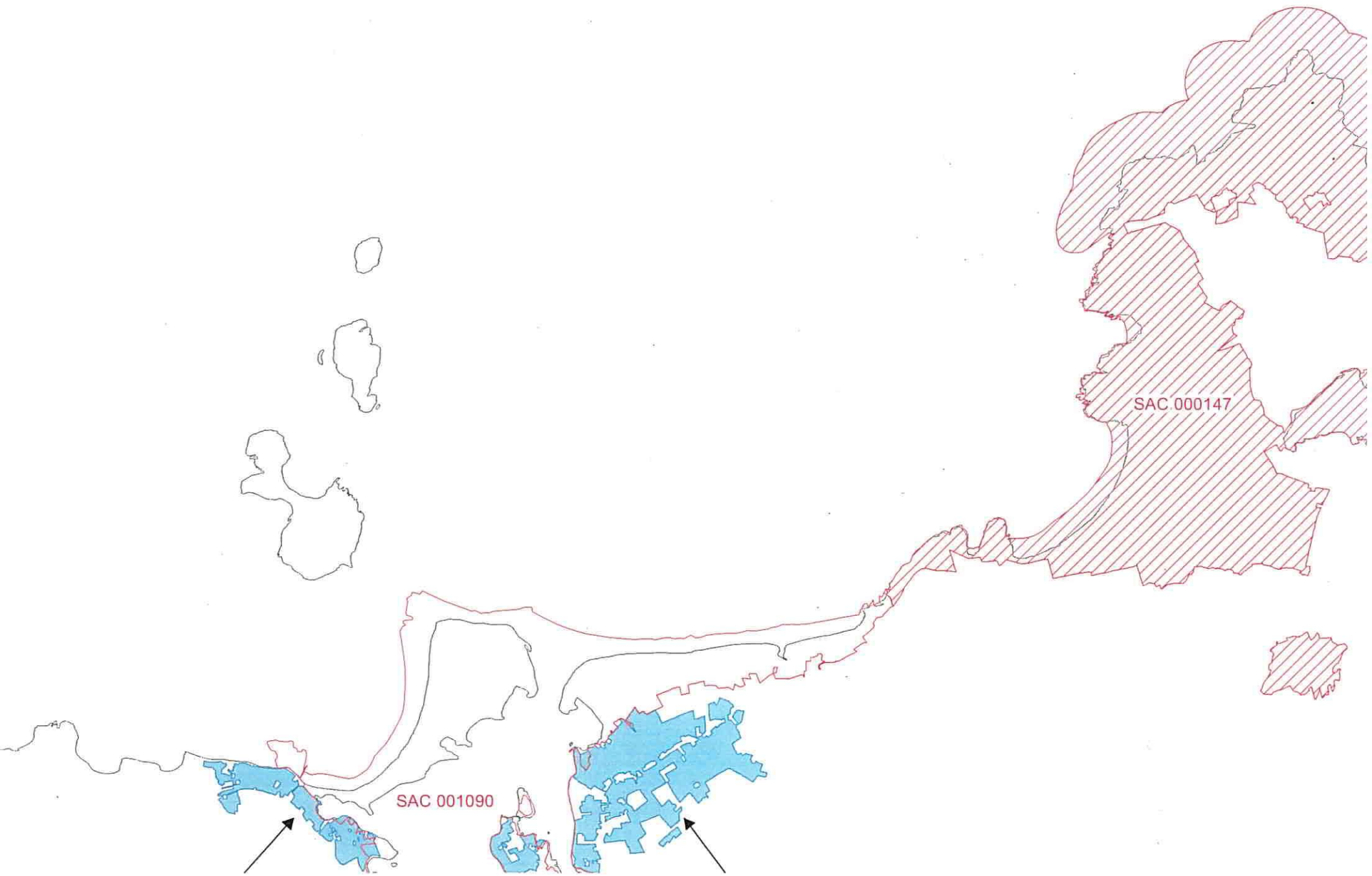
An Ardaidh Mhór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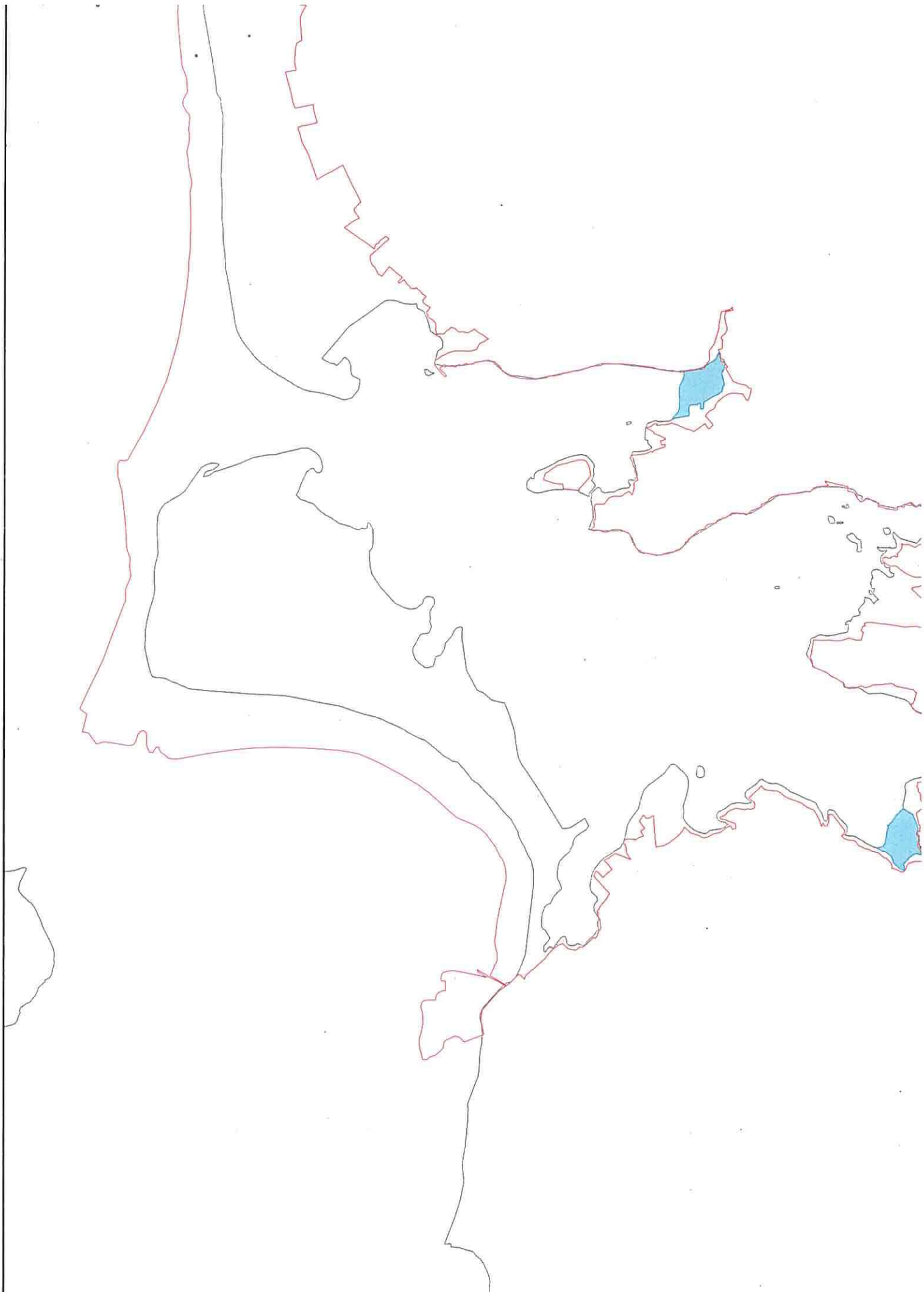

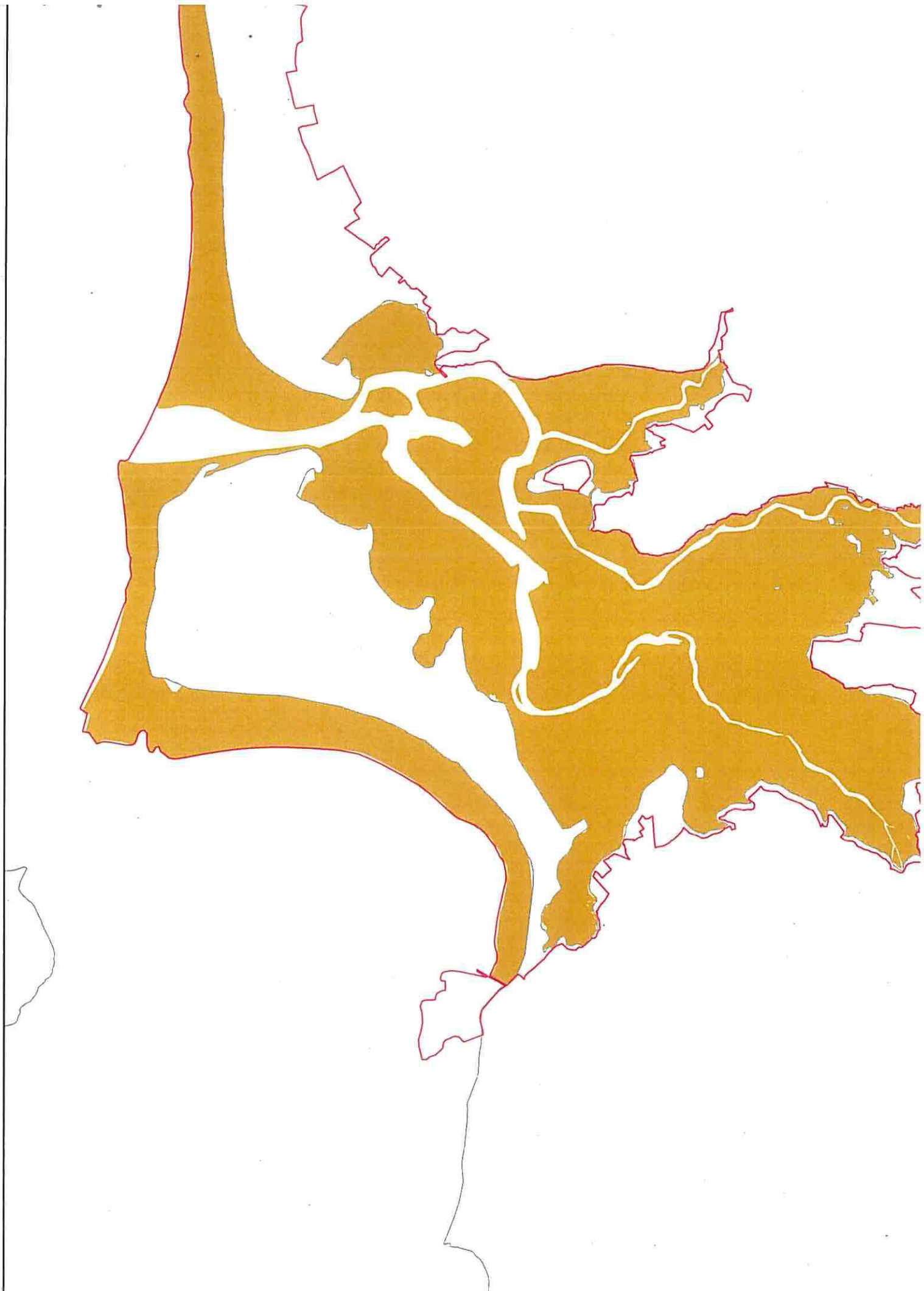

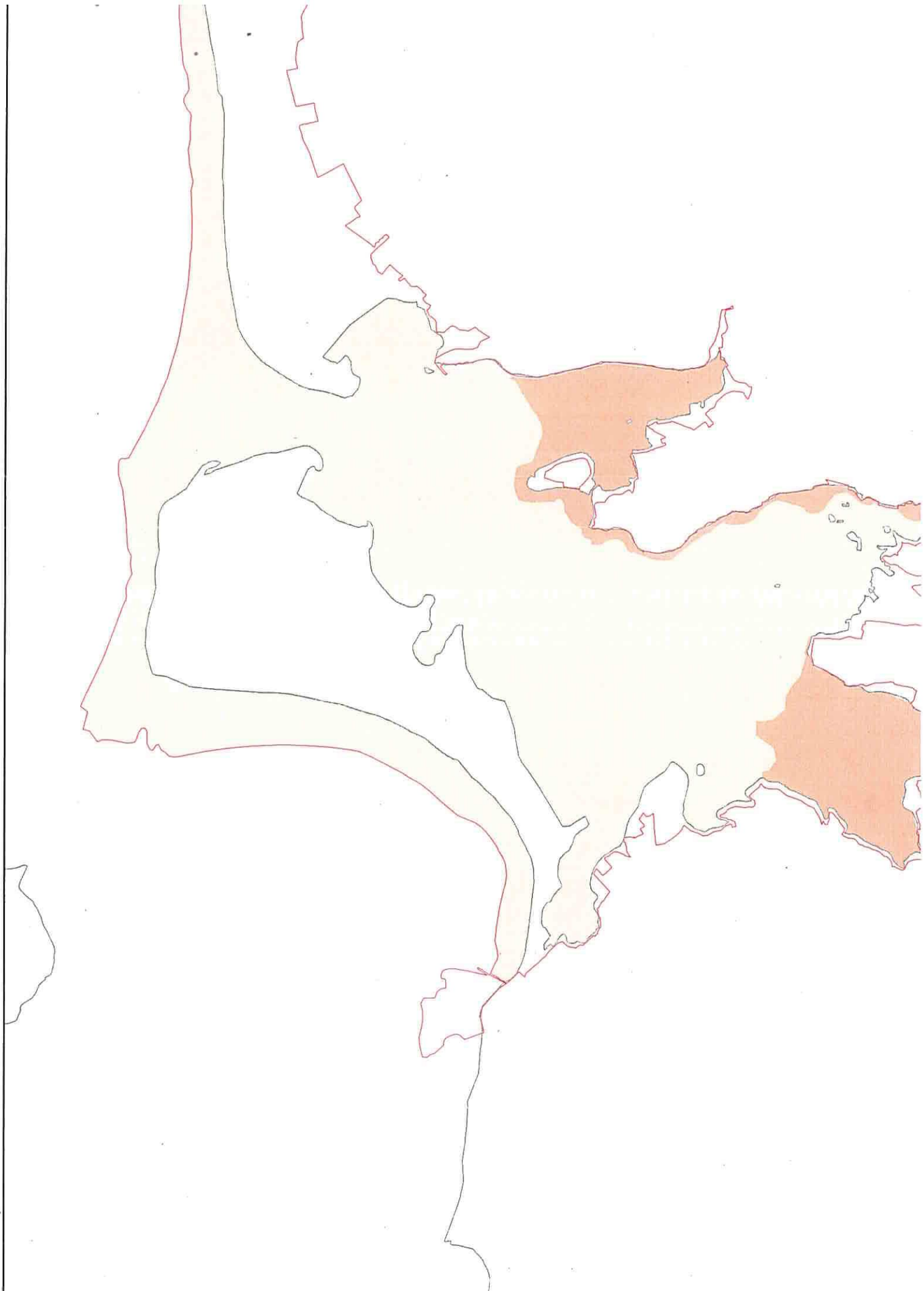

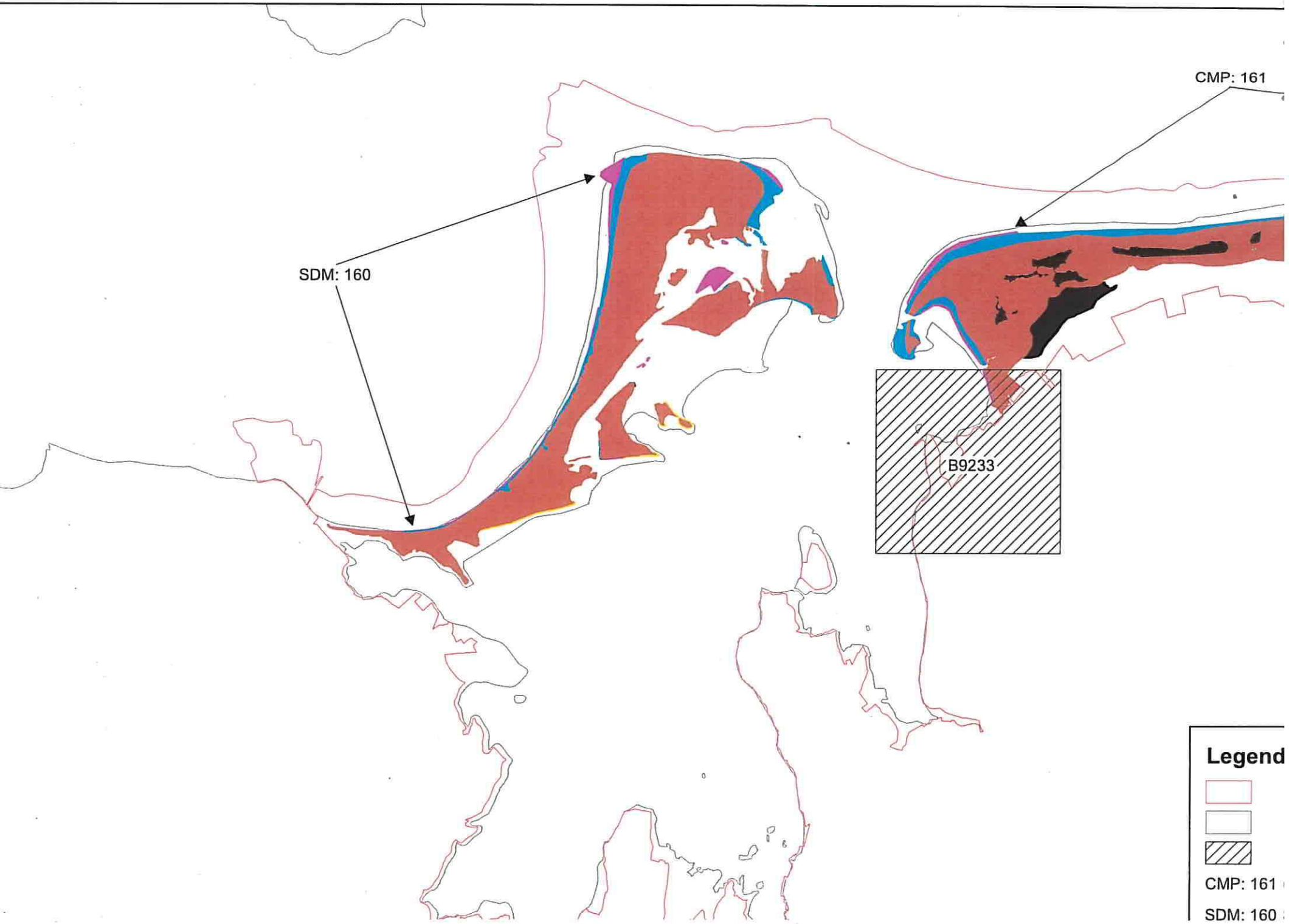
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