



LOUTH COUNTY COUNCIL

NATURA IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR

**PROPOSED COASTAL PROTECTION WORKS,
BALLYNAMONY (MURPHY), BALLAGAN, GREENORE,
Co. LOUTH**

VOLUME II. APPENDICES

9th January 2024

DOCUMENT ISSUE STATUS

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX No.	APPENDIX DESCRIPTION
1	Appropriate Assessment Screening Report Summary
2	Desk Study Information on Topsoils, Subsoils, Geology, Hydrogeology, Hydrology, Borehole Drilling Data & Historical mapping from EPA, NIEA GSI, NIGSI, OSI, WWW.CATCHMENT.IE
3	Special Areas of Protection Information Carlingford Lough SPA [004078] Carlingford Shore SAC [002306]

APPENDIX 1

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT SUMMARY

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT SUMMARY

According to the guidelines as laid by NPWS (2009), Appropriate Assessment Screening is the process that addresses and records the reasoning and conclusions in relation to the first two tests of Article 6(3):

*‘ i) Whether a plan or project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of the site; and
ii) Whether a plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site in view of its conservation objectives. ’*

The following is an Appropriate Assessment Screening Report Summary for the proposed Coastal Protection works at Ballagan, Greenore, County Louth. The purpose of the screening exercise is to inform the AA process in determining whether the proposed works, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have significant effects on the Natura 2000 sites within the study area and in particular on Carlingford Lough SPA (004078) and Carlingford Shore SAC (002306). If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant, or uncertain, or if the screening process becomes overly complicated, then the AA process must proceed to Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment and the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement (NIS).

Screening has been undertaken for this development in accordance with the European Commission’s Guidance on Appropriate Assessment (European Commission, 2001) which comprises the following:

- Description of the Project/Works;
- Identification of Natura 2000 sites potentially affected by the Project/Works;
- Identification and description of individual and cumulative impacts likely to result from the Project/Works;
- Assessment of the significance of the impacts identified on the conservation objectives of the site(s);
and
- Exclusion of sites where it can be objectively concluded that there will be no significant impacts on conservation objectives.

In order to determine the potential impacts, if any, of the proposed coastal works on nearby Natura 2000 sites, a screening process was completed. This process identified 8 no. different Natura 2000 sites within a 15km radius, which are designated as either as an SAC or SPA. It has been determined that two of these sites could be potentially impacted by the proposal (i.e., Carlingford Lough SPA (004078) and Carlingford Shore SAC (002306). It should be noted that the footprint of the proposed Coastal Protection Works at Ballagan is inside the boundary of both Carlingford Lough SPA (004078) and Carlingford Shore SAC (002306). As such, the proposed Coastal Protection Works are connected directly connected to the Carlingford Lough SPA (004078) and Carlingford Shore SAC (002306) which are Natura 2000 sites. There is, therefore, a potentially direct Source-Pathway-Receptor linkage between the site works and this SPA/SAC. As Carlingford Lough SPA (004078) and Carlingford Shore SAC (002306) are

dependent on water quality, a reduction in water quality or changes to local hydrology could negatively impact upon the conservation status of the sites with regard to habitat quality and size and with regard to the ecological integrity of those species occurring within it. It was determined that there is a potential risk to water quality/benthic biota within the Carlingford Lough SPA (004078) and Carlingford Shore SAC (002306) should contaminated surface water enter the foreshore as a consequence of site-based runoff or other ongoing operations. Therefore, a full Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment has been conducted for the site, with an assessment of the potential mitigation of the afore-mentioned impacts.

As a result of a European Court of Justice decision, Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May, 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an appropriate assessment of the implications for a site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site.

Given that the proposed Coastal Protection Works are within Carlingford Lough SPA (004078) and Carlingford Shore SAC (002306), and given the above ruling, although the screening process was ‘stepped through’ for this assessment, a separate AA screening report was not prepared for this development. As an alternative, this Appropriate Assessment Screening Report Summary was deemed sufficient to record the process.

A Natura Impact Statement has been prepared for the proposed Coastal Protection Works at Ballagan as required under European and Irish legislation.

APPENDIX 2

DESK STUDY INFORMATION ON TOPSOILS, SUBSOILS,
GEOLOGY, HYDROGEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY, BOREHOLE
DRILLING DATA & HISTORICAL MAPPING FROM EPA, NIEA
GSI, NIGSI, OSI, WWW.CATCHMENT.IE

B A I L Y T R A S N A

Well

415

5-428

1-350

Well

B.M. 38-6

515

Pump

B.M. 23-0

3-871

30

22

20

4-211

18-965

F.P.

21

16-187

Sand

4-951

20

L I L Y N A M O N

6-855

915

(Murphy)

475

Spring

3-874

250

20

443

4-0

Results



Keep Previous Results

Hydrometric Area	06
Hydrometric_Area	06
Hydrometric_Area_Name	Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
EU_CD	
DIST_CD	GBNIIENB
AREAKM2	2125



EXPORT



Map navigation and layer controls:

- Layers icon with a red circle containing the number 2.
- Navigation icons: home, zoom in, zoom out, full screen, and a double left arrow.
- Location pin and trash icons.

1000 m

Results



Keep Previous Results

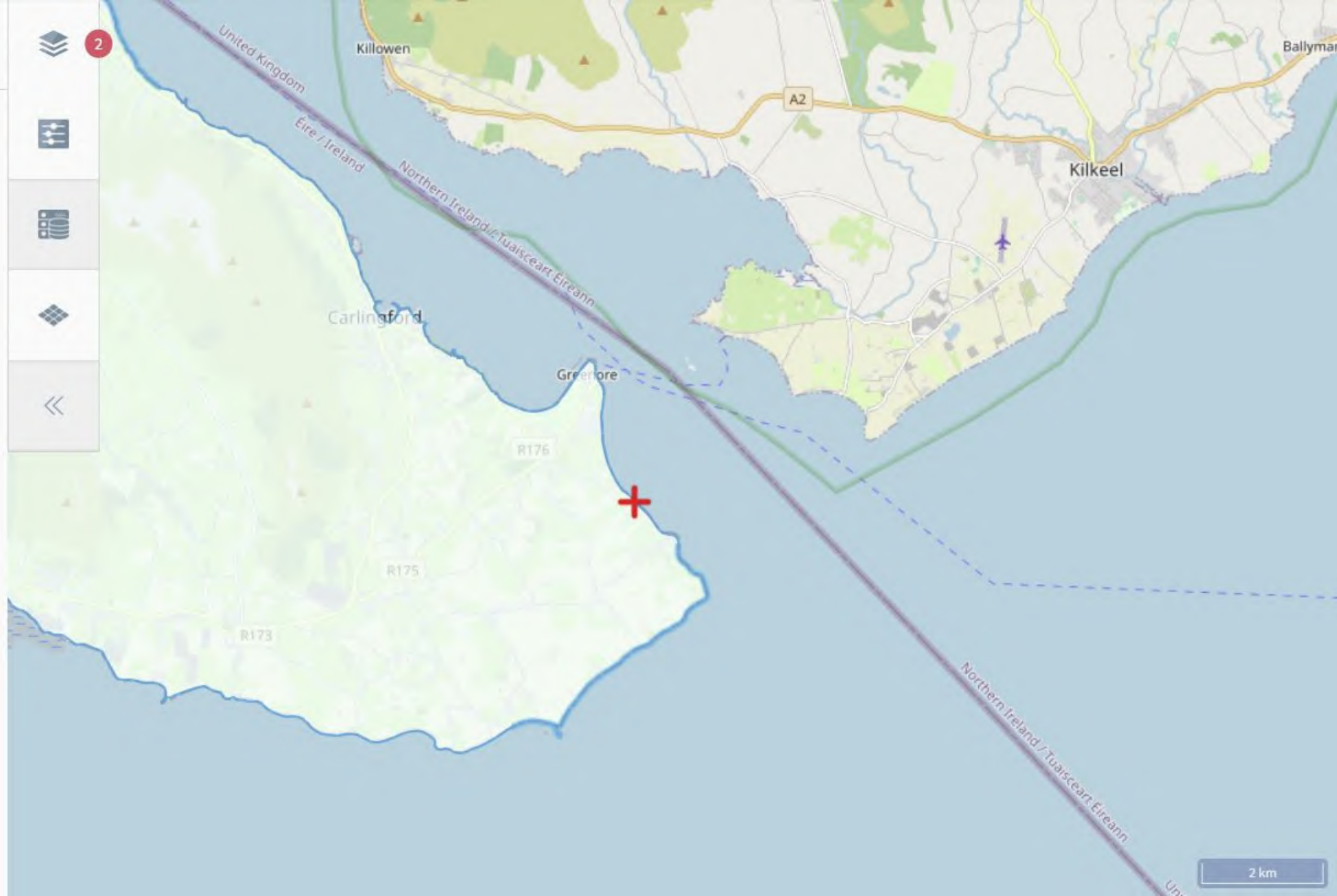
WFD SubCatchments
Big[Louth]_SC_010



Name	Big[Louth]_SC_010
Subcatchment_Id	06_9
Catchment_Id	06
CreatedOn	2015-08-23T23:00:00Z
UpdatedOn	2017-03-07T00:00:00Z
Local_Authority	LOUTH COUNTY COUNCIL



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

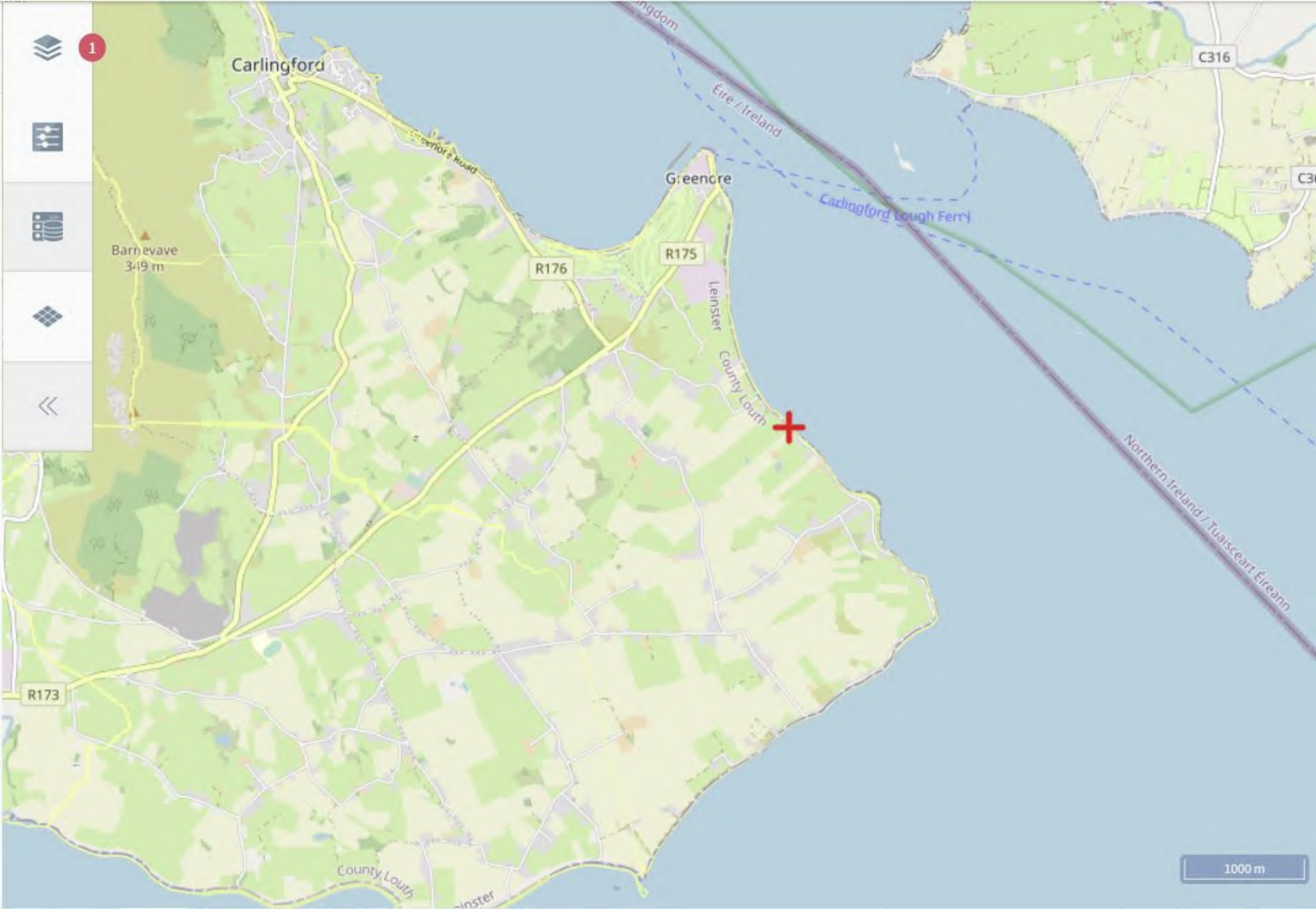
WFD River Sub Basins

GREENORE_010

NAME	GREENORE_010
EU_CD	IE_NB_06G180630
AREAKM2	16.64936311



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

Flow Network (Indicative)
IE_NB_06G180630



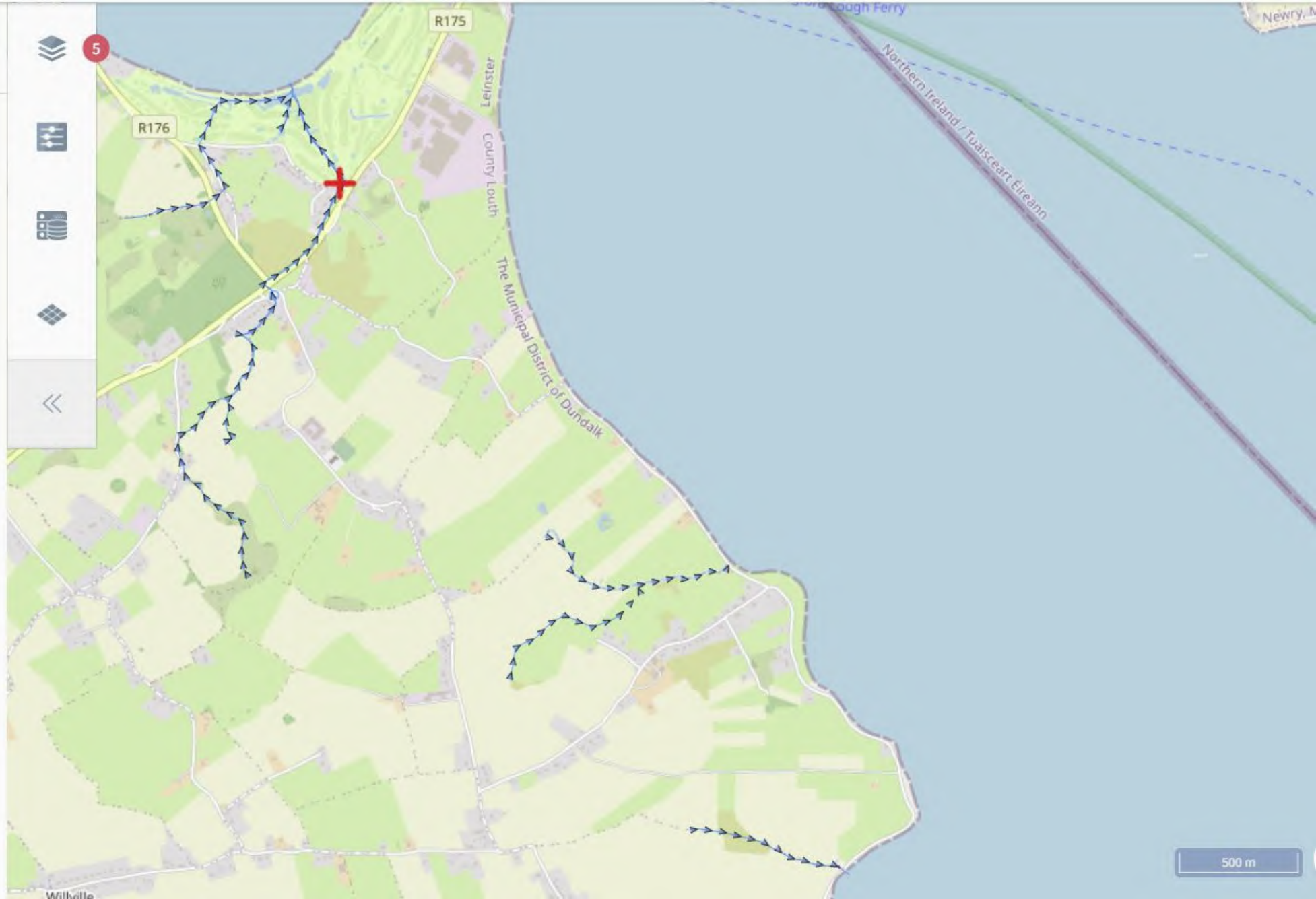
River_Waterbody_Code	IE_NB_06G180630
Segment_Code	06_290
Continua	
EPA_Name	GREENORE
EPA_Code	06G18
ORDER_	2
Lake_Waterbody_Code	
Transitional_Waterbody_Code	
Coastal_Waterbody_Code	
Segment_Length	1599.45545838



River Flow Direction
IE_NB_06G180630







EXPORT





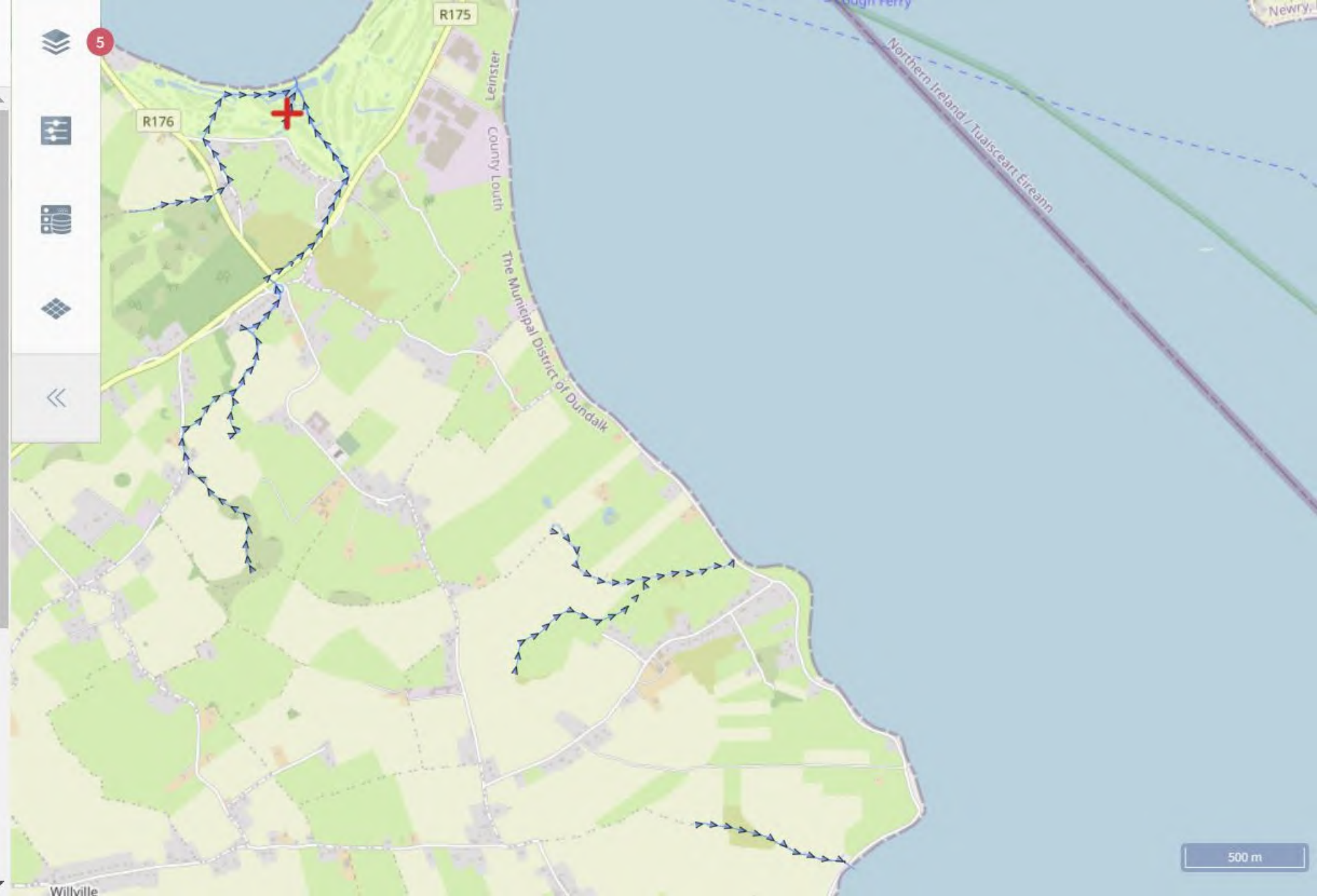
Results

Keep Previous Results

Flow Network (Indicative) IE_NB_06G180630	 
River_Waterbody_Code	IE_NB_06G180630
Segment_Code	06_88
Continua	
EPA_Name	MILLGRANGE
EPA_Code	06M42
ORDER_	1
Lake_Waterbody_Code	
Transitional_Waterbody_Code	
Coastal_Waterbody_Code	
Segment_Length	112.47886435

Flow Network (Indicative) IE_NB_06G180630	 
--	---

River Flow Direction IE_NB_06G180630	 
---	---



Results



Keep Previous Results

Flow Network (Indicative)

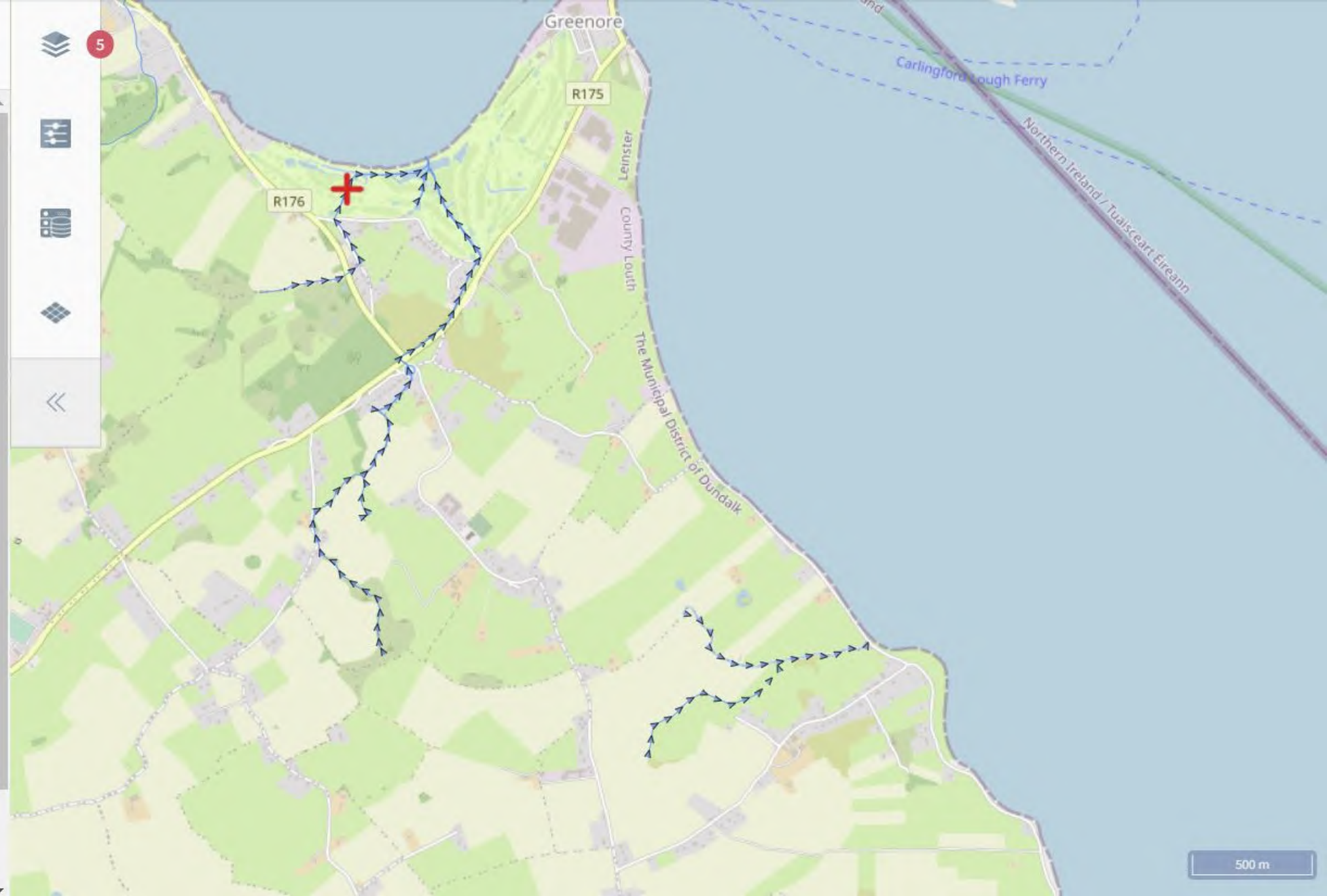
IE_NB_06G180630

River_Waterbody_Code	IE_NB_06G180630
Segment_Code	06_227
Continua	
EPA_Name	MULLATEE
EPA_Code	06M39
ORDER_	1
Lake_Waterbody_Code	
Transitional_Waterbody_Code	
Coastal_Waterbody_Code	
Segment_Length	866.88982884

River Flow Direction

River Flow Direction

IE_NB_06G180630



Results



Keep Previous Results

Flow Network (Indicative)

IE_NB_06G180630



River_Waterbody_Code IE_NB_06G180630

Segment_Code 06_659

Continua

EPA_Name BALLAGAN

EPA_Code 06B45

ORDER_ 1

Lake_Waterbody_Code

Transitional_Waterbody_Code

Coastal_Waterbody_Code

Segment_Length 785.83774225

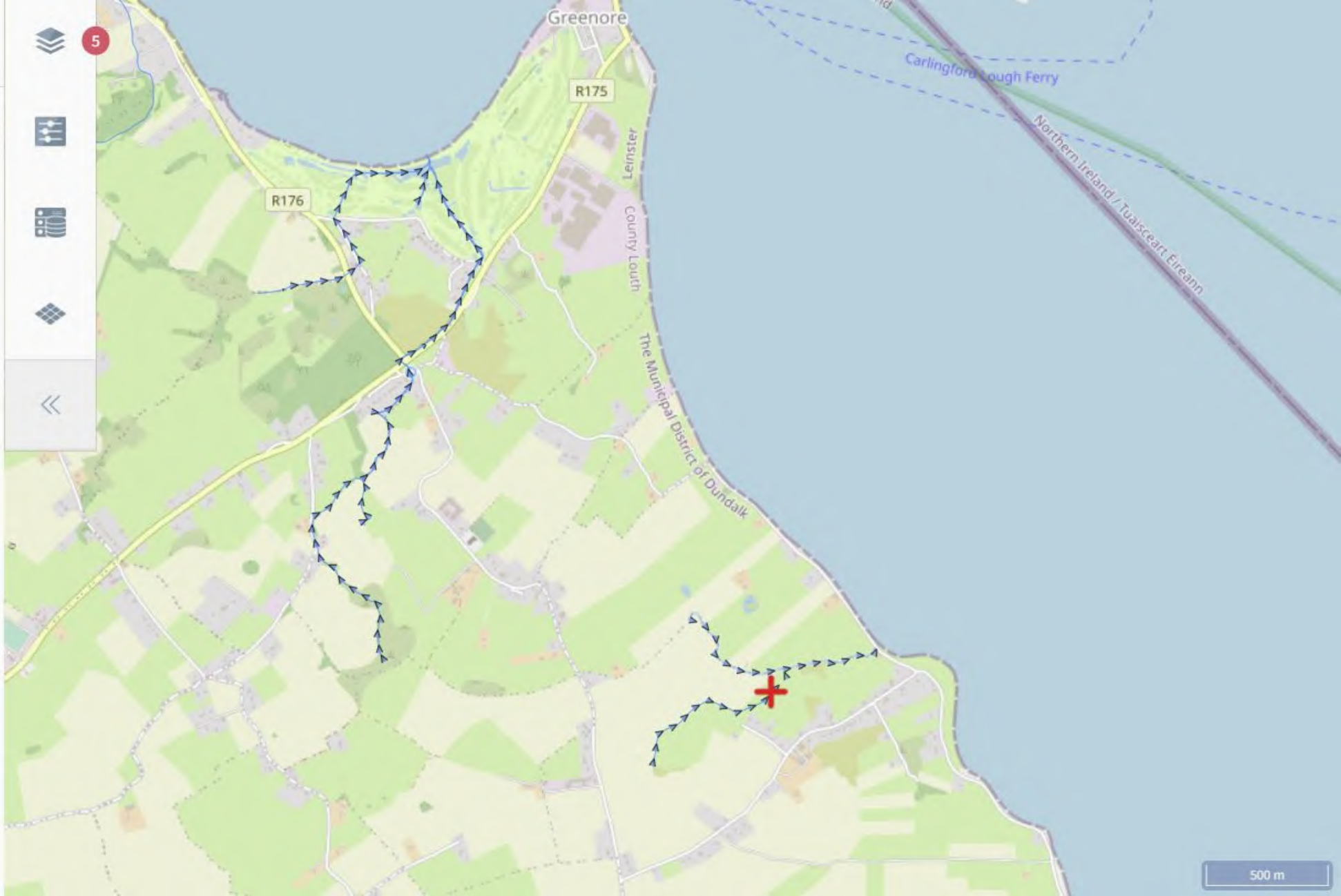


River Flow Direction

IE_NB_06G180630



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

Flow Network (Indicative)

IE_NB_06G180630



River_Waterbody_Code IE_NB_06G180630

Segment_Code 06_491

Continua

EPA_Name BALLYNAMONY 06

EPA_Code 06B48

ORDER_ 1

Lake_Waterbody_Code

Transitional_Waterbody_Code

Coastal_Waterbody_Code

Segment_Length 497.96094776

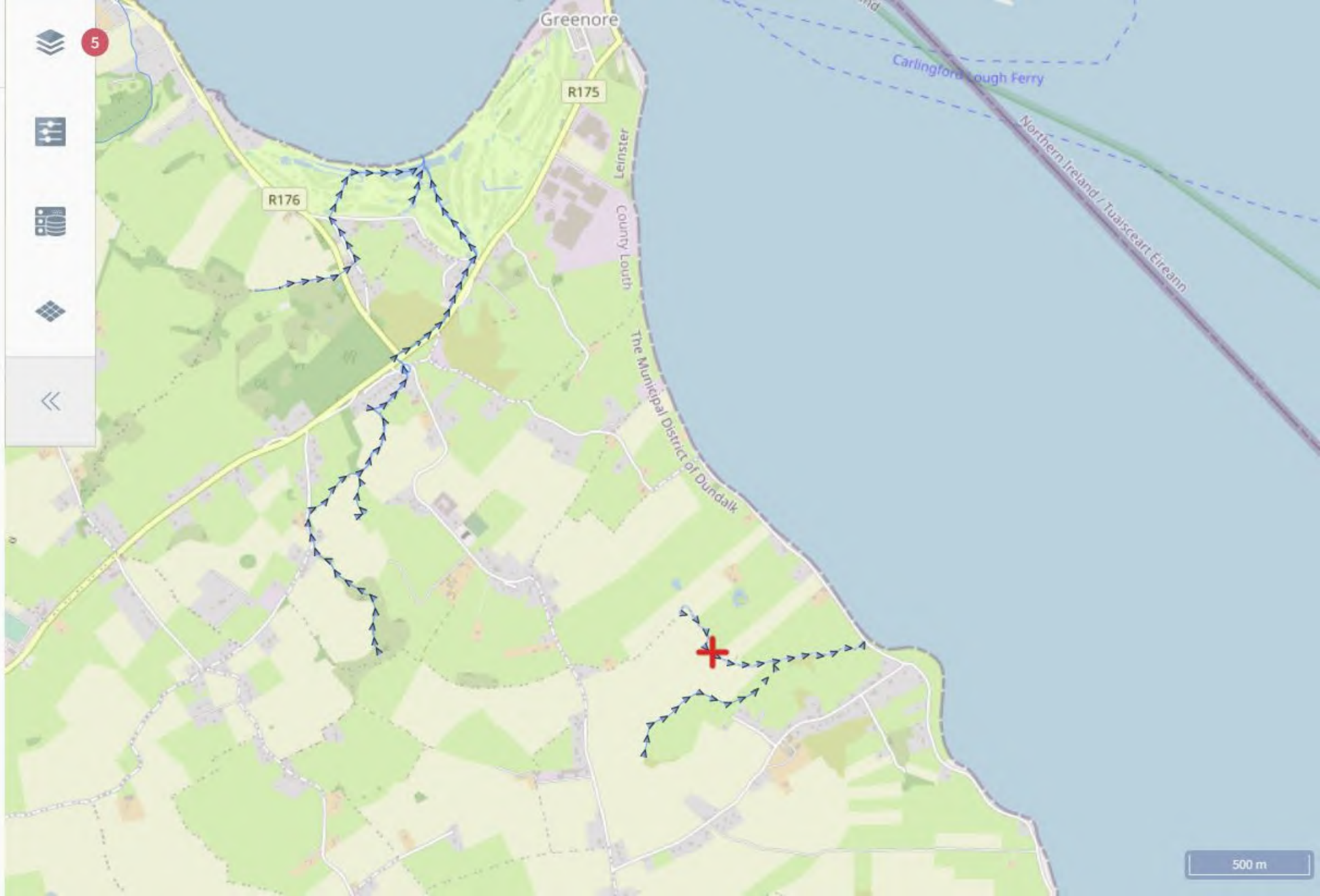


River Flow Direction

IE_NB_06G180630



EXPORT



Name: GREENORE_010
Subcatchments: [06_9 Big\[Louth\]_SC_010](#)
Latitude: 54.0171212
Cycle 1 RBD: Neagh Bann
Waterbody Category: River
Protected Area: Yes
Heavily Modified: Unknown
Area (Km²): N/A
Transboundary: No
Chemistry Data: [Download](#)

Code: IE_NB_06G180630
Catchments: [06 Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee](#)
Longitude: -6.14579
Local Authority: Louth County Council
WFD Risk: Review
High Status Objective: No
Artificial: Unknown
Length (Km): 7.42
Canal: No

[View on Map](#)


STATUS

MONITORING PROGRAMME

INPUTTING & RECEIVING WATERBODIES

TRENDS & CHARTS

SW 2016-2021

Status	Assessment Technique	Status Confidence	Value
Ecological Status or Potential	Modelling	low confidence	Poor 

Results



Keep Previous Results

River Waterbodies Risk
IE_NB_06G180630



Code	IE_NB_06G180630
Name	GREENORE_010
URL	View the Data Page
Projection	Review



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

Transitional Waterbodies Risk

IE_NB_030_0200



Code IE_NB_030_0200

Name Carlingford Lagoons

URL [View the Data Page](#)

Projection Review



River Waterbodies Risk

IE_NB_06G180630



EXPORT





Waterbody: Carlingford Lagoons



Name:	Carlingford Lagoons	Code:	IE_NB_030_0200
Catchments:	06 Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee	Longitude:	-6.14258
Latitude:	54.02733	Local Authority:	Louth County Council
Cycle 1 RBD:	Neagh Bann	WFD Risk:	Review
Waterbody Category:	Transitional	High Status Objective:	No
Protected Area:	No	Artificial:	No
Heavily Modified:	No	Length (Km):	N/A
Area (Km ²):	0.01		
Transboundary:	No		
Chemistry Data:	Download		

[View on Map](#)


STATUS

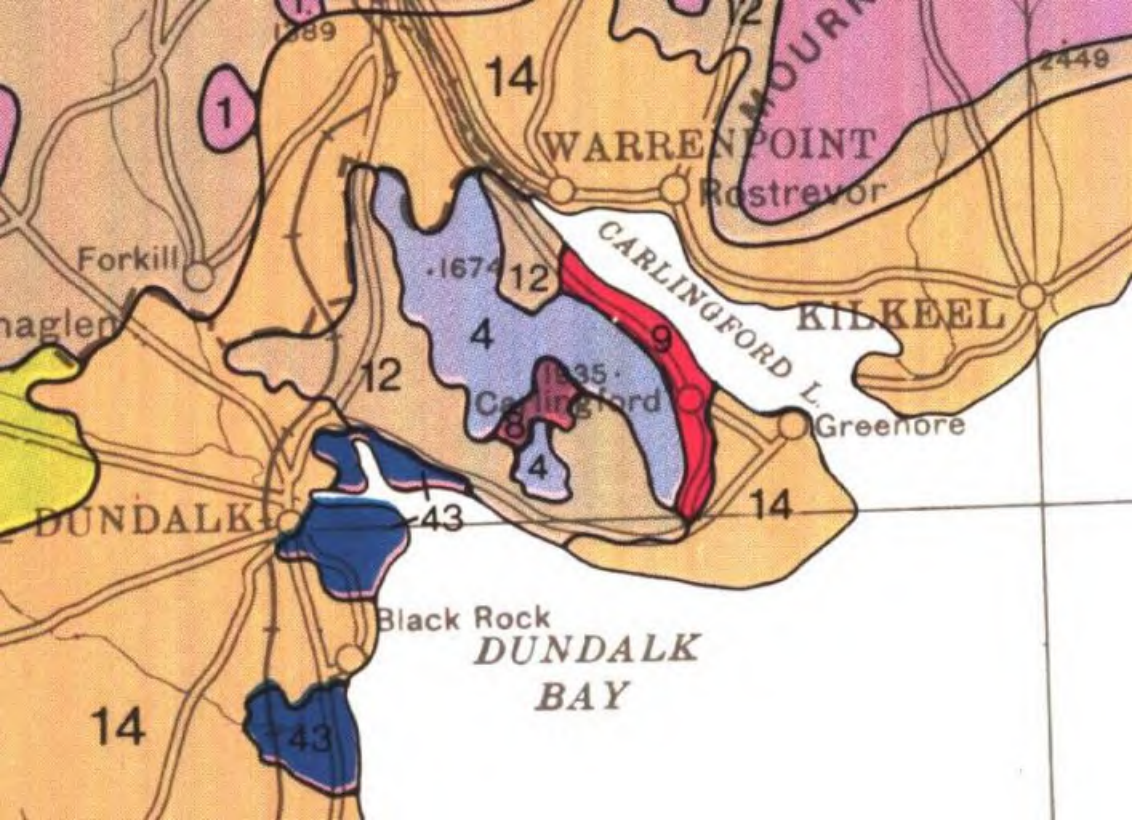
MONITORING PROGRAMME

INPUTTING & RECEIVING WATERBODIES

TRENDS & CHARTS

SW 2016-2021

Status	Assessment Technique	Status Confidence	Value
Ecological Status or Potential		no information or unknown	Unassigned 



Broad Physiographic Divisions	Soil Association			Parent Material	Per cent of total area
	Nos.	Principal Soil	Associated Soils		
Rolling Lowland	12	Acid Brown Earths (70%) (Coarse texture)	Gleys (25%) Podzols (5%)	Mostly granite or rhyolite glacial till	1.13 2.50
	13	Acid Brown Earths (70)	Grey Brown Podzolics (15) Gleys (15)	Mixed sandstone, limestone glacial till	1.69 1.40
	14	Acid Brown Earths (75)	Gleys (15) Brown Podzolics (10)	Ordovician – Silurian – Cambrian shale glacial till	4.22 4.32
	15	Brown Podzolics (60)	Acid Brown Earths (20) Gleys (20)	Sandstone, Lower Avonian shale glacial till	6.31 5.23
	16	Acid Brown Earths (90)	Gleys (5), Regosols (3), Podzols (2)	Morainic sands and gravels and blown sands	.42 .35
	17	Acid Brown Earths (90)	Gleys (5) Peaty Gleys (5)	Basalt glacial till	.02 1.35
	18	Podzols (70)	Gleys (20), Peat (10)	Sandstone, granite, mica schist glacial till	.74 .61
	19	Acid Brown Earths (70)	Gleys (15), Peaty Gleys (15)	Upper Carboniferous shale and sandstone glacial till	.77 .64
	20	Brown Podzolics (60)	Acid Brown Earths (20), Gleys (20)	Mica schist glacial till	1.41 2.46
	21	Gleys (75)	Peaty Gleys (25)	Sandstone glacial till	2.95 2.78
	22	Gleys (75)*	Acid Brown Earths (15) Peat (10)	Upper Carboniferous shale glacial till	4.86 4.27
	23	Lithosols (80)	Rock Outcrop and Peat (20)	Granite and sandstone and shallow glacial till (quartzite in places)	1.31 1.08
	24	Blanket Peat (Low level)			5.14 4.40

3. "Total area" of the Republic of Ireland plus Northern Ireland.

4. "Brown Earths" refer to brown earth soils of medium to high base status.

Results



Keep Previous Results

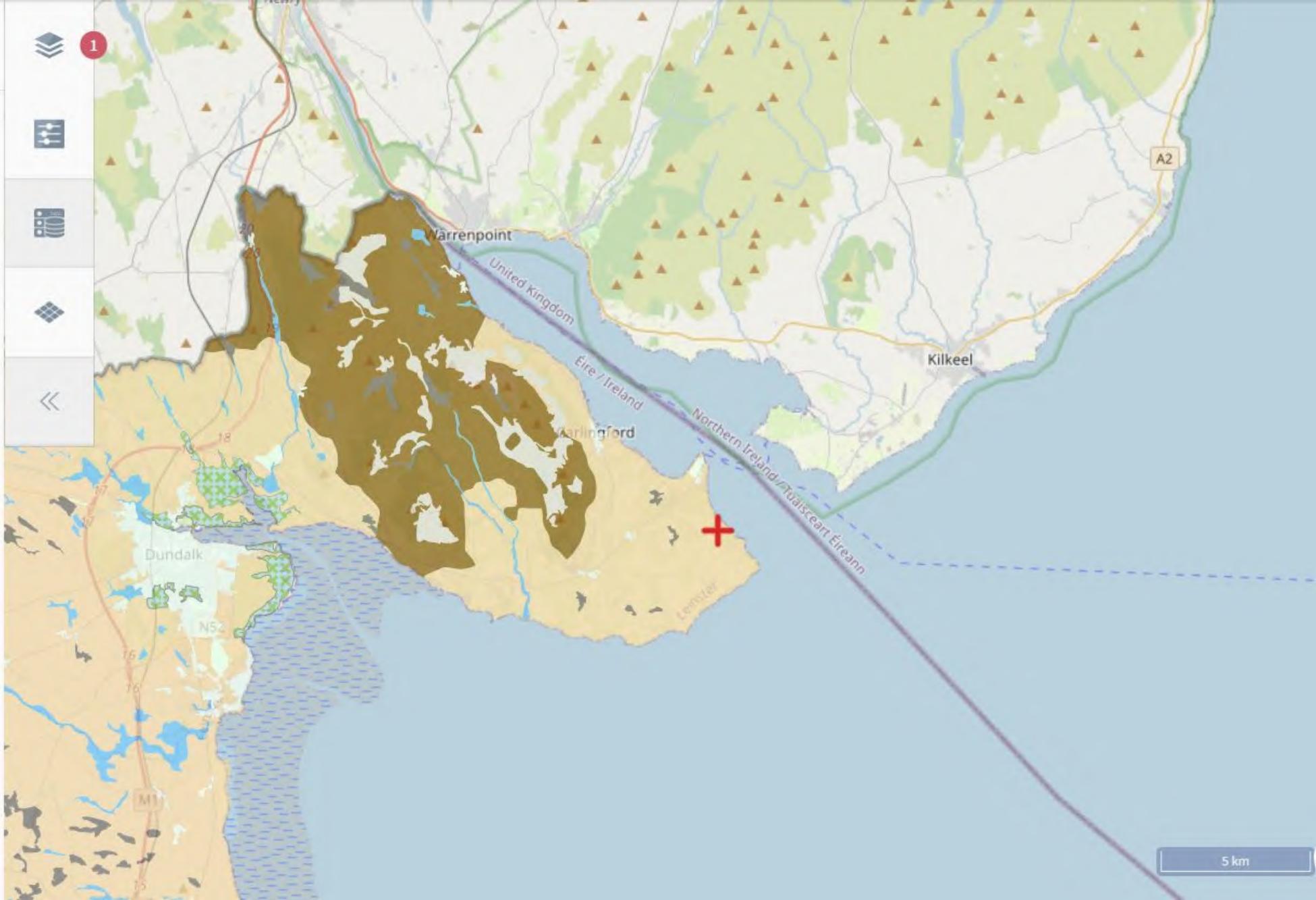
SIS National Soils Ballylanders



Association_Name	Ballylanders
Association_Unit	1100e
Association_Symbol	1100e
Texture_Substrate_Type	Fine loamy over shale or slate bedrock
Ha	1306.00734718
Drainage	Well
Texture	Fine loamy
Depth	>80
SOC	128.26645735
URL	Link to More Information



EXPORT





1

Layers

Map Tools

Map Style

Map Scale

Keep Previous Results

SIS National Soils Clonroche

Association_Name	Clonroche
Association_Unit	1100a
Association_Symbol	1100a
Texture_Substrate_Type	Fine loamy drift with siliceous stones
Ha	2481.37795555
Drainage	Well
Texture	Fine loamy
Depth	>80
SOC	129.44465676
URL	Link to More Information

SIS National Soils Peat

SIS National Soils Ballylanders



5 km

Results



Keep Previous Results

SIS National Soils
Clonroche



SIS National Soils
Peat



Association_Name	Peat
Association_Unit	1xx
Association_Symbol	01_Bk
Texture_Substrate_Type	Peat
Ha	6.80085008
Drainage	Poor
Texture	Peat
Depth	
SOC	
URL	Link to More Information



SIS National Soils
Ballylanders



Results



Keep Previous Results

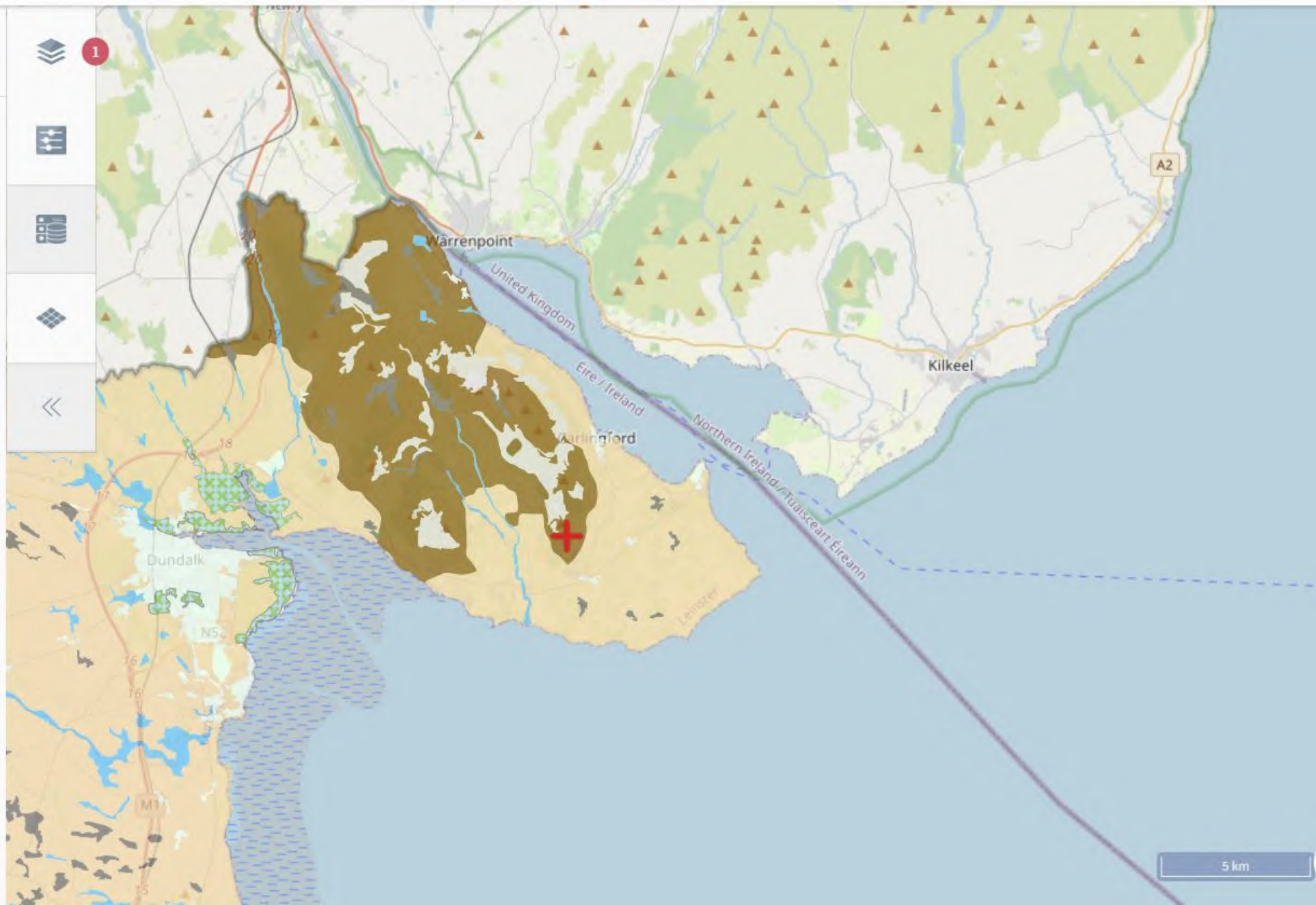
SIS National Soils Carrigvahanagh



Association_Name	Carrigvahanagh
Association_Unit	0410a
Association_Symbol	410a
Texture_Substrate_Type	Peat over lithoskeletal acid igneous rock
Ha	6281.45745753
Drainage	imperfectly
Texture	Peat
Depth	0-40
SOC	277.14565101
URL	Link to More Information



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

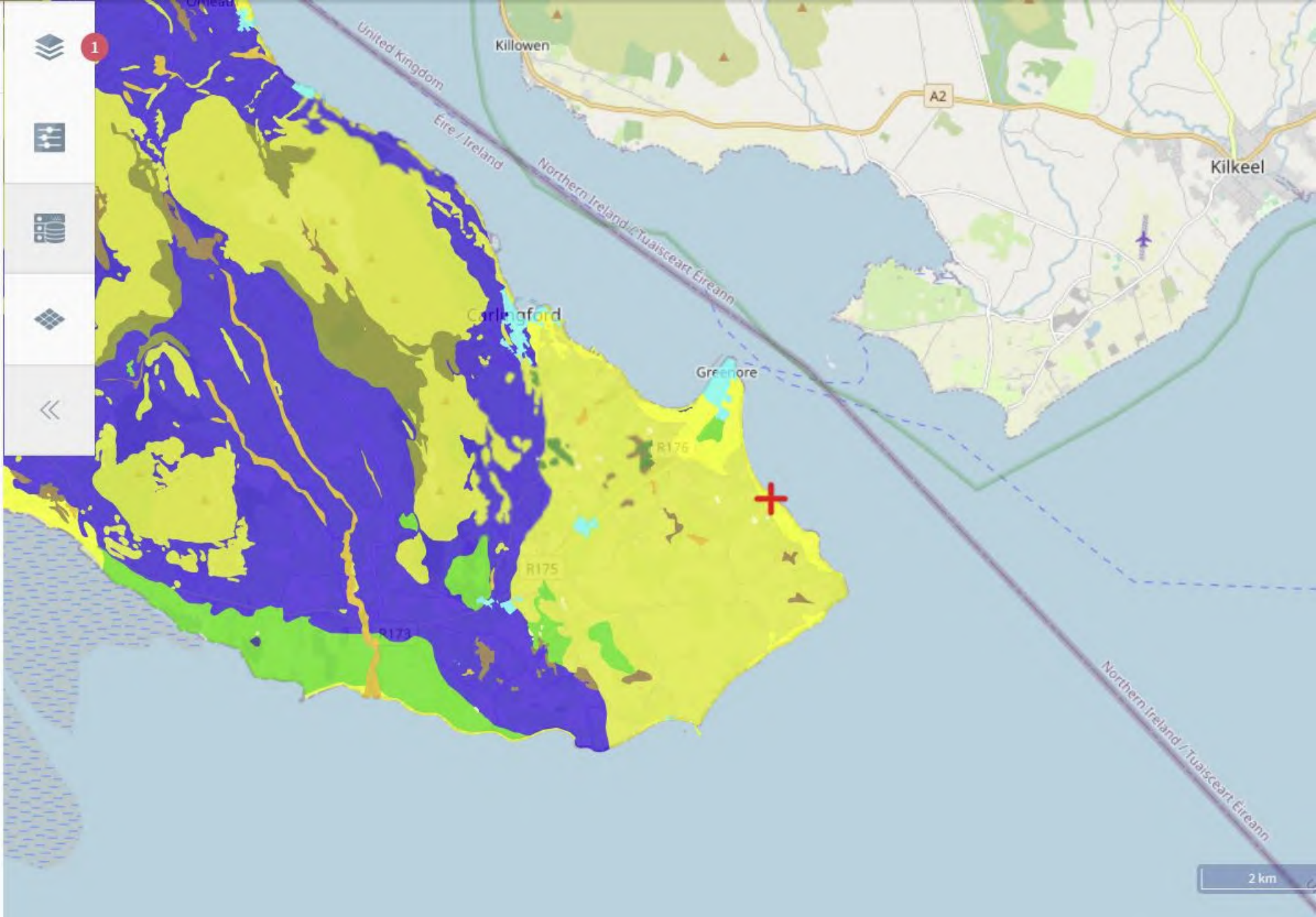
Subsoils

17965.08072

PERIMETER	17965.08072
PAR_MAT	MGs
COUNTY	LOUTH
CATEGORY	Marine Deposits
DESCRIPT	Marine sands and gravels
TEXTURE	Gravelly
Class	Marine Deposits



EXPORT



Results



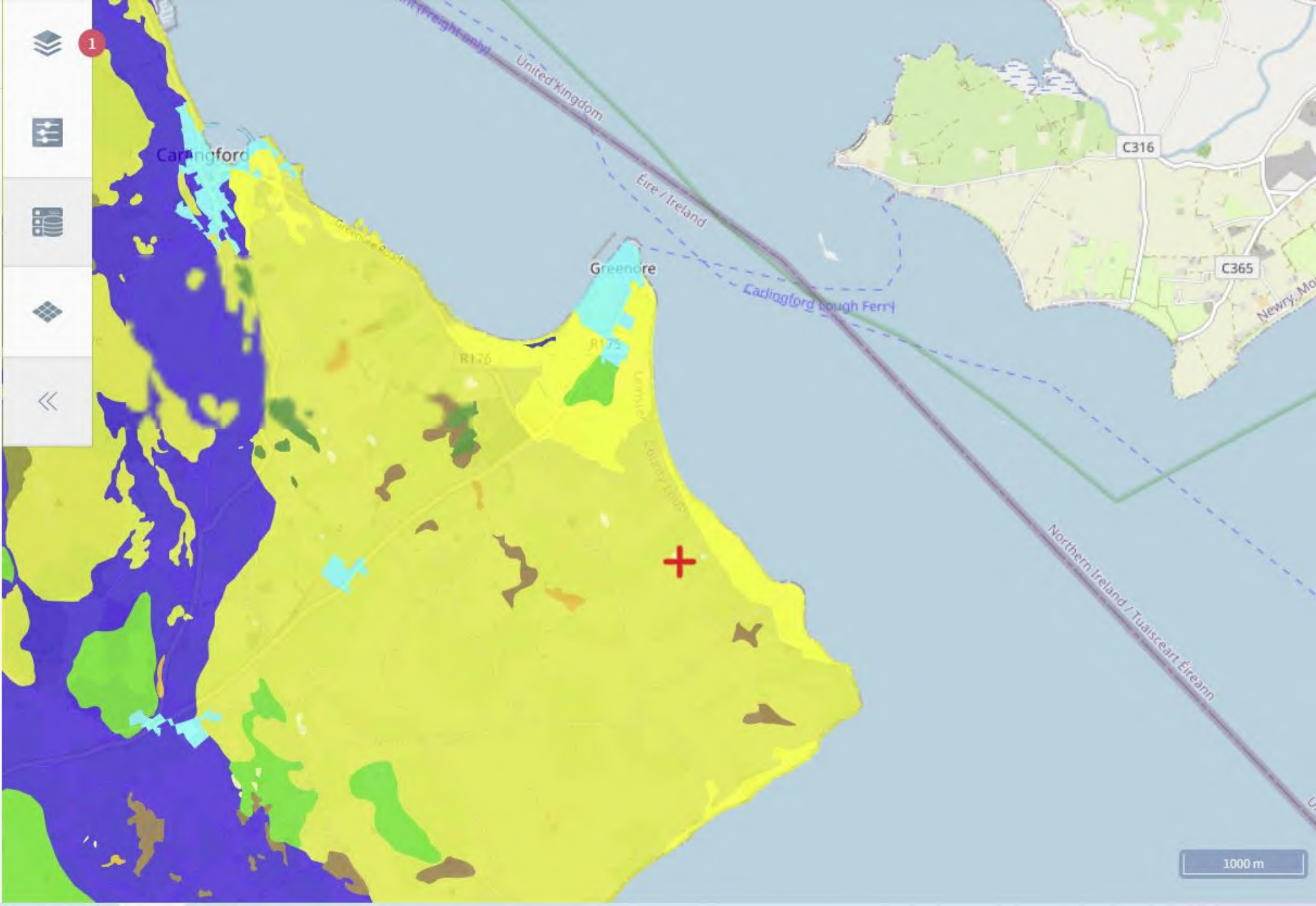
Keep Previous Results

Subsoils
65063.0684

Subsoils
342.79268

PERIMETER	342.79268
PAR_MAT	L
COUNTY	LOUTH
CATEGORY	Lacustrine Sediments
DESCRIPT	Lake sediments undifferentiated
TEXTURE	Variable
Class	Glaciolacustrine deposits

EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

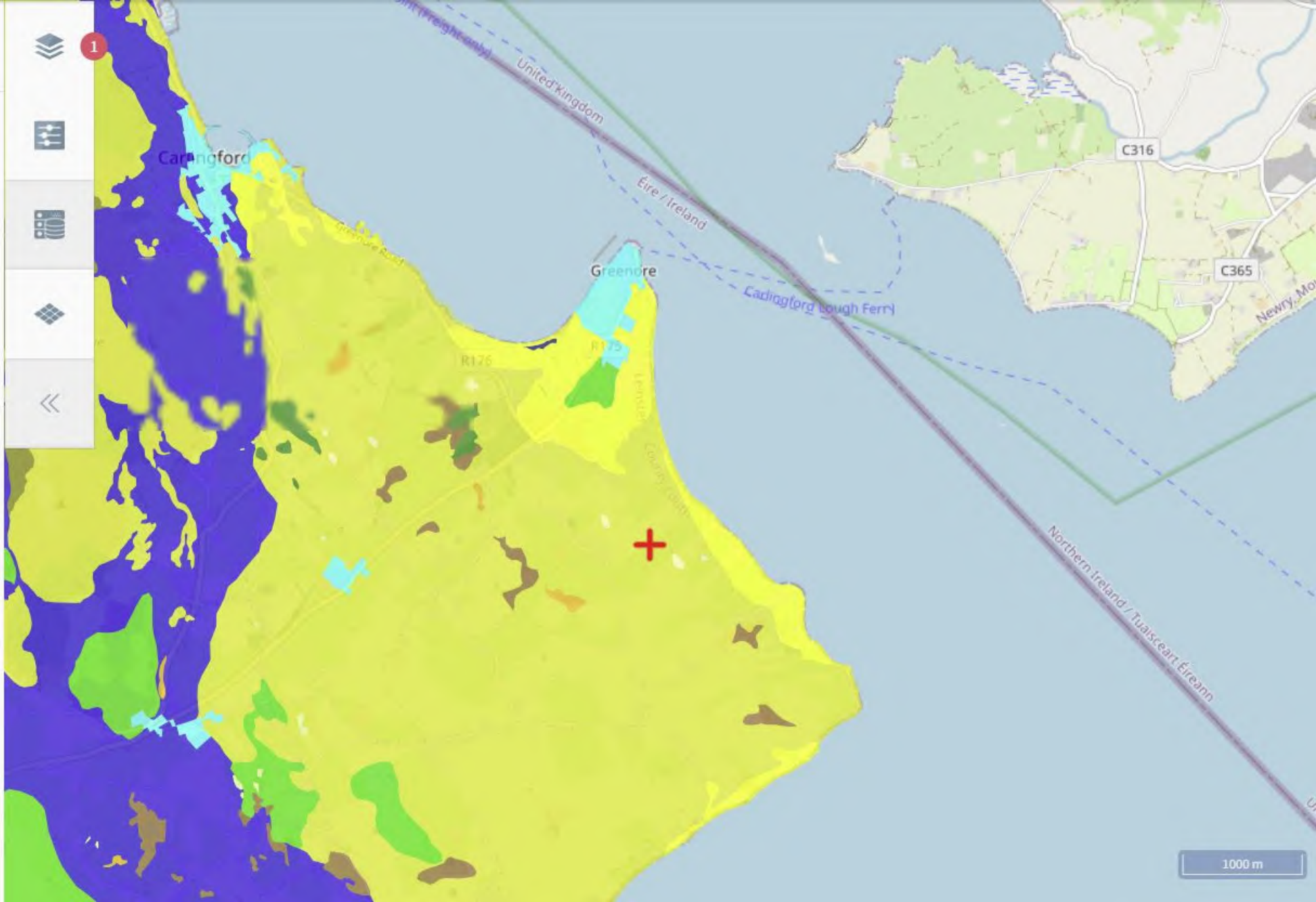
Subsoils
65063.0684



PERIMETER	65063.0684
PAR_MAT	TLPSsS
COUNTY	LOUTH
CATEGORY	Till type
DESCRIPT	Sandstone and shale till (Lower Paleozoic)
TEXTURE	Clayey
Class	Tills (diamictons)



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

Subsoils	
1956.80452	
PERIMETER	1956.80452
PAR_MAT	Cut
COUNTY	LOUTH
CATEGORY	Peat type
DESCRIPT	Cutover peat
TEXTURE	Peaty
Class	Peat



Subsoils	
65063.0684	



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

Subsoils
65063.0684



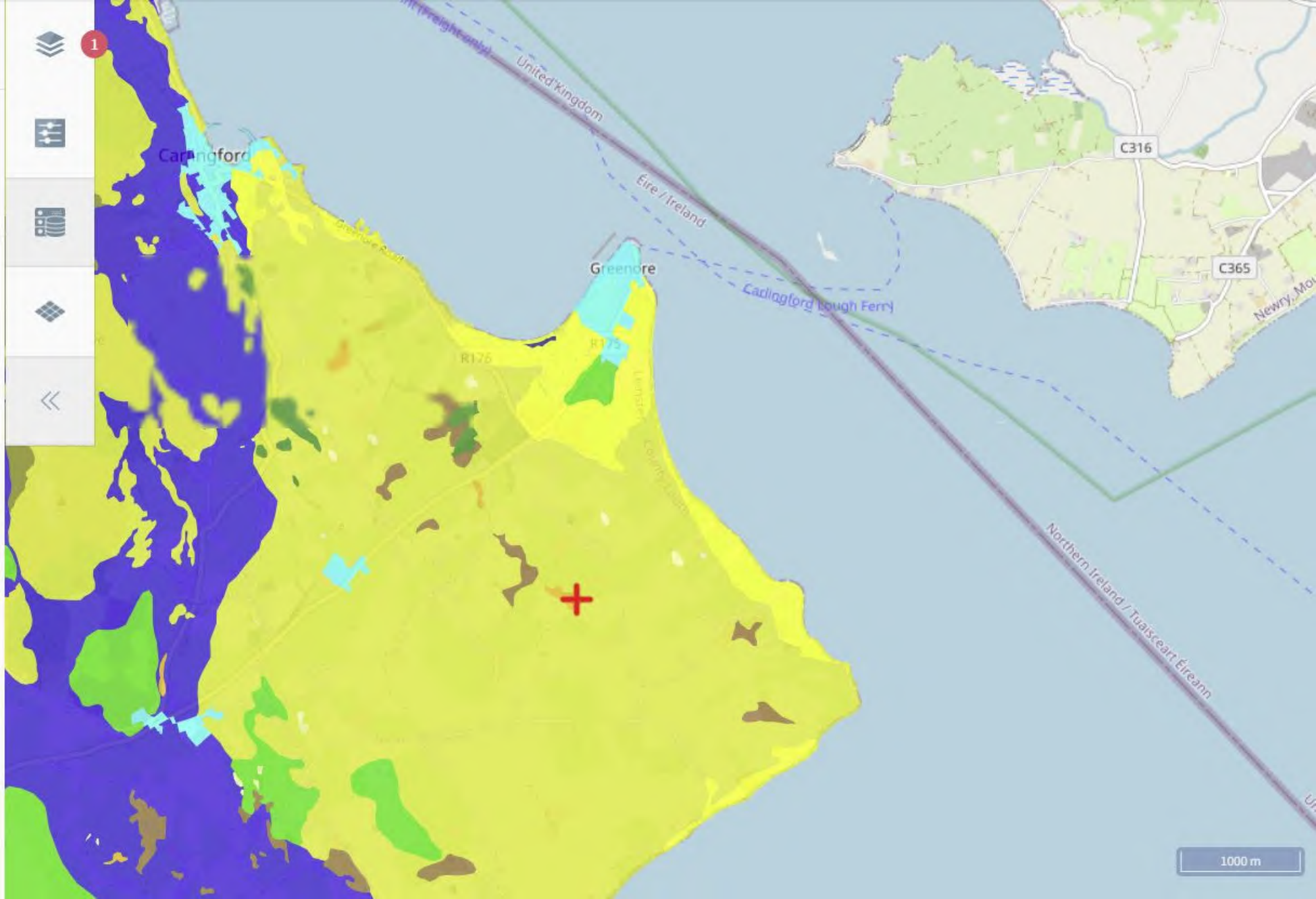
Subsoils
851.06724

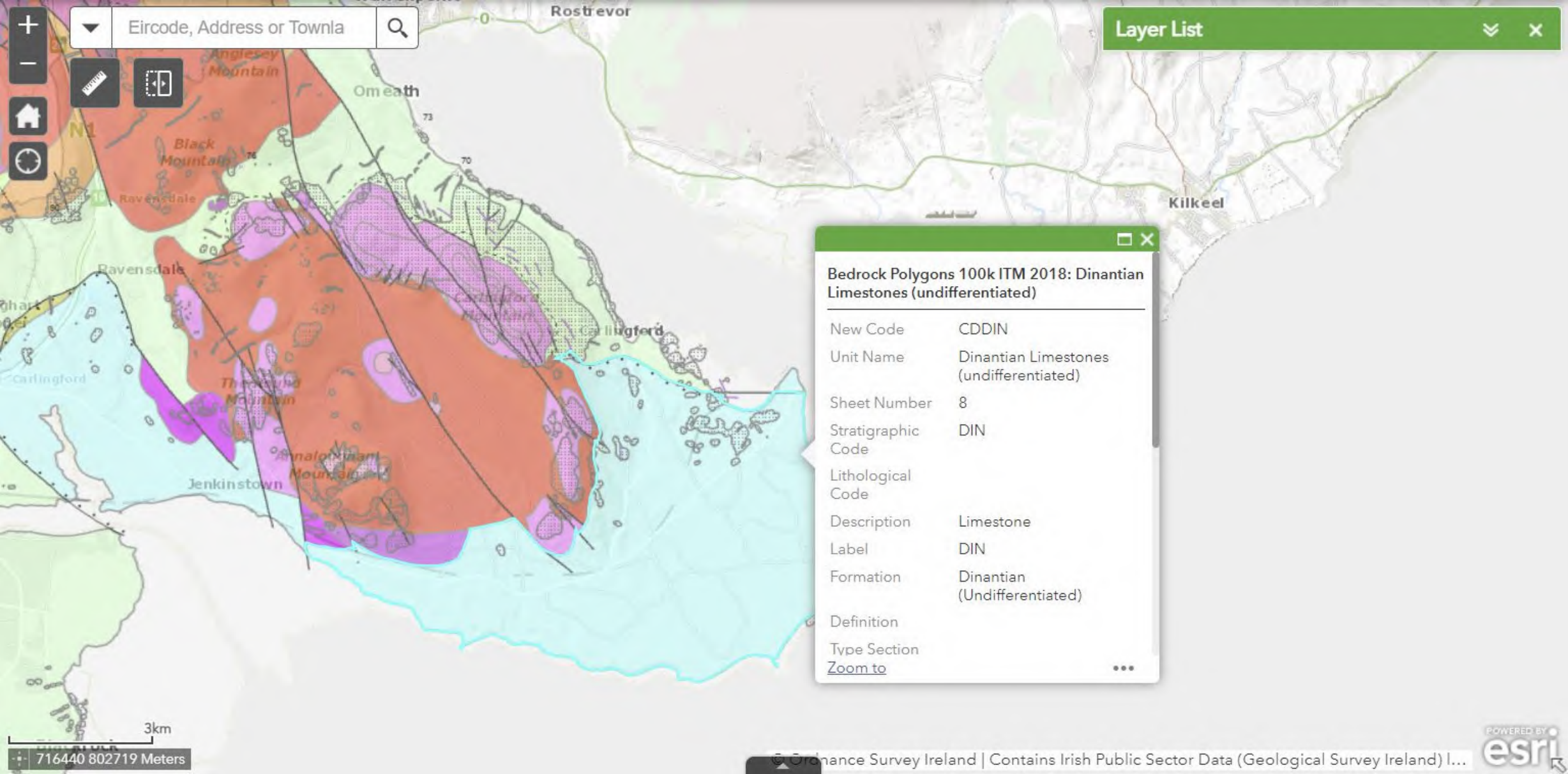


PERIMETER	851.06724
PAR_MAT	A
COUNTY	LOUTH
CATEGORY	Alluvium
DESCRIPT	Alluvium undifferentiated
TEXTURE	Variable
Class	Alluvium



EXPORT





Bedrock Polygons 100k ITM 2018: Dinantian Limestones (undifferentiated)

New Code	CDDIN
Unit Name	Dinantian Limestones (undifferentiated)
Sheet Number	8
Stratigraphic Code	DIN
Lithological Code	
Description	Limestone
Label	DIN
Formation	Dinantian (Undifferentiated)
Definition	
Type Section	
Zoom to	...



▼ Eircode, Address or Townla 🔍



Carlingford

(1 of 2)

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
3229NWW003**

GSI Name	3229NWW003
Well Type	Dug well
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	4.3
Depth to Rock Confidence	4.3
Townland	BALLAGAN
County	Louth
Scale	0.00
Zoom to	...

1km

718934 812138 Meters



Carlingford

(2 of 2) ◀ □ ✕

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
3229NWW005**

GSI Name	3229NWW005
Well Type	Dug well
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	6.7
Depth to Rock Confidence	1.2
Townland	BALLAGAN
County	Louth
Scale	0 0.5 1 1.5 2

[Zoom to](#) ⋮

1km

▼ Eircode, Address or Townla 🔍

Carlingford

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
3229NWW004**

GSI Name	3229NWW004
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	5.5
Depth to Rock Confidence	3.7
Townland	WHITESTOWN
County	Louth
Scale	0.00

[Zoom to](#)



1km

720667 804796 Meters

▼ Eircode, Address or Townla 🔍



Carlingford

(1 of 2) ▶ □ ✕

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
3229NWW002**

GSI Name	3229NWW002
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	9.1
Depth to Rock Confidence	7.6
Townland	WILLVILLE
County	Louth
Scale	0.00
Zoom to	...

1km

721818 807719 Meters



Carlingford

(2 of 2) ◀ □ ✕

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
3229NWW001**

GSI Name	3229NWW001
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	10.7
Depth to Rock Confidence	7.6
Townland	WILLVILLE
County	Louth
Scale	0.00

[Zoom to](#) ⋮



▼ Eircode, Address or Townla 🔍

Carlingford

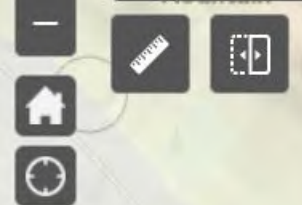
Groundwater Wells and Springs:
3229NWW007

GSI Name	3229NWW007
Well Type	Dug well
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 1km
Depth (meters)	12.8
Depth to Rock Confidence	1.2
Townland	MUCKLAGH
County	Louth
Scale	1:2500

[Zoom to](#) ⋮

1km

716050 812138 Meters



Carlingford

Groundwater Wells and Springs: 3231SWW001

GSI Name	3231SWW001
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 1km
Depth (meters)	19.9
Depth to Rock Confidence	3.3
Townland	GREENORE
County	Louth
Scale	0.00

[Zoom to](#) ⋮



1km

720866 804769 Meters

Carlingford



**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
3229NWW006**

GSI Name	3229NWW006
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	681
Owner Name	
Drill Date	July 22, 1997
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 50m
Depth (meters)	11.6
Depth to Rock Confidence	
Townland	MUCHGRANGE
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	9.00
Zoom to	...

Maloughan Mountain

1km

722441 803663 Meters



Carlingford Mountain

Carlingford

Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW101

GSI Name	2929NEW101
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	NERDO 8a
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 50m
Depth (meters)	16
Depth to Rock Confidence	
Townland	COMMONS
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
Zoom to	...

Eircode, Address or Townla

Carlingford

Groundwater Wells and Springs:

2929NEW022

GSI Name 2929NEW022

Well Type Unknown

Original Name

Owner Name

Drill Date December 29,
1899

Locational Accuracy
(meters) to 1km

Depth (meters) 24.9

Depth to Rock
Confidence

Townland ARDTULLY BEG

County Louth

Grid Reference 2929

[Zoom to](#)

1km

716003 811859 Meters

+
 -
 Eircode, Address or Townla
 [Map Navigation Icons: Home, Refresh, etc.]

Carlingford

(1 of 2)

Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW004

GSI Name	2929NEW004
Well Type	Dug well
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	4.9
Depth to Rock Confidence	2.4
Townland	RATHCOR
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
Zoom to	...

1km
717732 811098 Meters

+
 -
 Eircode, Address or Townla
 [Search Icon]
 [Home Icon]
 [Refresh Icon]

(2 of 2) [Close Icon]

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW005**

GSI Name	2929NEW005
Well Type	Dug well
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	4.9
Depth to Rock	2.4
Confidence	
Townland	RATHCOR
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
Zoom to	...



(1 of 3) ▶ □ ✕

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW064**

GSI Name	2929NEW064
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	TRIAL WELL NO.2
Owner Name	LOUTH CO. CO.
Drill Date	January 15, 1986
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 500m
Depth (meters)	22
Depth to Rock Confidence	10
Townland	LUGBRISCAN
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
<u>Zoom to</u>	2929NEW064 ...



(1 of 3) ▶ □ ✕

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW014**

GSI Name	2929NEW014
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	1184
Owner Name	
Drill Date	September 25, 1997
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 50m
Depth (meters)	36.6
Depth to Rock Confidence	
Townland	RATHCOR
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
Easting	318,750.00

[Zoom to](#) ...

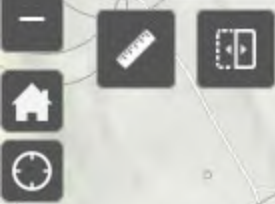
+ - 🏠 🕒

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**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW063**

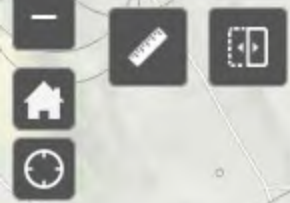
GSI Name	2929NEW063
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	TRIAL WELL NO.1
Owner Name	LOUTH COUNTY COUNCIL
Drill Date	December 15, 1985
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 500m
Depth (meters)	23
Depth to Rock Confidence	15
Townland	BALLAVERTY
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
Zoom to	⋮



(1 of 2) ▶ □ ✕

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW001**

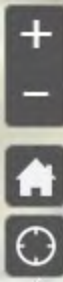
GSI Name	2929NEW001
Well Type	Dug well
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	6.7
Depth to Rock Confidence	0.9
Townland	CASTLETOWNCOOLEY
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
Zoom to	2929NEW001 ⋮



(1 of 2) ▶ □ ✕

**Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW002**

GSI Name	2929NEW002
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	December 29, 1899
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 2km
Depth (meters)	18.3
Depth to Rock Confidence	10.7
Townland	CASTLETOWNCOOLEY
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	9.00
Zoom to	211 000 00 ⋮



Eircode, Address or Townla

Carlingford

Maloughan Mountain

Groundwater Wells and Springs:
2929NEW106

GSI Name	2929NEW106
Well Type	Borehole
Original Name	
Owner Name	
Drill Date	November 30, 2001
Locational Accuracy (meters)	to 1km
Depth (meters)	35.1
Depth to Rock Confidence	
Townland	RIVERSTOWN
County	Louth
Six Inch Sheet No.	8.00
Zoom to	211,000.00 ...

1km

712916 812209 Meters

Groundwater Wells and Springs:

2929NEW022

GSI Name 2929NEW022

Well Type Unknown

Original Name

Owner Name

Drill Date December 29, 1899

Locational Accuracy (meters) to 1km

Depth (meters) 24.9

Depth to Rock Confidence

Townland ARDTULLY BEG

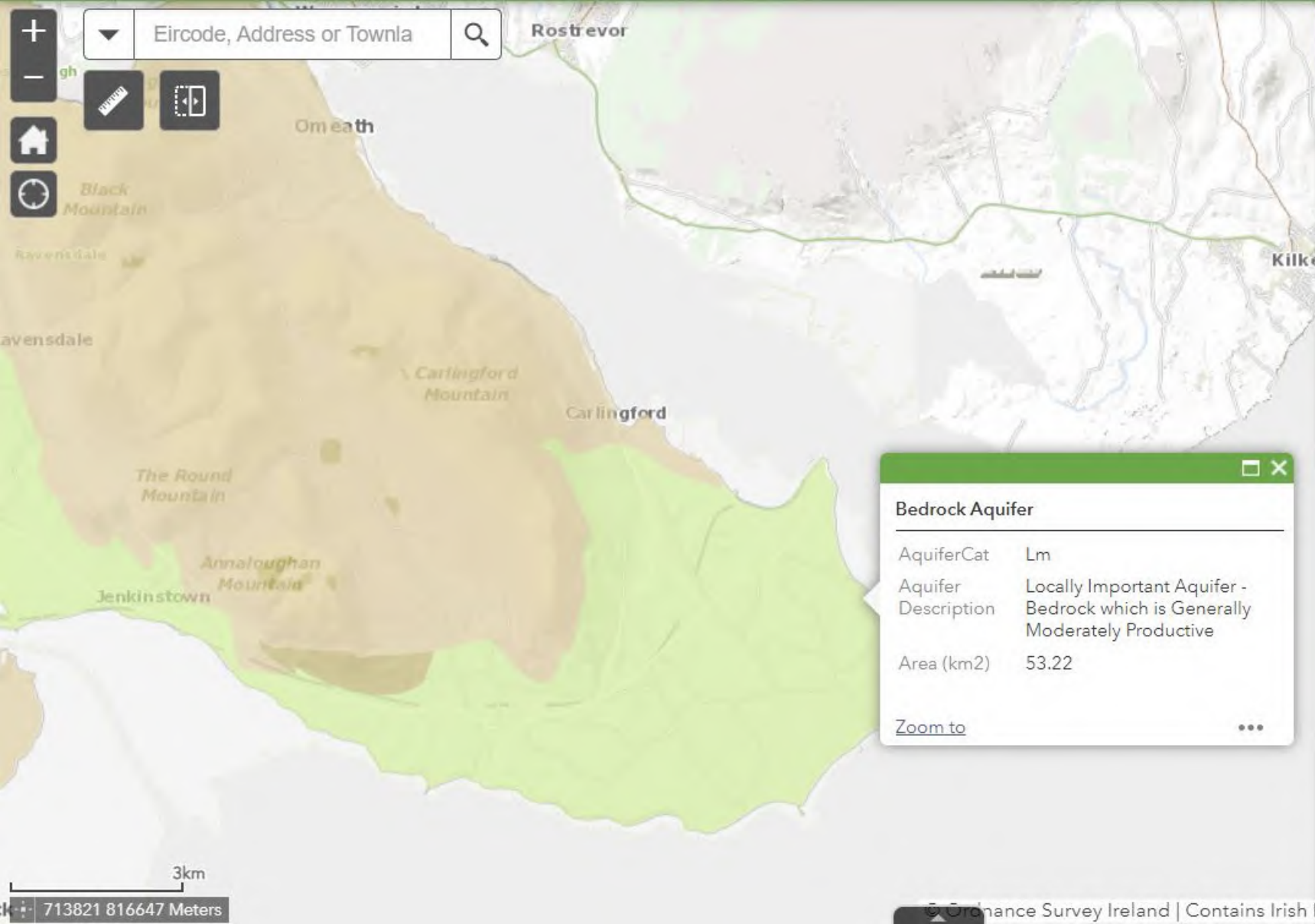
County Louth

Grid Reference 292900

[Zoom to](#)

1km

716003 811859 Meters



Eircode, Address or Townla

Rostrevor

Legend

Groundwater Resources (Aquifers)

IE GSI Bedrock Aquifers 100k Ireland (ROI) ITM

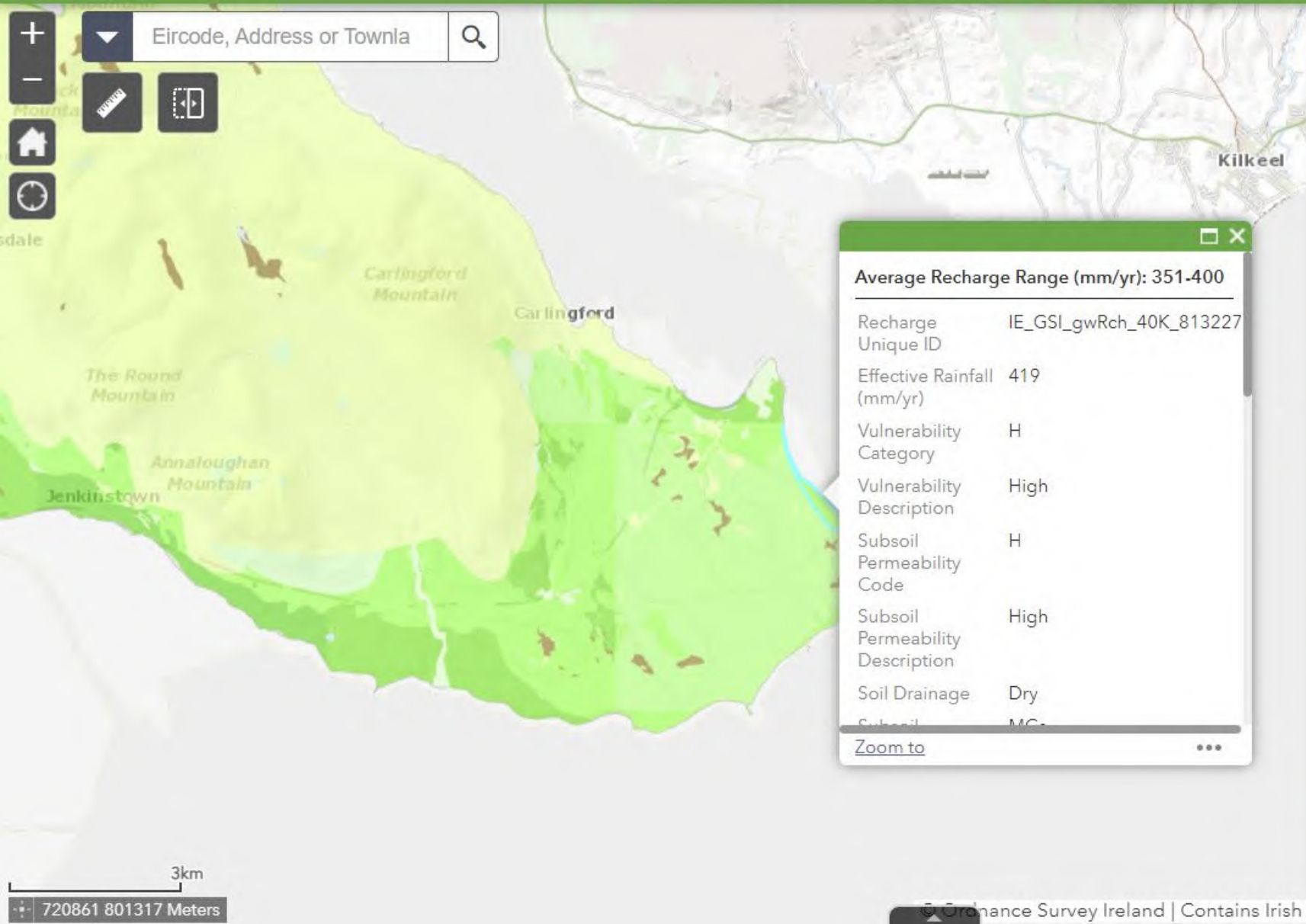
- Rkc - Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (conduit)
- Rkd - Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (diffuse)
- Rk - Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- Rf - Regionally Important Aquifer - Fissured bedrock
- Rf/Rk - Regionally Important Aquifer - Fissured bedrock/Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- Lm - Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Moderately Productive
- Lk - Locally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- LI - Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones
- PI - Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local Zones
- Pu - Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive
- Lake
- Unclassified

Bedrock Aquifer

AquiferCat	Lm
Aquifer Description	Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Moderately Productive
Area (km2)	53.22

[Zoom to](#)

3km
713821 816647 Meters























Average Recharge Range (mm/yr): 351-400

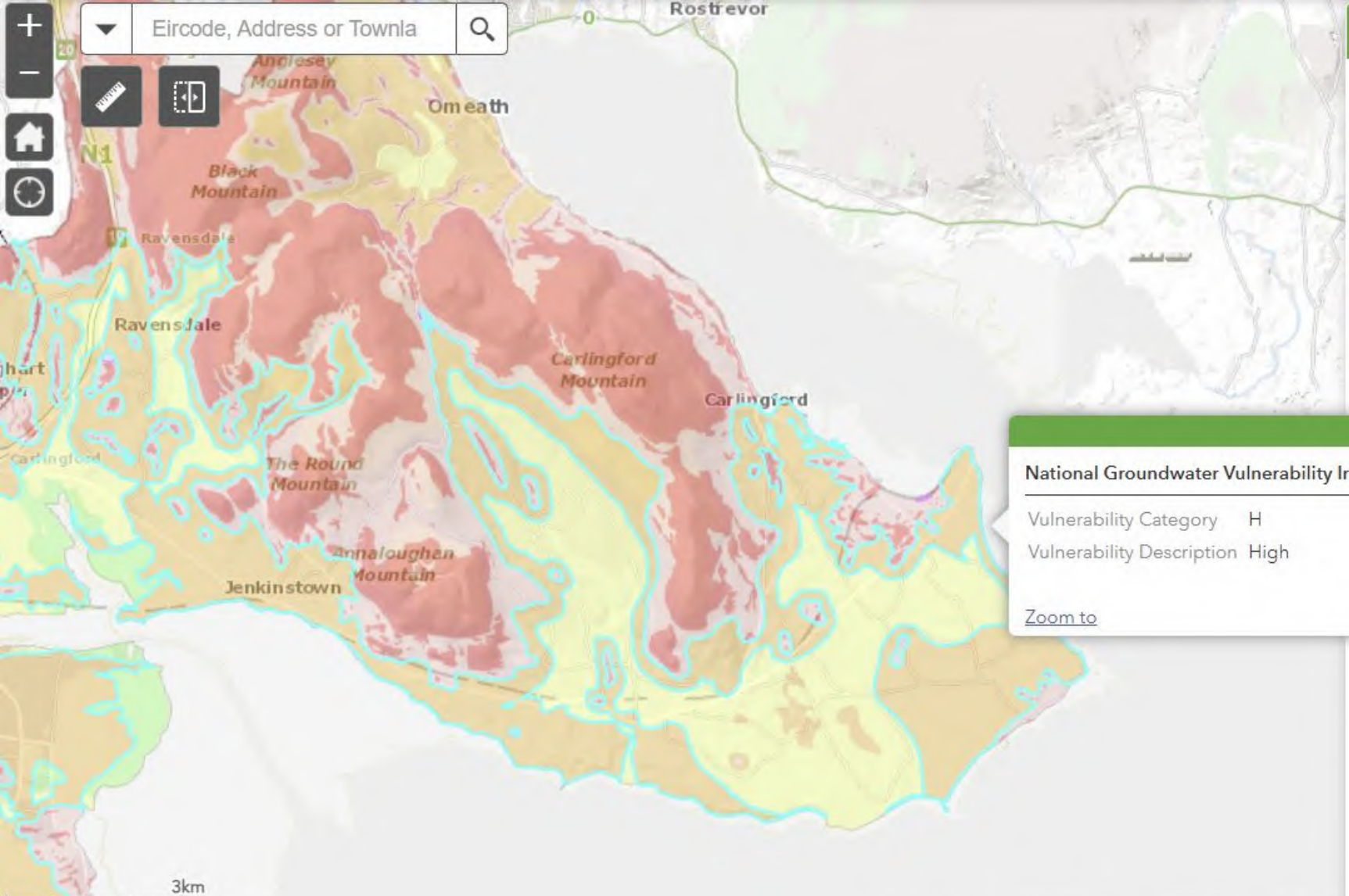
Recharge Unique ID	IE_GSI_gwRch_40K_813227
Effective Rainfall (mm/yr)	419
Vulnerability Category	H
Vulnerability Description	High
Subsoil Permeability Code	H
Subsoil Permeability Description	High
Soil Drainage	Dry
Subsoil	MC

[Zoom to](#) ⋮

Groundwater Recharge

IE GSI Groundwater Recharge 40K Ireland (ROI) ITM

-  >2000 mm
-  1401-2000 mm
-  1001-1400 mm
-  901-1000 mm
-  801-900 mm
-  701-800 mm
-  601-700 mm
-  551-600 mm
-  501-550 mm
-  451-500 mm
-  401-450 mm
-  351-400 mm
-  301-350 mm
-  251-300 mm
-  201-250 mm
-  151-200 mm
-  101-150 mm
-  51-100 mm
-  1-50 mm
-  0 mm



Groundwater Vulnerability

- Groundwater Vulnerability
- Rock at or near Surface or Karst
 - Extreme
 - High
 - Moderate
 - Low
 - Water

National Groundwater Vulnerability Ireland

Vulnerability Category H
Vulnerability Description High

[Zoom to](#)

Results



Keep Previous Results

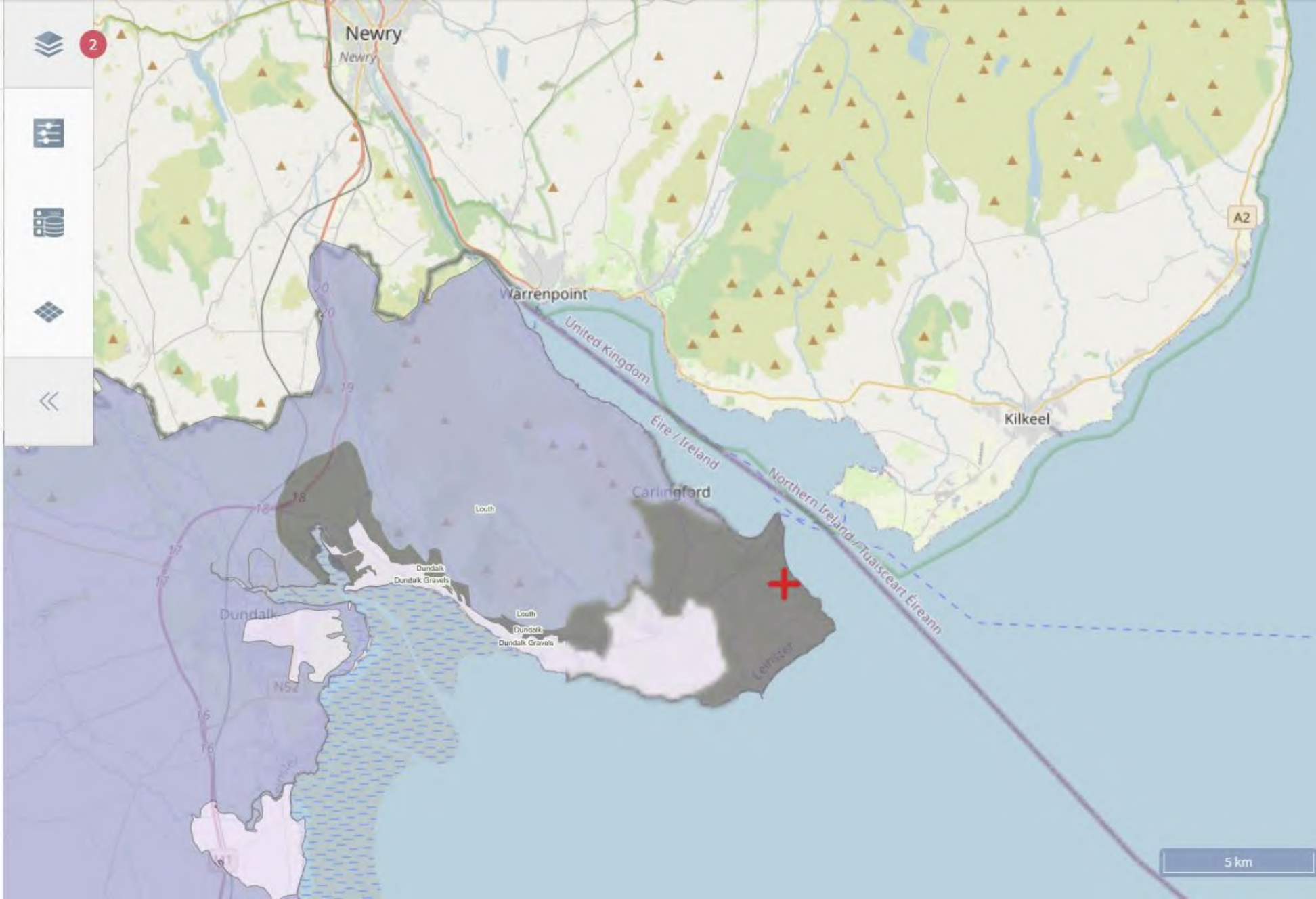
Ground Waterbodies
IE_NB_G_015



EU_CD	IE_NB_G_015
NAME	Dundalk
URL	View the Data Page
MS_CD	NB_G_015
Description	Productive fissured bedrock
EdenCode	<Null>
LOCALAUTHORITY	2100
AreaHectare	3592.49171515
AreaKm2	35.92491715
Easting	322694.5
Northing	307753.87



EXPORT



Results



Keep Previous Results

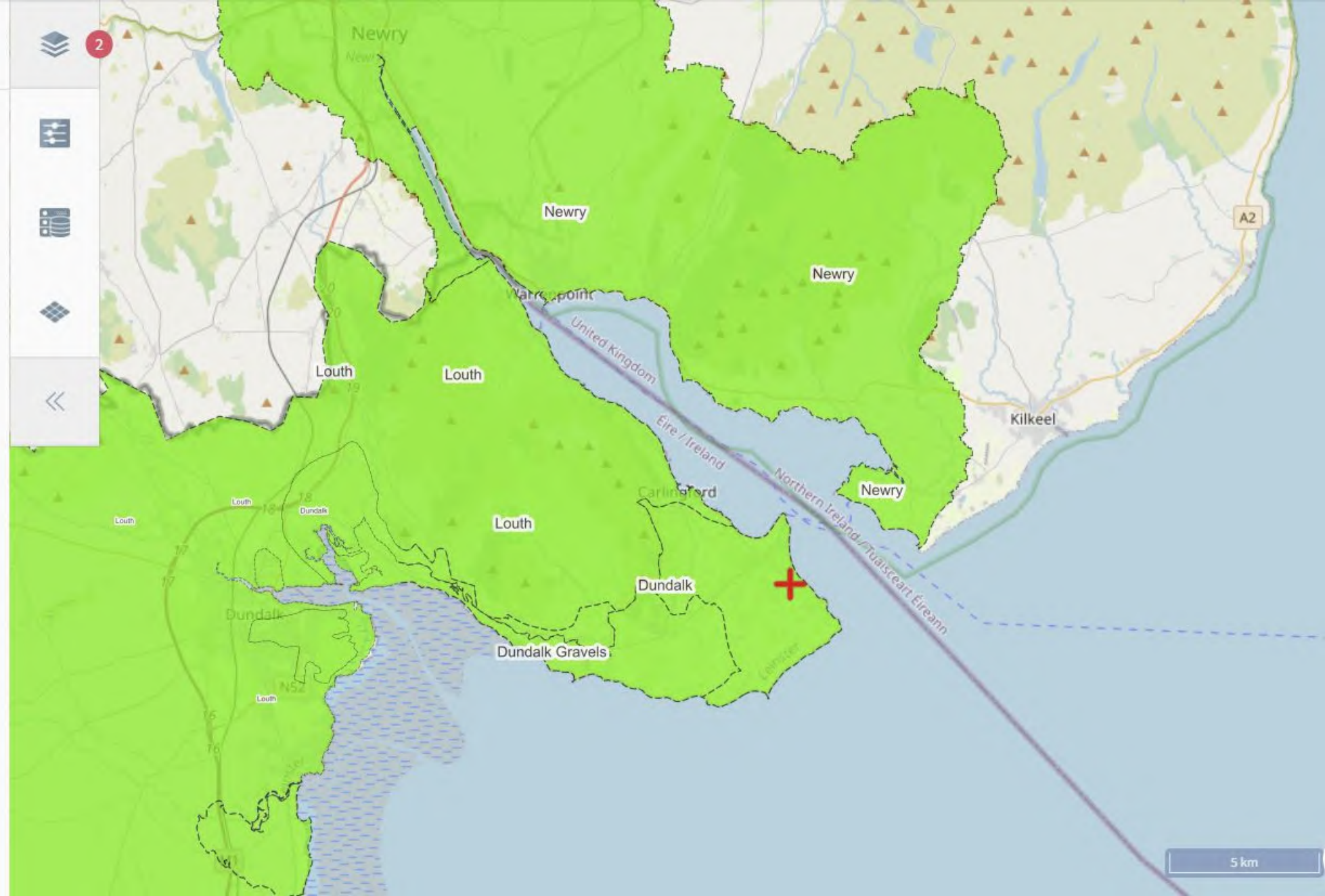
Ground Waterbody WFD Latest Status

IE_NB_G_015

European_Code	IE_NB_G_015
Name	Dundalk
Overall_GW_Status	Good
Period_for_WFD_Status	GW 2016-2021



EXPORT



APPENDIX 3

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA INFORMATION

CARLINGFORD LOUGH SPA [004078]
CARLINGFORD SHORE SAC [002306]

- NPWS. (2013). CARLINGFORD LOUGH SPA [004078]:
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES AND SUPPORTING
DOCUMENTS
- NPWS. (2013). CARLINGFORD SHORE SAC [002306]:
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES AND SUPPORTING
DOCUMENTS

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: CARLINGFORD LOUGH SPA

SITE CODE: 004078

Carlingford Lough SPA comprises parts of the south side of Carlingford Lough, Co. Louth, between Carlingford Harbour and Ballagan Point. The predominant habitats present are intertidal sand and mud flats

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for Light-bellied Brent Goose. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands, and as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds.

In winter the site supports an internationally important population of Light-bellied Brent Goose (253 – all figures are five year mean peaks for the period 1995/96 to 1999/2000). A range of other waterfowl species occurs within the site, including Wigeon (107), Oystercatcher (289), Dunlin (392), Bar-tailed Godwit (33), Redshank (108) and Turnstone (29). The intertidal flats provide feeding areas for the wintering birds. The sub-tidal areas outside the SPA support a range of species including Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant and Red-throated Diver.

Carlingford Lough SPA is of international importance for its Light-bellied Brent Goose population. Of note is the occurrence of Bar-tailed Godwit, a species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Carlingford Lough SPA 004078



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 (2013) Conservation Objectives: Carlingford Lough SPA 004078. 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*

004078	Carlingford Lough SPA
A046	Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
A999	Wetlands

Please note that this SPA overlaps with Carlingford Shore SAC (002306). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping site 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 : 2013
Title : Carlingford Lough SPA (site code 4078) Conservation objectives supporting document V1
Author : NPWS
Series : Conservation objectives supporting document

A046 **Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota***

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Light-bellied Brent Goose in Carlingford Lough SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

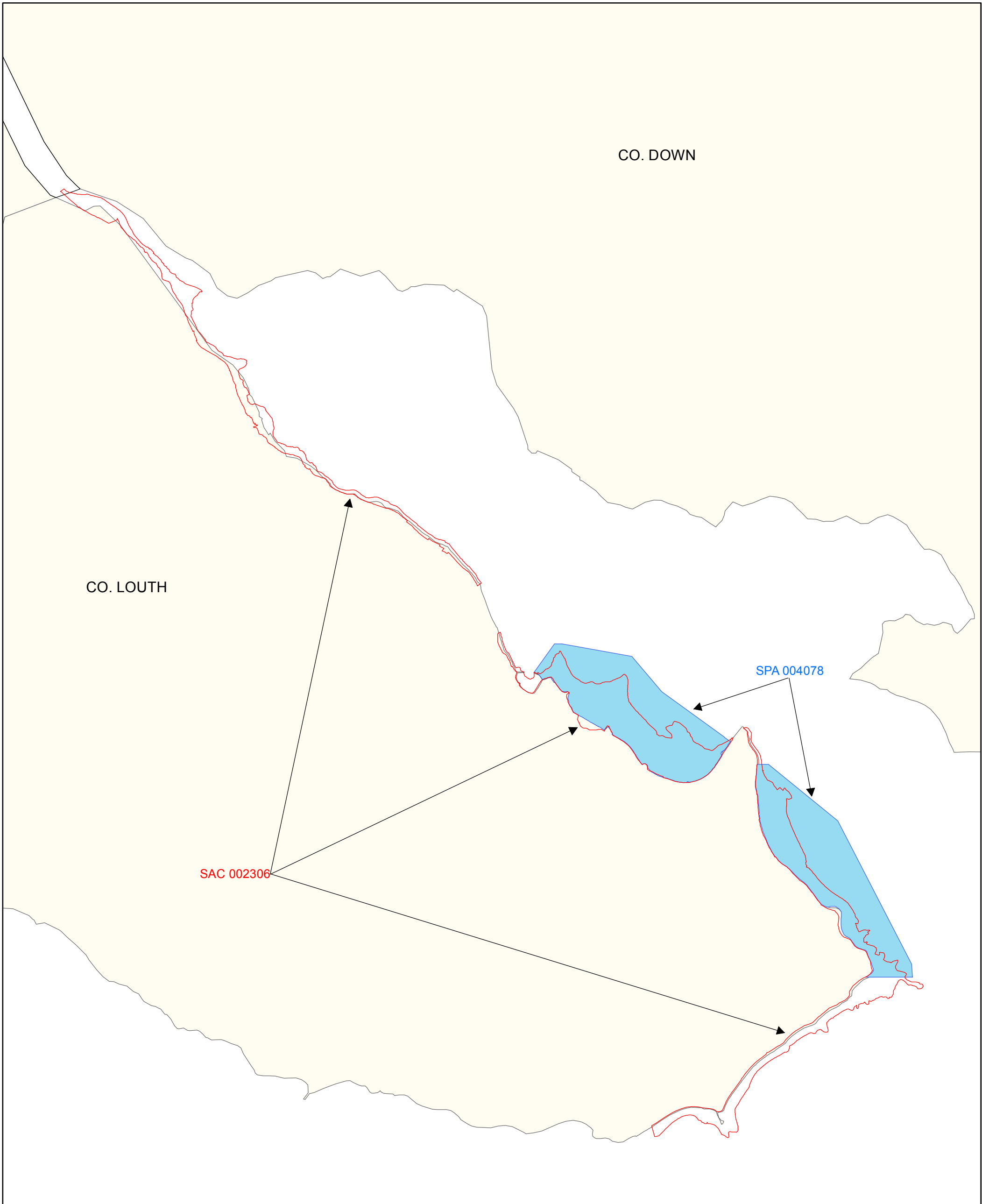
Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Waterbird population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas	No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by light-bellied brent goose, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Waterbird distribution from survey work undertaken in 2010/2011 is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

A999 Wetlands

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in Carlingford Lough SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it. This is defined by the following attribute and target:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of 595 hectares, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	The wetland habitat area was estimated as 595ha using OSi data and relevant orthophotographs. For further information see part three of the conservation objectives supporting document





CO. DOWN

CO. LOUTH

SPA 004078

SAC 002306

Legend

- SAC 002306 Carlingford Shore
- SPA 004078 Carlingford Lough
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

Carlingford Lough
Special Protection Area

(Site Code 4078)



Conservation Objectives
Supporting Document

VERSION 1

National Parks & Wildlife Service

August 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

PART ONE – INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction to the designation of Special Protection Areas	1
1.2 Introduction to Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area	2
1.3 Introduction to Conservation Objectives	2
PART TWO – SITE DESIGNATION INFORMATION	4
2.1 Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area	4
PART THREE – CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES FOR CARLINGFORD LOUGH SPA	6
3.1 Conservation Objectives for the Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough SPA	6
PART FOUR – REVIEW OF THE CONSERVATION CONDITION OF WATERBIRD SPECIAL CONSERVATION INTERESTS	9
4.1 Population data for waterbird SCI species of Carlingford Lough SPA	9
4.2 Waterbird population trends for Carlingford Lough SPA	10
4.3 Carlingford Lough SPA – site conservation condition of waterbird SCI species	10
PART FIVE – SUPPORTING INFORMATION	12
5.1 Introduction	12
5.2 Waterbird species – Ecological characteristics, requirements and specialities – summary information	12
5.3 Carlingford Lough – waterbird surveys 2010/11	17
5.3.1 Introduction	17
5.3.2 Intertidal habitats of the study area.....	17
5.3.3 Survey methods	18
5.3.4 Waterbird data analyses	18
5.3.5 Summary Results – waterbird assemblage	19
5.3.6 Summary Results – Light-bellied Brent Goose.....	20
(i) Numbers	21
(ii) Distribution.....	21
(iii) Terrestrial foraging (outside the SPA).....	23
(iv) Behaviour.....	23
(v) September and April.....	23
5.4 Carlingford Lough - Activities and Events.....	25
5.4.1 Introduction	25
5.4.2 Assessment Methods	25
5.4.3 Overview of activities at the Carlingford Lough	26
5.4.4 Review of disturbance during 2010/11 waterbird surveys	30
5.4.5 Discussion.....	30
REFERENCES	33
APPENDIX 1	36
APPENDIX 2.....	38
APPENDIX 3.....	39
APPENDIX 4.....	41
APPENDIX 5.....	43
APPENDIX 6.....	44
APPENDIX 7.....	45

SUMMARY

This document presents conservation objectives for the Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area, designated under Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive).

Part One presents an introduction to the Special Protection Area (SPA) designation process and to the site designated as Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area, as well as introducing the concept of conservation objectives and their formulation.

Part Two provides site designation information for Carlingford Lough SPA and Part Three presents the conservation objectives for this site.

Part Four reviews the conservation condition of the site Special Conservation Interest (SCI) species including analysis of wintering (non-breeding) population trends, assignment of site conservation condition, and examination of site trends in light of all-Ireland and international status and trends. Importantly, this section states the current conservation condition of SCI species.

Part Five provides supporting information that will assist the interpretation of the site-specific conservation objectives. This section includes a review of the ecological characteristics of the SCI species and examines waterbird distribution recorded during the winter season of 2010/11 (after Martin, 2011), drawing also on data from NPWS monitoring programmes (e.g. benthic surveys) and the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS). Part Five concludes with information on activities and events that occur in and around the site which may interact with waterbirds during the non-breeding season and includes a review of activities that were recorded to cause disturbance to non-breeding waterbirds during the 2010/11 survey period.

PART ONE – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to the designation of Special Protection Areas

The over-arching framework for the conservation of wild birds within Ireland and across Europe is provided by Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended) (Birds Directive). Together with the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), these legislative measures provide for wild bird protection via a network of protected sites across Europe known as Natura 2000 sites, of which the overriding conservation objective is the maintenance (or restoration) of ‘favourable conservation status’ of habitats and species.

Under Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, Ireland, along with other Member States, is required to classify the most suitable territories in number and size as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the conservation of certain wild bird species, which are:

- species listed in Annex I of the directive
- regularly occurring migratory species

Also under Article 4, Member States are required to pay particular attention to the protection of wetlands, especially those of international importance.

The National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS), part of the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, is responsible for the selection and designation of SPAs in the Republic of Ireland. NPWS has developed a set of criteria, incorporating information relating to the selection of wetland sites developed under the Ramsar Convention, which are used to identify and designate SPAs. Sites that meet any of the following criteria may be selected as SPAs:

- A site regularly supporting 20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs of seabirds;
- A site regularly supporting 1% or more of the all-Ireland population of an Annex I species;
- A site regularly supporting 1% or more of the biogeographical population of a migratory species;
- A site that is one of the ‘n’ most suitable sites in Ireland for an Annex I species or a migratory species (where ‘n’ is a variable which is related to the proportion of the total biogeographic population of a species held by Ireland).

The biogeographic population estimates and the recommended 1% thresholds for wildfowl and waders are taken from Wetlands International (Wetlands International, 2002); thresholds reflecting the baseline data period used. The all-Ireland populations for the majority of wintering waterbirds are taken from Crowe et al. (2008).

Site specific information relevant to the selection and designation of a SPA is collated from a range of sources including the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS), The Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) in Northern Ireland, species specific reports and a wide range of scientific publications, reports and other surveys. If, following collation of all the available scientific data, a site meets the relevant criteria for designation and is selected as an SPA, a list of species for which the site is nationally and internationally important is compiled. These species are known as **Special Conservation Interests** and may be one of the following:

- An Annex I species that occurs at the site in numbers that exceed the all-Ireland 1% population threshold;
- A migratory species that occurs at the site in numbers that exceed the biogeographic 1% population threshold (referred to as a species that occurs in numbers of ‘international importance’);
- A migratory species that occurs at the site in numbers that exceed the all-Ireland 1% threshold (referred to as a species that occurs in numbers of ‘all-Ireland importance’);

- A species for which the site is considered to be one of the 'n' most suitable sites in Ireland for the conservation of that species (where n is a variable that is related to the proportion of the total biogeographic population held by Ireland).

The wetlands of northwest Europe are a vital resource for millions of northern and boreal nesting waterbird species that overwinter on these wetlands or visit them when migrating further south. To acknowledge the importance of Ireland's wetlands to wintering waterbirds the term Wetland & Waterbirds can be included as a Special Conservation Interest for a Special Protection Area that has been designated for wintering waterbirds, and is or contains a wetland site of significant importance to one or more of the species of Special Conservation Interest.

1.2 Introduction to Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area

Carlingford Lough is a 15km long and narrow sea inlet that is also the estuary of the Newry River (Crowe, 2005). A glacial fjord, the lough is flanked by glacial moraines and mountains - the Mourne Mountains to the north and Carlingford Mountain to the south-west. The lough straddles the border between Northern Ireland (County Down) and the Republic of Ireland (County Louth).

The Lough is generally shallow with the average depth between 2 and 10 m, although the narrow channels that run along the centre of the Lough may be as deep as 25 m (Taylor et al. 1999).

The underlying rock of the wider site is mainly carboniferous limestone and this appears at times in the form of bedrock shore or reefs. Granite boulders are occasionally found as are sand/gravel banks and intertidal mudflats (NPWS, 2002). At the mouth of the lough are several small rock and shingle islands which are of importance for breeding terns.

The site designated as Carlingford Lough SPA (Site Code 4078) comprises a section of the southern side of the lough between Carlingford Harbour and Ballagan Point. The predominant habitats within the SPA are intertidal sand and mud flats. This SPA is of special conservation interest for non-breeding (over-wintering) Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).

More extensive mudflats occur along the northern shore of the lough and together with saltmarsh these are included in the 827ha area designated as a SPA in the United Kingdom (site code UK9020161). The qualifying species for this SPA are Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) and Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) as breeding species, and Light-bellied Brent Goose as a non-breeding (over-wintering) species (see www.jncc.defra.gov.uk for details).

The Site Synopsis for Carlingford Lough SPA 4078 and a map showing the SPA boundary are given in Appendix 1.

1.3 Introduction to Conservation Objectives

The overriding objective of the Habitats Directive is to ensure that the habitats and species covered achieve 'favourable conservation status' and that their long-term survival is secured across their entire natural range within the EU (EU Commission, 2010). In its broadest sense, favourable conservation status means that an ecological feature is being maintained in a satisfactory condition, and that this status is likely to continue into the future. Definitions as per the EU Habitats Directive are given in Box 1.

Box 1

Favourable Conservation Status as defined by Articles 1 (e) and 1(i) of the Habitats Directive

The conservation status of a natural habitat is the sum of the influences acting on it and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species. 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*¹.

The conservation status of a species is the sum of the influences acting on the species that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations. The conservation status will be taken as 'favourable' when:

- *the 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*

Site-specific conservation objectives define the desired condition or range of conditions that a habitat or species should be in, in order for these selected features within the site to be judged as favourable. At site level, this state is termed 'favourable conservation condition.' Site conservation objectives also contribute to the achievement of the wider goal of biodiversity conservation at other geographic scales, and to the achievement of favourable conservation status at national level and across the Natura 2000 network¹.

Where relevant, conservation objectives are defined for attributes² relating to bird species populations, and for attributes related to the maintenance and protection of habitats that support them. These attributes are:

- Population trend;
- Population distribution;
- Habitat range and area (extent).

Further guidance is given in Section 3.1 (Conservation Objectives for the Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area).

¹ Note that the terms 'conservation condition' and 'conservation status' are used to distinguish between site and the national level objectives respectively.

²Attribute can be defined as: 'a characteristic of a habitat, biotope, community or population of a species which most economically provides an indication of the condition of the interest feature to which it applies' (JNCC, 1998).

PART TWO – SITE DESIGNATION INFORMATION

2.1 Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area

The **Special Conservation Interest Species** for Carlingford Lough SPA is listed below and summarised in Table 2.1. This table also shows the importance of Carlingford Lough for the SCI species, relative to the importance of other sites within Ireland and within the Border region.

The Special Conservation Interests listed for Carlingford Lough SPA are as follows:-

1. During winter the site regularly supports 1% or more of the biogeographic population of Light-bellied Brent Geese (*Branta bernicla hrota*). The mean peak number of this species within the SPA during the baseline period (1995/96 – 1999/00) was 253 individuals.
2. The wetland habitats contained within Carlingford Lough SPA are identified of conservation importance for non-breeding (wintering) migratory waterbirds. Therefore the wetland habitats are considered to be an additional Special Conservation Interest.

Table 2.1 Designation Summary: species listed for Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area, plus site importance at national and regional scale

Special Conservation Interests	Annex I species	Baseline Population ^a	Population status at baseline	National Importance Rank ¹	Regional Importance Rank ²	County Importance Rank ³
Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)		253	International Importance	17	3	1
Other conservation designations associated with the site^b	SAC	RAMSAR SITE	IMPORTANT BIRD AREA (IBA)	WILDFOWL SANCTUARY	OTHER	OTHER
	SAC 002306	Yes	Yes		pNHA	Various – related to Northern Ireland e.g. UK SPA (site code UK9020161); RSPB reserve.

^a Baseline data are the 5-year mean peak counts for the period 1995/96 – 1999/00 (I-WeBS). Population assessment is based on the 1% threshold detailed in Crowe et al. (2008).

^b Note that other designations associated with Carlingford Lough may relate to different areas and/or areas outside SPA 4078.

¹National importance rank – the number given relates to the importance of the site for the non-breeding population of a SCI species during the baseline period (1995/96 – 1999/00) relative to other sites in Ireland.

²Regional importance rank – the number given relates to the importance of the site for the non-breeding population of a SCI species during the baseline period (1995/96 – 1999/00) relative to other sites within the Border region.

³County importance rank – the number given relates to the importance of the site for the non-breeding population of a SCI species during the baseline period (1995/96 – 1999/00) relative to other sites within County Louth.

PART THREE – CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES FOR CARLINGFORD LOUGH SPA

3.1 Conservation Objectives for the Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough SPA

The overarching Conservation Objective for Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area is to ensure that waterbird populations and their wetland habitats are maintained at, or restored to, favourable conservation condition. This includes, as an integral part, the need to avoid deterioration of habitats and significant disturbance; thereby ensuring the persistence of site integrity.

The site should contribute to the maintenance and improvement where necessary, of the overall favourable status of the national resource of waterbird species, and continuation of their long-term survival across their natural range.

Conservation Objectives for Carlingford Lough Special Protection Area, based on the principles of favourable conservation status, are described below and summarised in Table 3.1. Note that these objectives should be read and interpreted in the context of information and advice provided in additional sections of this report.

Objective 1: *To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the waterbird Special Conservation Interest species listed for Carlingford Lough SPA.*

This objective is defined by the following attributes and targets:-

- To be favourable, the long term **population trend** for the waterbird Special Conservation Interest species should be stable or increasing.³ Waterbird populations are deemed to be unfavourable when they have declined by 25% or more, as assessed by the most recent population trend analysis.⁴
- To be favourable, there should be no significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by the waterbird species of Special Conservation Interest, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation.⁵

Factors that can adversely effect the achievement of Objective 1 include:

- ❖ Habitat modification: activities that modify discrete areas or the overall habitat(s) within the SPA in terms of how the listed species uses the site (e.g. as a feeding resource) could result in the displacement of the species from areas within the SPA and/or a reduction in numbers (for further discussion on this topic please refer to Section 5.4).
- ❖ Disturbance: anthropogenic disturbance that occurs in or near the site and is either singular or cumulative in nature could result in the displacement of the listed waterbird species from areas within the SPA, and/or a reduction in numbers (for further discussion on this topic please refer to Section 5.4).

³ Note that 'population' refers to site population (numbers wintering at the site) rather than the species biogeographic population.

⁴ Population trend analysis is presented in Section 4.

⁵ Waterbird distribution from surveys undertaken in 2010/11 (Martin, 2011) is examined in Section 5.

- ❖ Ex-situ factors: the listed waterbird species may at times use habitats situated within the immediate hinterland of the SPA or in areas ecologically connected to it. Significant habitat change or increased levels of disturbance within these areas could result in the displacement of the listed waterbird species from areas within the SPA, and/or a reduction in numbers (for further information on this topic please refer to Section 5.2).

Objective 2: *To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Carlingford Lough SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.*

This objective is defined by the following attributes and targets:-

- To be favourable, the permanent **area** occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of **595 ha**, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation.

The boundary of Carlingford Lough SPA was defined to include the primary wetland habitats of this site. Objective 2 seeks to maintain the permanent extent of these wetland habitats, which constitute an important resource for regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds. The wetland habitats can be categorised into three broad types: subtidal; intertidal; and supratidal. Over time and through natural variation these subcomponents of the overall wetland complex may vary due to factors such as changing rates of sedimentation, erosion etc. Waterbird species may use more than one of the habitat types for different reasons (behaviours) throughout the tidal cycle.

Subtidal areas refer to those areas contained within the SPA that lie below the mean low water mark and are predominantly covered by marine water. Tidal rivers, creeks and channels are included in this category. For Carlingford Lough SPA this broad category is estimated to be **304 ha**. Subtidal areas are continuously available for benthic and surface feeding ducks (e.g. Shelduck, Shoveler) and for the listed species Light-bellied Brent Geese. Various waterbirds roost in subtidal areas.

The intertidal area is defined, in this context, as the area contained between the mean high water mark and the mean low water mark. For Carlingford Lough SPA this is estimated to be **282 ha**. When exposed or partially exposed by the tide, intertidal habitats provide important foraging areas for many species of waterbirds, especially wading birds, as well as providing roosting/loafing⁶ areas. When the intertidal area is inundated by the tide it becomes available for benthic and surface feeding ducks, geese and piscivorous/other waterbirds. During this tidal state this area can be used by various waterbirds as a loafing/roosting resource.

The supratidal category refers to areas that are not frequently inundated by the tide (i.e. occurring above the mean high watermark) but contain shoreline and coastal habitats and can be regarded as an integral part of the shoreline. For Carlingford Lough SPA this is estimated to be **9 ha**. Supratidal areas are used by the listed species Light-bellied Brent Geese and a range of other waterbird species as a roosting resource as well as providing feeding opportunities.

The maintenance of the 'quality' of wetland habitat lies outside the scope of Objective 2. However, for the species of Special Conservation Interest, the scope of Objective 1 covers the need to maintain, or improve where appropriate, the different properties of the wetland habitats contained within the SPA.

⁶ Loafing can be described as any behaviour not connected with breeding or feeding, and includes preening and resting.

Table 3.1 Conservation Objectives for the waterbird Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough SPA.

Objective 1:				
<i>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the waterbird Special Conservation Interest species listed for Carlingford Lough SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</i>				
Parameter	Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population	Population trend	Percentage change as per population trend assessment using waterbird count data.	The long term population trend should be stable or increasing	Waterbird population trends are presented in Part Four of this document.
Range	Distribution	Range, timing or intensity of use of areas used by waterbirds, as determined by regular low tide and other waterbird surveys.	There should be no significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by the waterbird species of Special Conservation Interest other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation.	Waterbird distribution is reviewed in Part Five of this document.
Objective 2:				
<i>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at Carlingford Lough SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it. This is defined by the following attributes and targets:</i>				
Parameter	Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Area	Wetland habitat	Area (ha)	The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of 595 ha, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation.	The wetland habitat area was estimated as 595 ha using OSI data and relevant orthophotographs.

PART FOUR – REVIEW OF THE CONSERVATION CONDITION OF WATERBIRD SPECIAL CONSERVATION INTERESTS

4.1 Population data for waterbird SCI species of Carlingford Lough SPA

Wintering waterbirds have been surveyed at Carlingford Lough as part of the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS) and its UK counterpart, the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) since 1994/95 and 1998/99 respectively. The lough is divided into a number of count subsites and two subsites correspond closely, but not exactly, to the area designated as Carlingford Lough (SPA 4078): (1) Carlingford to Greenore; and (2) Greenore to Ballagan Point.

The SCI species Light-bellied Brent Goose is counted as part of I-WeBS but is also the subject of an additional species-specific survey at this site. Further information about this survey, I-WeBS and other waterbird surveys is given in Appendix 2.

Note that an area along the northern shore of Carlingford Lough (centred upon Mill Bay) is designated as a SPA under UK jurisdiction (Carlingford Lough SPA Site Code UK9020161) (refer to www.jncc.defra.gov.uk for more details). Light-bellied Brent Goose is a qualifying species for this SPA.

Table 4.1 presents summary population⁷ data for Light-bellied Brent Goose; these data are relevant to SPA 4078. Where possible annual maxima were identified and used to calculate the five-year mean peak number. However WeBS and I-WeBS surveys have been undertaken irregularly since 2002/03, so recent data differ in their calculations and relate to different time periods for the two subsites.

I-WeBS data were kindly provided by BirdWatch Ireland; a joint scheme of BirdWatch Ireland and the National Parks and Wildlife Service. WeBS data were supplied by the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS), a partnership between the British Trust for Ornithology, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (the latter on behalf of the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside, the Countryside Council for Wales, Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage) in association with the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust.

Table 4.1 Population data for the waterbird Special Conservation Interest Species of Carlingford Lough SPA – Light-bellied Brent Goose

Site Special Conservation Interest Species:	Light-bellied Brent Goose
Baseline data period (I-WeBS)	
Carlingford Lough SPA (4078) Baseline period (1995/96 – 1999/00) – Mean peak number	253 (i)
Subsite - Carlingford to Greenore Baseline period (1995/96 – 1999/00) – Mean peak number	135
Subsite - Greenore to Ballagan Point Baseline period (1995/96 – 1999/00) – Mean peak number	167
Recent data period (WeBS)	
Subsite - Carlingford to Greenore (2009/10 - 2010/11) - Peak count winter (spring)	45 (145)
Subsite - Greenore to Ballagan Point (2006/07 – 2010/11) - Mean peak number *(peak number)	32 (93)

(i) denotes numbers of international importance; note that thresholds differ for the baseline and recent time periods used (refer to Wetlands International, 2002 and Wetlands International, 2012 respectively). * refers to the three-year peak mean from the period 2006/07 – 2010/11 (counts from 2008/09 and 2009/09 missing).

⁷ Note that 'population' refers to site population (numbers wintering at the site) rather than a species' biogeographic population.

4.2 Waterbird population trends for Carlingford Lough SPA

The calculation and assessment of waterbird population trends at Irish coastal SPA sites follows the UK Wetland Bird Survey 'Alerts System' which provides a standardised technique for monitoring changes in the numbers of non-breeding waterbirds over a range of spatial scales and time periods (Appendix 3). Because of incomplete coverage during I-WeBS, the population trend for Light-bellied Goose at Carlingford Lough has been based directly on that calculated for the UK Wetland Bird Survey 'Alerts System' (Cook et al. 2013). The calculations are based on total site data, a larger area than designated as Carlingford Lough SPA (4078), but this is deemed appropriate as the same flock of Brent Geese utilises both the southern shore and other areas within the wider site.

Short, medium and long-term trends for the data period 1998/99 to 2009/10⁸ are shown in Table 4.2. The values represent the percentage change in index (population) values across the specified time period. Positive values equate to increases in population size while negative values reflect a decrease in population size.

Table 4.2 Site Population Trend for Light-bellied Brent Goose at Carlingford Lough (after Cook et al. 2013)

Site Special Conservation Interests (SCIs)	Short-term % change ¹	Medium-term % change ²	Long-term % change ³
Light-bellied Brent Goose	- 2	+ 12	- 1

¹Short-term (five-year);

²Medium-term (ten-years);

³Long-term (up to 25 years).

Waterbirds are relatively long-lived birds and changes in population size can take several years to become evident. The short-term trend can be useful to assess whether species numbers at the site are remaining stable, showing increase or signs of recovery, or are continuing to decline. For example, although a species' long-term trend may be negative, the short-term trend could be positive if numbers have increased during the recent five year period being assessed. Importantly, the short-term trend may detect more rapidly where a species population is beginning to decline.

4.3 Carlingford Lough SPA – site conservation condition of waterbird SCI species

Conservation condition of waterbird species at coastal SPA sites is determined using the long-term site population trend and is assigned using the following criteria:

Favourable population = population is stable/increasing.

Intermediate (unfavourable) = Population decline in the range 1.0 – 24.9%.

Unfavourable population = populations that have declined between 25.0 – 49.9% from the baseline reference value.

Highly Unfavourable population = populations that have declined > 50.0% from the baseline reference value.

⁸ *first winter 1998/99; reference winter 2009/10;

The threshold levels of >25.0% and >50.0% follows standard convention used for waterbirds (e.g. Lynas et al. 2007; Leech et al. 2002). The 'Intermediate' range (1.0% - 24.9% decline) allows for natural fluctuations and represents a range within which relatively small population declines have the potential to be reversible and less likely to influence conservation status in the long-term (Leech et al. 2002). Declines of more than 25.0% are deemed of greater ecological significance for the long-term.

With regards the waterbird species of Special Conservation Interest listed for Carlingford Lough SPA, and based on the long-term population trend for the site, it has been determined that Light-bellied Brent Goose is in **Intermediate Unfavourable Conservation Condition** (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 SCI species of Carlingford Lough SPA – Current Site Conservation Condition

Special Conservation Interests		BoCCI Category ^a	Site Population Trend ^b	Site Conservation Condition	Current all-Ireland Trend ^c	Current International Trend ^d
Light-bellied Goose	Brent	Amber	- 1	Intermediate Unfavourable	+ 62.3	Increase

^aAfter Lynas *et al.* (2007); ^b Site population trend; see Table 4.2; ^call-Ireland trend calculated for period 1994/95 to 2008/09 (I-WeBS); ^dinternational trend after Wetland International (2012).

PART FIVE – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

5.1 Introduction

Part Five of this report is based around the need to review, collate and disseminate site-specific information relating to the Special Conservation Interests of Carlingford Lough SPA.

Section 5.2 provides selected ecological summary information for the non-breeding waterbirds of the site. Section 5.3 presents results from a waterbird survey undertaken during the winter season 2010/11. Finally, Section 5.4 provides summary information on the activities and events that occur in and around Carlingford Lough that may either act upon the habitats within the site, or may interact with waterbirds using the site.

The information provided is intended to:-

- provide information to assist the interpretation and understanding of the site-specific conservation objectives;
- facilitate the identification of conservation priorities and direct site management measures;
- inform the scope and nature of Appropriate Assessments in applying the provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.

Note however, that the information does not aim to provide a comprehensive assessment on which to assess plans and projects as required under the Habitats Directive, but rather should inform the scope of these assessments and help direct where further detailed examinations are required. The information presented in this report was compiled in March 2013.

5.2 Waterbird species – Ecological characteristics, requirements and specialities – summary information

Waterbirds, defined as “*birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands*” (Ramsar Convention, 1971), are a diverse group that includes divers, grebes, swans, geese and ducks, gulls, terns and wading birds.

As described in Section 1.1, the wetland habitats contained within this SPA are considered to be a Special Conservation Interest in their own right. The wetland habitat is an important resource for listed SCI species and for other waterbird species included in the total waterbird assemblage. These species may include those that utilise the site during passage, those that are present in months of the year outside of the non-breeding season⁹ or species that use the site at certain times only (e.g. as a cold weather refuge). Regularly-occurring non-breeding waterbirds within Ireland are listed in Appendix 4 along with their Latin names and waterbird species codes.

As a cross-border site, wintering waterbirds have been surveyed at Carlingford Lough as part of the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS) and its UK counterpart, the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) since 1994/95 and 1998/99 respectively. The lough is divided into a number of count subsites and two subsites correspond closely, but not exactly to the area designated as Carlingford Lough (4078): (1) Carlingford to Greenore; and (2) Greenore to Ballagan Point.

During the I-WeBS period 1995/96 to 1999/00, and excluding the SCI species Light-bellied Brent Goose, a total of 23 waterbird species occurred in the subsite Carlingford to Greenore on a regular basis (recorded in at least three of the five years). 17 species occurred regularly

⁹ Non-breeding season is defined as September – March inclusive

within the subsite Greenore to Ballagan Point during the five-year period 1996/97 – 2000/01 (no count in 1995/96). These species and their five-year mean peak number are shown in Table 5.1a (data kindly provided by the I-WeBS Office, BirdWatch Ireland). These species represent eight waterbird families: *Podicipedidae* (grebes), *Anatidae* (swans, geese and ducks), *Haematopodidae* (oystercatchers), *Charadriidae* (plovers and lapwings), *Scolopacidae* (sandpipers and allies) and *Laridae* (gulls and terns) plus *Phalacrocoracidae* (Cormorants) and *Ardeidae* (Hérons).

Table 5.1a Regularly-occurring non SCI waterbird species that occurred in the subsites Carlingford to Greenore (1995/96 – 1999/00) and Greenore to Ballagan Point (1996/97 – 2000/01).

Species	Carlingford to Greenore Mean peak 1995/06 to 1999/00	Greenore to Ballagan Point Mean peak 1996/97 – 2000/01
Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	107	
Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	5	
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	20	
Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	8	
Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	6	7
Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	12	
Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	81	195
Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>)	8	4
Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	188	187
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	64	7
Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	184	
Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)	4	11
Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	82	68
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	211	424
Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	20	24
Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	100	68
Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	5	
Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	94	49
Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	14	24
Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>)	162	304
Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	147	91
Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	23	98
Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>)	8	11
Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>)		2

Grey shading denotes an Annex I species.

WeBS and I-WeBS surveys have been irregular at Carlingford Lough since 2002/03, so Table 5.1b shows recent data for the species listed in Table 5.1a, in terms of the peak count recorded during either of the winter seasons 2009/10 or 2010/11 (Carlingford to Greenore) or the mean peak count (2006/07 – 2010/11) for Greenore to Ballagan Point (data kindly provided by the WeBS Office, British Trust for Ornithology).

Table 5.1b Regularly-occurring non SCI waterbird species in the subsites Carlingford to Greenore and Greenore to Ballagan Point - data from the 2010/11 season (WeBS)

Species	Carlingford to Greenore Peak Count 2009/10 or 2010/11 ¹	Greenore to Ballagan Point Mean Peak 2006/07 – 2010/11 ²
Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	120	
Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	50	
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)		
Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)		
Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)		2
Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)		
Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	20	22
Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>)	6	2
Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	50	211
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	2	25
Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)		
Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)		2
Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	45	104
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	150	186
Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	15	17
Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	40	49
Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	7	
Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	122	97
Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	30	55
Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>)	65	85*
Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	100	60*
Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	14	38*
Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>)	1	12*

Grey shading denotes an Annex I species.

¹the peak count from either 2009/10 or 2010/11; ² the three-year peak mean from the period 2006/07 – 2010/11 (counts from 2008/09 and 2009/09 missing), *except gulls where the data refer to the peak count from 2010/11.

Although waterbirds may be linked by their dependence on water, different species vary considerably in aspects of their ecology due to many evolutionary adaptations and specialisations to their wetland habitats. Different species or groups of species may therefore utilise wetland habitats in very different ways which relates to how species are distributed across a site as a whole.

Table 5.2 provides selected ecological information for the SCI species of Carlingford Lough SPA. Information is provided for the following categories¹⁰:-

- waterbird family (group);
- winter distribution – species distribution range during winter (based on the period 2001/02 – 2008/09 (after Boland & Crowe, 2012);
- trophic (foraging) guild (after Weller, 1999; see Appendix 5);
- food/prey requirements;
- principal supporting habitat within the site;
- ability to utilise other/alternative habitat in/around the site;
- site fidelity (species 'faithfulness' to wintering sites).

¹⁰ Notes to aid the understanding of categories and codes used in Table 5.2 are provided in the table sub text.

It should be borne in mind that a single wetland site is unlikely to meet all of the ecological requirements of a diverse assemblage of waterbirds (Ma et al. 2010). Although some waterbird species will be faithful to specific habitats within the SPA, many will at times also use habitats situated within the immediate hinterland of the site or in areas ecologically connected to the SPA. These areas may be used as alternative high tide roosts, as a foraging resource or, be simply flown over, either on migration or on a more frequent basis throughout the non-breeding season as waterbirds move between different areas used (e.g. commuting corridors between feeding and roosting areas).

Reliance on alternative habitats will vary from site to site, and between species. Use of alternative habitats is also likely to vary through time, from seasonally through to daily, and different habitats may be used by day and night (Shepherd et al. 2003). Different waterbirds may utilise wetland habitats in different ways. For example, while the majority of wading birds forage across exposed tidal flats, species such as Lapwing and Golden Plover are considered to be 'terrestrial waders' typically foraging across grassland and using tidal flats primarily for roosting. When tidal flats are covered at high water, intertidally-foraging waterbirds are excluded and many species then move to nearby fields to feed. Terrestrial foraging is also important when environmental factors (e.g. low temperature) reduce the profitability of intertidal foraging (e.g. Zwartz & Wanink, 1993). Some waterbird species are simply generalists, and make use of a range of habitats, for example the Black-tailed Godwit that forages across intertidal mudflats and grassland habitats. Other waterbird species such as Greenland White-fronted Goose or Bewick's Swan are herbivores and are reliant on terrestrial areas, often outside of the SPA boundary, and use the wetland site primarily for roosting. Some species switch their habitat preference as food supplies become depleted; an example being Light-bellied Brent Geese that exploit grasslands increasingly when intertidal seagrass and algae become depleted.

The topic of alternative habitat use is also applicable to benthic-foraging seaducks and divers whose foraging distribution is highly influenced by water depth and tidal conditions. Many of these species however (e.g. Great Northern Diver, Common Scoter) exhibit a widespread coastal distribution during winter utilising shallow nearshore waters to a greater degree at certain times (e.g. storms, driving onshore winds).

Thus the area designated as a SPA can represent a variable portion of the overall range of the listed waterbird species. To this end, data on waterbird use of areas adjacent to or ecologically connected to the SPA are often collected. Indeed for some species a mix of site-related and wider countryside measures are needed to ensure their effective conservation management (Kushlan, 2006). Furthermore, it is recommended that assessments that are examining factors that have the potential to affect the achievement of the site's conservation objectives should also consider the use of these '*ex-situ*' habitats, and their significance to the listed bird species.

Table 5.2 Waterbirds – Ecological characteristics, requirements & specialities

	Family (group)	Winter distribution ^A	Trophic Guild ^B	Food/Prey Requirements ^C	Principal supporting habitat within site ^D	Ability to utilise other/alternative habitats ^E	Site Fidelity ^F
Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Anatidae (geese)	Localised	1, 5	Highly specialised	Intertidal mud and sand flats, <i>Zostera</i> beds	2	High

^A Winter distribution: Very widespread (>300 sites); Widespread (200 – 300 sites); Intermediate (100 – 200 sites); Localised (50-100 sites); Highly restricted (<50 sites) (based on Boland & Crowe, 2012).

^B Waterbird foraging guilds. 1 = Surface swimmer, 2 = water column diver (shallow), 3 = water column diver (deeper), 4/5 = intertidal walker (out of water), 6 = intertidal walker (in water), 7 = terrestrial walker. Further details are given within Appendix 5.

^C Food/prey requirements - species with a wide prey/food range; species with a narrower prey range (e.g. species that forage upon a few species/taxa only), and species with highly specialised foraging requirements (e.g. piscivores).

^D Principal supporting habitat present within Carlingford Lough. This is the main habitat used when foraging.

^E Ability to utilise alternative habitats refers to the species ability to utilise other habitats adjacent to the site. 1 = wide-ranging species with requirement to utilise the site as and when required; 2 = reliant on site but highly likely to utilise alternative habitats at certain times (e.g. high tide); 3 = considered totally reliant on wetland habitats due to unsuitable surrounding habitats and/or species limited habitat requirements.

^F Site fidelity on non-breeding grounds: Unknown; Weak; Moderate; or High (based on published literature).

5.3 Carlingford Lough – waterbird surveys 2010/11

5.3.1 Introduction

Data presented within this section are based on the results of survey work undertaken at Carlingford Lough during the period October 2010 to April 2011 (Martin, 2011). Waterbirds were counted within two survey zones: Zone 1 (Ballagan to Greenore) and Zone 2 (Greenore to Carlingford). Note that the survey zone boundaries are not coincident with the SPA boundary.

While the surveys included all waterbird species, special attention was focused on the numbers, distribution, behaviour and movements of Light-bellied Brent Goose, hereafter called 'Brent Goose.'

5.3.2 Intertidal habitats of the study area

Zone 1 is composed of a shingle bank plus an extensive area of mudflats that is exposed at low tide. Most of the lower shore is used for aquaculture, the cultivation of Oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*).

The benthic community is described as 'sandy mud to mixed sediment with *Tharyx* sp.' (NPWS, 2012). The sediment ranges from sandy mud to mixed sediments and mud and fine sand account for between 53.8% and 98.3% of the sediment. The distinguishing fauna of this community complex are the polychaetes *Tharyx* sp., *Nephtys hombergii*, *Scoloplos armiger* and *Notomastus latericeus*, the crustaceans *Corophium volutator* and *Crangon crangon* and the bivalve *Scrobicularia plana* (NPWS, 2012).

On the lower shore in the south of Zone 1 is a sandy community with polychaetes. This complex is distinguished by the polychaetes *Capitella capitata*, *Arenicola marina* and *Polydora cornuta* while other polychaetes include *Eteone longa*, *Nephtys cirrosa*, *Galathowenia oculata*, *Owenia fusiformis*, *Pygospio elegans* and *Lanice conchilega*.

Vegetation comprises various brown fucoid seaweed, red seaweed and green algae, as well as vegetation typical of shingle banks. Two small streams flow into this zone and support algal growth. Further growth of algae is widespread across the survey zone with a layer of filamentous *Ulva* spp. (formerly *Enteromorpha* spp.)¹¹ occurring along the base of the shingle bank, and observed growing between and upon the aquaculture trestles. *Zostera noltii* does not occur in this zone.

From approximately mid-tide, the whole intertidal area is covered and the only high tide roost opportunity is the shingle bank along the shore. At very low tides several islands become exposed offshore.

The southern part of the SPA (between the boundary of Zone 1 and Ballagan Point) is composed of rock which supports various seaweeds. Zone 1 is significantly more exposed than Zone 2, particularly with southerly or easterly winds.

Zone 2 is a significantly more diverse area than Zone 1. Habitats include shingle shore, mudflats, rocky outcrops and islands at high tide, plus upper saltmarsh, three significant streams, a tidal inlet and adjacent brackish ponds. As with Zone 1, it also includes an extensive aquaculture area.

¹¹ Hayden et al. (2003), using genetic information, reassigned the genus *Enteromorpha* to the genus *Ulva*.

The benthic community is described as 'sandy mud to mixed sediment with *Tharyx* sp.' (NPWS, 2012). The sediment of this community ranges from sandy mud to mixed sediments and mud and fine sand account for between 53.8% and 98.3%. The proportion of coarse material increases toward Greenore Point. The distinguishing fauna of this community complex are the polychaetes *Tharyx* sp., *Nephtys hombergii*, *Scoloplos armiger* and *Notomastus latericeus*, the crustaceans *Corophium volutator* and *Crangon crangon* and the bivalve *Scrobicularia plana* (NPWS, 2012).

A *Zostera noltii* dominated-community is recorded at three locations between Shilties Lough and Greenore. It occurs most extensively south of Shilties Lough (NPWS, 2012). Natural mussel beds of the species *Mytilus edulis* occur along the shore. While providing a direct source of food for Oystercatchers, these mussel beds may indirectly provide food for Light-bellied Brent Geese, in that the beds, acting as a hard surface, provide attachment for green macroalgae such as *Ulva* spp.

Extensive amounts of green algae are found, especially along the outlet of a brackish pond and at the outlet from Shilties Lough, a sea inlet fed by a stream. Green algae (*Ulva* spp.) were noted growing in extensive patches throughout the zone, with the wider 'sea lettuce' form in the rockier and more sheltered areas, and the filamentous form upon the sandflats. A greater area was occupied by green algae in Zone 2 than in Zone 1 during the survey period (November 2010).

Zone 2 is less exposed than Zone 1 due to its aspect and because of a more gradual foreshore gradient. Of further note is that the intertidal area of Zone 2 is exposed for a significantly longer period than that in Zone 1.

5.3.3 Survey methods

One coordinated count of the two survey zones was undertaken each month during the period October 2010 to April 2011. Four fieldworkers made observations from four positions and recorded the number of birds in each zone, movements of birds between zones and bird behaviour.

In addition, monthly counts were also made by one fieldworker that moved between subdivisions of Zone 1 (subdivisions related to a separate project and not reported here). Complete counts were also made of Zones 1 and 2. Because of movements and travel time between Zones in contrast to co-ordinated counts where fieldworkers remained stationary, these counts are necessarily assumed to be less accurate due to the potential for bird movements/re-distribution during the counting periods.

Overall the site was surveyed at approximate two week intervals during the survey period; amounting to 400 survey hours in total. In all cases, counts were undertaken at hourly intervals between dawn and dusk.

5.3.4 Waterbird data analyses

Summary count data are presented. Although the survey period covered October 2010 to April 2011, the majority of data analyses were undertaken for the core wintering period October 2010 – February 2011 inclusive.

Peak counts are presented for waterbird species that contributed to the waterbird assemblage at the site. For Brent Geese, monthly peak counts per zone are presented which relates to the peak number within a zone during any one of the hourly counts. Monthly 'site' peak counts are the peak numbers counted within both Zones 1 and 2 during the same 60-minute count period.

Frequency of occurrence was calculated as the proportion of the total number of counts within which Brent Geese were present.

Distributional patterns were investigated by comparing numbers of Brent Geese across four tidal stages as follows:

Tide 1: Initial tidal ebb (3 hours after HT);

Tide 2: tidal ebb approaching and including low water (3 hours prior LT);

Tide 3: initial tidal inflow (3 hours after LT);

Tide 4: tidal inflow approaching high water (3 hours prior HT).

Notes on data interpretation and methodological limitations

It is important to consider that distribution data and patterns reported refer to a single season of surveys. Although important patterns of distribution will emerge, these distributions should not be considered absolute; waterbirds by their nature are highly mobile and various factors including tide (e.g. spring/neap), temperature, direction of prevailing winds, changing prey densities/availabilities and degree of human activity across the site, could lead to patterns that may change in different months and years. In particular, the winter season of 2010/11 was notable for a relatively unusual cold spell (Met Éireann, 2010a, b, 2011) with December being the coldest on Irish record (Met Éireann, 2010b).

The distribution of Brent Geese in the study area has been observed to be influenced by the distribution and abundance of green macroalgae (B. Martin *pers. comm.*). As macroalgal growth can vary from year to year due to a number of environmental factors, and is often transient in nature; the distribution of Brent Geese may therefore also vary both within and between seasons.

5.3.5 Summary Results – waterbird assemblage

During the 2010/11 survey period a total of 32 waterbird species were recorded within Zone 1 and a total of 33 species within Zone 2 (October 2010 – April 2011). During the core winter period (Oct – February), 32 species were recorded across both zones collectively.

Peak species richness (Oct – Feb) was relatively similar for the two zones although Zone 2 recorded slightly more species in four out of the five months (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Peak species richness by zone

Month	Zone 1	Zone 2
October 2010	15	19
November 2010	18	21
December 2010	19	18
January 2011	17	21
February 2011	19	22

Peak counts per zone are shown in Table 5.4. One species (Light-bellied Brent Goose) occurred in numbers of international importance and one species (Redshank) occurred in numbers of all-Ireland importance (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Peak waterbirds counts recorded for Zone 1 and 2 during the period October 2010 – February 2011, and month in which peak occurred

Species	Zone 1	Zone 2
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	8 (Oct)	3 (Nov)
Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	346 (Feb)	412 ^a (Dec)
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	1 (Nov)	7 (Feb)
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	2 (Oct)	180 (Dec)
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	22 (Jan)	60 (Jan)
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	62 (Nov)	61 (Jan)
Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	3 (Feb)	0
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	14 (Oct)	12 (Feb)
Great Northern Diver <i>Gavia immer</i>	9 (Nov)	0
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	5 (Nov)	3 (Oct, Nov, Jan)
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	42 (Nov)	28 (Oct)
Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	2 (Nov, Dec, Feb)	13 (Jan)
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	7 (Oct)	5 (Jan)
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	6 (Nov)	35 (Oct)
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	132 (Jan)	193 (Jan)
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	27 (Dec)	73 (Nov)
Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	4 (Dec)	60 (Oct)
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	6 (Dec)	2 (Nov)
Lapwing <i>vanellus vanellus</i>	146 (Dec)	100 (Feb)
Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	7 (Dec)	26 (Oct)
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	249 (Jan)	300 (Feb)
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	15 (Nov)	7 (Feb)
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	32 (Dec)	66 (Dec)
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	87 (Jan)	110 (Jan)
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	3 (Nov)	32 (Feb)
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	177 (Jan)	410 ^b (Feb)
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	79 (Dec)	54 (Feb)
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	202 (Jan)	520 (Feb)
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	249 (Oct)	270 (Oc)
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	50 (Oct)	60 (Oct)
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	38 (Nov)	7 (Nov, Feb)

^aexceeds international threshold of 400 after Wetlands International (2012).

^bexceeds all-Ireland threshold of 310 after Crowe et al. (2008).

5.3.6 Summary Results – Light-bellied Brent Goose

Migratory Light-bellied Brent Geese (hereafter called 'Brent Geese') that winter within Ireland belong to the East Canadian High Arctic population. Almost all of this population spends winter within Ireland.

Brent Geese begin to arrive in Ireland in late August when almost three-quarters of the biogeographic population congregate at Strangford Lough in Northern Ireland before dispersing to other sites (Robinson et al. 2004).

Brent Geese are grazers and are known for their preference for foraging in intertidal areas with the Eelgrass *Zostera* sp. (Robinson et al. 2004). Where this food source is absent or becomes depleted, the birds feed upon algae species, saltmarsh plants and may also undertake terrestrial grazing.

In Carlingford Lough a cohort of Brent Geese are known to commute from saltmarsh in Dundalk Bay¹² (North and South Bull as well as Lurgangreen/Mooretown) to Carlingford Lough, which constitutes a round trip of 36 km. Another cohort may be seen moving between Mill Bay and Eelgrass beds in Zone 2 of Carlingford Lough (B. Martin *pers. obs*). Movements of geese between Dundalk Bay and Carlingford Lough are primarily at dawn and dusk, but may also occur in response to tidal state. During their commute, the geese do not fly over land, but rather tack along the coast, even though this extends the commute considerably (B. Martin *pers. obs.*).

(i) Numbers

Both survey zones supported good numbers of the Special Conservation Interest species Light-bellied Brent Geese. Zone 2 supported peak numbers of international importance in December 2010, while the site (zones 1 and 2 combined) supported peak numbers that exceeded the threshold of international importance in three survey months (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5 Peak zone counts and the peak site count*

Month	Zone 1	Zone 2	Site*
October 2010	126	92	218
November 2010	109	317	411**
December 2010	275	412**	687**
January 2011	177	132	271
February 2011	346	176	522**
March 2011	438**	282	572**

*numbers in Zone 1 and Zone 2 combined within any one 60-minute period.

**exceeds international threshold of 400 after Wetlands International (2012).

(ii) Distribution

The frequency with which Light-bellied Brent Geese occurred within the count zones was markedly different (Table 5.6) with Zone 2 supporting individuals in nearly all hourly count sessions in contrast to Zone 1 that held the species for roughly half of the survey period. This is largely because the tidal flats in Zone 2 are exposed for longer than in Zone 1. Some foraging opportunities are apparent in Zone 2 even at high tide while from about mid-tide onwards suitable habitat in Zone 1 is covered to such an extent that foraging habitat is unavailable. The geese moved regularly between zones.

Zone 1

Larger numbers of Brent Geese were observed in Zone 1 at the end of the season, likely due to the new growth of *Ulva* spp. that occurred in association with streams (south end of Zone 1). Geese arriving from Dundalk Bay after dawn were observed to stop in Zone 1 if the tide was suitable.

At low tide, geese in Zone 1 were observed to spread out throughout the aquaculture area availing of algae that grows between the trestles. On very low tides the geese would spread out along the tide edge feeding on exposed or free-floating algae. As the tide rose the geese

¹² Dundalk Bay SPA (site code 0004026)

would either depart the area for Zone 2 or move up the shore to feed on a thin band of green algae running along the base of the shingle bank.

Zone 2

During September and October at low tide the geese concentrated on areas of *Zostera noltii*. As the *Zostera* became depleted during November to January, the geese concentrated at locations where macroalgae were available. As the tide rose, the geese continued surface feeding in these areas until the tide became too high, at which point they went to roost on the water.

The overriding distributional pattern observed was for a relatively constant flock of geese to occur in Zone 2, in contrast to Zone 1 where the geese remained only while the intertidal area was exposed.

Table 5.6 Light-bellied Brent Goose – frequency of occurrence in Zone 1 and 2 - monthly

Month	Zone 1*		Zone 2	
	Frequency of occurrence %		Frequency of occurrence %	
October 2010	53		100	
November 2010	33		100	
December 2010	53		100	
January 2011	47		91	
February 2011	56		100	
March 2011	42		100	

*as Zone 1 was subdivided into count sectors, this refers to the peak frequency of occurrence recorded, in any of the count sectors.

This pattern was investigated further by comparing the number of geese present in the survey zones across four tidal stages (see 5.3.2 for tidal stages). This shows clearly that in the hours approaching and immediately after low tide, the frequency of occurrence and numbers of Brent Geese within the two zones was comparable, contrasting markedly with the stages prior to and after high water (1 and 4) when Zone 2 was used to a greater degree (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7 Distribution in relation to tidal stage

	Tide Stage 1		Tide Stage 2		Tide Stage 3		Tide Stage 4	
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2
Minimum no. geese	0	55	0	49	0	2	0	0
Maximum no. geese	77	375	346	343	593	412	100	282
Average no. geese	5	136	79	163	123	188	5	113
Frequency of occurrence (%)	16	100	82	100	74	100	8	93

The following distributional summary is after Martin (2011):-

In the morning the geese fly from Dundalk Bay into Carlingford Lough by tacking along the coast, rounding Balaggan point and continuing to feeding areas in the Lough. Apparently depending on the state of the tide, some birds stop before reaching Balaggan Point, others stop in Zone 1, while others continue to Zone 2. Stopping points in Zone 1 were observed to be places where green macroalgae were present such as at the outflow of waterways, but at

times when the intertidal habitat is covered, the geese typically fly directly to Zones 2 or to Mill Bay on the northern shore. The geese feed in the first few hours after arrival.

The geese feed with varying intensity as the day progresses depending on the state of the tide and availability of food. They move around to exploit available food either by feeding on the sandflats, surface feeding (sitting on the water and extending their necks below the water to reach sub-aquatic vegetation swan-like) or by upending completely. On the sandflats where Eelgrass is present, considerable effort is made rooting for rhizomes as the season proceeds.

During the early part of the season (until December) the Brent Geese showed a clear preference for Zone 2 and for areas within it that had Eelgrass. After the end of February the geese did not show a marked preference for either zone, possibly because of the super-abundance of green algae all along the Cooley shore. Note that *Zostera noltii* was recorded from Zone 2 but not from Zone 1.

(iii) Terrestrial foraging (outside the SPA)

During the period December 2010 to late February 2011, a large flock of Brent Geese was observed grazing on agricultural grasses at Lurgangreen in Dundalk Bay; adjacent to roosting areas; and within the Dundalk Bay SPA (Site Code 4026). Similar observations were noted in 2010 (Oscar Merne *pers. comm.*).

Brent Geese were occasionally seen feeding on grass at Greenore Golf Course (two occasions of around 80 birds); green keepers report that this is an occasional occurrence. Brent Geese were also observed feeding in fields around Mill Bay (two occasions involving approximately 110 birds).

(iv) Behaviour

In general, four main seasonally affected foraging behaviours could be discerned:

- (1)** September – November: Migratory arrival from Iceland primarily and preferentially feeding on *Zostera spp.* with *Ulva spp.* as a second choice.
- (2)** December to January: Primarily feeding on *Ulva spp.* with agricultural grass as a second choice.
- (3)** February to March: Almost exclusively feeding *Ulva spp.*
- (4)** April: Gathering/staging for migration to breeding grounds.

(v) September and April (counts outside of the main survey period)

Counts were undertaken in September 2010 and April 2011 to record periods of arrival and departure. On the 19th September 2010, eight Brent Geese were seen feeding on Eelgrass in Zone 2. This number had increased to 78 geese in the same area on the 22nd September 2010. Of these, six were juveniles, belonging to two families.

April signalled a significant change in Brent behaviour, numbers and distribution. On 7th April 2011, a count that started at 9:00am recorded a total of 922 Brent Geese along the Louth shore, more than any previous count. By 11:37am, on the rising tide, all birds had departed Zone 1 while 145 stayed in Zone 2 through high tide. As the tide dropped in the evening 77 geese arrived from Dundalk Bay. The goose behaviour was notably more agitated than on previous counts, with a large number of movements (in total 37 bird movements between Dundalk Bay, count zones and Carlingford Lough islands). Birds were also observed to be flighty, with much stationary wing-flapping. By 21st April 2011, almost all Brent Geese had

departed with only a few individuals remaining with just six birds in Zone 2 feeding on the emergent Eelgrass.

5.4 Carlingford Lough - Activities and Events

5.4.1 Introduction

The overriding objective of the Habitats Directive is to ensure that the habitats and species covered achieve '*favourable conservation status*' and that their long-term survival is secured across their entire natural range within the EU (EU Commission, 2010). In its broadest sense, favourable conservation status means that an ecological feature is in a satisfactory condition, and that this status is likely to continue into the future.

At site level, the concept of 'favourable status' is referred to as 'conservation condition.' This can relate to not only species numbers, but importantly, to factors that influence a species abundance and distribution at a site. The identification of activities and events that occur at a designated site is therefore important, as is an assessment of how these might impact upon the waterbird species and their habitats, and thus influence the achievement of favourable condition. Site-based management and the control of factors that impact upon species or habitats of conservation importance are fundamental to the achievement of site conservation objectives.

Section 5.4 provides information on activities and events that occur in and around Carlingford Lough that may either act upon the habitats within the site, or may interact with the Special Conservation Interest species and other waterbirds using the site.

5.4.2 Assessment Methods

Information on 'activities' and 'events' across Carlingford Lough was collected during a desk-top review which included NPWS documents, County Development and other plans (e.g. Louth County Council, 2009, 2009b, 2012), Neagh Bann International River Basin District documents (Neagh Bann IRBD, 2010a,b,c) and other available documents relevant to the ecology of the site. Although information was reviewed in relation to the wider Carlingford Lough, focus was directed on the area between Ballagan Point and Carlingford on the southern shore of the lough i.e. the area designated as SPA 4078.

Records of activities that caused, or had the potential to cause disturbance to waterbirds were collected during waterbird survey work undertaken at Carlingford Lough SPA (4078) during the period October 2010 to April 2011 (Martin, 2011). This information, together with results from a 'site activity questionnaire' provides valuable information on the level of disturbance that can occur at the site.

All data collected were entered into a database but as the dataset will be subject to change over time, the assessment should be viewed as a working and evolving process. The 'activities' and 'events' were categorised using the standard EU list of pressures and threats as used in Article 12 reporting under the EU Bird's Directive. Only factors likely to directly or indirectly affect waterbirds were included but the resulting list is broad and includes built elements (e.g. man-made structures such as roads and bridges that are adjacent to the site), factors associated with pollution (e.g. discharges from waste water treatment plants), various recreational and non-recreational activities as well as biological factors such as the growth of the invasive plant species *Spartina anglica*.

Data are presented as follows:-

Activities and events identified as occurring in and around Carlingford Lough (through either the desk-top review or field survey programme) are listed in relation to the survey zone within which they were observed or are known to occur. The activities/events are classified as follows:

- O** observed or known to occur within Carlingford Lough;
- U** known to occur but unknown spatial area hence all potential subsites are included (e.g. fisheries activities);
- H** historic, known to have occurred in the past.
- P** potential to occur in the future.

5.4.3 Overview of activities in Carlingford Lough

Activities and events identified to occur in and around Carlingford Lough are shown in Appendix 7, listed for the two survey zones used in the 2010/11 waterbird surveys (Martin, 2011). Activities highlighted in grey are those that have the potential to cause disturbance to waterbirds (see Section 5.4.4). For a map of survey zones, please refer to Appendix 6.

The following pages provide a review of the range of activities and events that occur across Carlingford Lough using the following headings: (1) habitat loss, modification and adjacent landuse; (2) water quality; (3) fisheries and aquaculture; (4) recreational disturbance; and (5) others. Special emphasis is placed on the area of the southern shore that is designated as SPA 4078.

Habitat loss, modification and adjacent landuse

At the head of the lough, the Newry River and the Newry Canal link the lough to the nearby city of Newry; the industrialised head of the lough. There are three small towns on the northern County Down side of the lough, namely Warrenpoint, Rostrevor and Greencastle. On the southern coast are Omeath, Carlingford and Greenore that are backed by the Cooley Mountains, on the Cooley Peninsula.

CORINE land cover data indicate that the land in the immediate vicinity of the lough supports a mixture of forest, rough and improved grazing and small areas of agricultural land (Taylor et al. 1999).

Several wetland sites occur near Greenore, of which one (Mullatee and Greenore) lies adjacent to the SPA and is a modified coastal lagoon located on the landward side of the coastal embankment (Foss et al. 2012).

Near Carlingford, the area to the south of Ghan House contains a mosaic of brackish and freshwater habitats including an artificial freshwater SUDS¹³ type pond, a drainage ditch and an ancient drainage channel leading to the harbour, a large sedge swamp and a freshwater stream. Old maps show that this area was in fact an inlet in 1824 but by 1900 it had been infilled and a drainage channel had been put in place. A sluice gate prevents seawater from back flowing into the channel at high tide however the area retains a distinct brackish character. This may be due to underground seepage or occasional backflow from the sluice (Martin, 2009).

Shilties Lough occurs to the south of Carlingford and is an empounded lough that lies between the road (R176) and a disused railway embankment.

¹³ sustainable urban drainage system

Industrial activity is minimal along the lough's coastline but there are two commercial freight ports (Greenore and Warrenpoint). There is a lighthouse on Greenore Point that was built in the early 19th century. There is a marina in Carlingford Bay that holds 170 berths for vessels ranging from light speedboats to large cruisers (www.carlingfordmarina.ie).

A ferry once operated between Greenore and Holyhead. A railway line was built in 1873 to serve ferry passengers and ran from Dundalk to Greenore. This railway and the ferry were closed in 1952.

Land claim has occurred at various places across the wider lough.

Water Quality

Carlingford Lough is situated in the Neagh Bann International River Basin District, which is a cross-border river basin district. 2,000 km² is in the Republic of Ireland and 6,000 km² is in Northern Ireland (Neagh Bann IRBD, 2010).

The contributing catchment is almost 299.9 km² in area, the majority of which lies in Northern Ireland (DoEHLG, 2009). Land cover in the catchment is a mix of forest, rough grazing and improved grazing, with small areas of arable land. The principal freshwater input to the lough is the Newry River; other rivers on the northern side of the Lough include the Moygannon, the Rostrevor, the White Water, the Ballincurry and the Ghann.

The water quality of Carlingford Lough has been classified as 'moderate' as per the Neagh Bann International River Basin District Transitional and Coastal Waters Action Programme (Neagh Bann IRBD, 2010b); this substandard classification attributed to high nitrogen levels. The same status is applied by Northern Ireland (NIEA, 2009). Nutrient inputs, wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and shellfish dredging are listed as main pressures. Neagh Bann IRBD (2010c) suggests that storm water discharges are a further contributing factor.

A wastewater treatment plant at Carlingford with a design capacity of 1,700 P.E. is currently operating within capacity. It incorporates secondary treatment. Two smaller plants at Greenore and Omeath discharge untreated effluent (DoEHLG, 2009). A review of the numbers of on-site waste water treatment systems (OSWWTS) in the Republic of Ireland section of the shellfish water catchment suggests that the number is much higher than the national average. Many are located in areas of high risk to surface and groundwaters from pathogens and phosphorus and many are located in areas where the likelihood of inadequate percolation of leachate is also high (DoEHLG, 2009).

On the northern shore (Northern Ireland) the main WWTP discharges are located at Newry, Warrenpoint and Cranfield.

There is one Local Authority licenced (Section 4) discharge (leisure facility) to the lough. There are no IPPC licenced discharges (Neagh Bann IRBD, 2010c).

Recent studies found that Nitrogen is the primary limiting factor for phytoplankton growth in the Lough. Occasionally elevated and sustained levels of chlorophyll in the inner Lough are therefore probably caused by continued inputs of nutrients to this zone. Apart from this factor, there is no other evidence to suggest that the lough is detrimentally affected by anthropogenic discharges or activities and no current signs of eutrophication (Taylor et al. 1999).

While future improvements in WWTP treatment will aim to meet objectives of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (EU Council Directive 91/271/EEC, as transposed by S.I. No. 254 of 2001 as amended by S.I. 48 of 2010) and the Water Framework Directive (2000/20/EC as transposed by the European Communities (Water Policy) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010)), it should be borne in mind that there may be various consequences for the ecology of the lough, and knock-on effects upon waterbirds. For example, a reduction in

organic and nutrient loading could lead to reduced abundances of benthic invertebrate prey species (e.g. Burton et al. 2002) particularly those invertebrates that thrive (proliferate) in organically-enriched sediments. This could have effects upon the foraging distribution, prey intake rates, and ultimately upon survival and fitness of the waterbird assemblage using the lough.

On the other hand, a reduction in organic loading may benefit the seagrass species *Zostera noltii*. While the effects of changes to nutrient loading are not always clear, it is known that eutrophication may increase the cover of epiphytic algae and prevent photosynthesis of sea grass plants (Burkholder et al. 1992) with detrimental effects upon its production.

Of further relevance is that Light-bellied Brent Geese is likely currently benefiting from nutrient inputs that are 'fuelling' the abundance of green macroalgae such as *Ulva* species. Green macroalgal mats can have both negative and positive effects upon waterbird foraging ecology; some species avoiding them or being negatively affected by lowered invertebrate abundances beneath them (Lewis & Kelly, 2001), while herbivores such as Light-bellied Brent Goose and Wigeon benefit from the algae being a source of food. Ultimately changes in macroalgal abundance as a result of cessation of wastewater discharges could impact upon the foraging distribution of Light-bellied Brent Geese.

Fisheries & aquaculture

The lough supports a wide variety of aquaculture and fishing interests. Productivity appears to be high and historically shellfish growth has always flourished (McGonigle et al. 2012).

An area of 12.2 km² of Carlingford Lough is designated as a Shellfish Water under the EU Shellfish Waters Directive¹⁴ (DoEHLG, 2009). This area is located along the southern shore of the lough extending across the designated Special Protection Area. The cultivation of Oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) and bottom-grown Mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) dominates. Bottom culture is based on the principle of dredging mussel spat (seed) from areas where they have settled in abundance, and their transfer to specifically prepared plots for re-laying at lower densities, allowing for improved growth. Plots or lays are normally 'prepared' in order to allow stabilization of the bottom before seed is laid (McGonigle et al. 2012). The product is harvested through dredging.

Bottom cultivation production in Carlingford has been growing rapidly over the past 10 years (McGonigle et al. 2012). Annual production between 2000 and 2004 averaged 1,840 tonnes of mussels, whereas current production is in the region of 12,000 tonnes (McGonigle et al. 2012).

Annual production between 2000 and 2004 averaged 440 tonnes of oysters (DoEHLG, 2009). These are grown on trestles and Oyster cultivation occurs throughout the area designated as Carlingford Lough SPA (4078).

The Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) is responsible for classifying shellfish production areas and the current classification of the Carlingford Lough Bivalve Mollusc Production Area is Class B (Production Area 3) and Class A (Production Area 5), as of 20th July 2012 (www.sfpa.ie). A Class B status requires that shellfish may be placed on the market for human consumption only after treatment in a purification centre or after relaying, so as to meet the health standards for live bivalve molluscs laid down in EC Regulations on food safety¹⁵; Class A however indicates that no treatment is required.

¹⁴ Originally designated under the European Communities (Quality of Shellfish Waters) Regulations 2004 (SI 200 of 1994).

¹⁵ Criteria for the classification of bivalve mollusc harvesting areas under Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, Regulation (EC) 853/2004 and Regulation (EC) 2073/2005.

Historically, Carlingford Lough was renowned for its herring fishery but the fishery collapsed in the 19th century as numbers of herring dropped dramatically. Similarly, a native oyster fishery (*Ostrea edulis*) collapsed in 1845 due to combined overfishing and exploitation of juveniles for reseeding other areas (Taylor et al. 1999).

Various inshore fishing activities currently occur within or close to the designated SPA. Static fishing gear activity in the area includes widespread line fishing (lines set on the seabed with baited hooks at intervals); the use of pots (baited traps set on the seabed targeting crustaceans) and the use of bottom set gill nets (curtain of netting which allow fish to swim partway through the mesh to become caught with the gills preventing backward movement) (DoEHLG, 2009). Mobile fishing gear activity includes the use of mussel, cockle and scallop dredges. The hand-gathering of molluscs also occurs and is reportedly increasing (B. Martin *pers. obs*) often with associated forms of disturbance e.g. quad bikes.

Sea angling occurs along the shoreline including shore, rock and boat fishing. Carlingford Lough is best known for tope fishing during the summer months. Charter boat services are available from Warrenpoint, Carlingford and Greencastle. The shore around Greenore lighthouse is popular and an array of species can be caught including mackerel, sea trout, pollack, spurdog, ray and dogfish. Bass may also be taken in this area while spinning at Ballaghan Point may produce mackerel, seasonal bass and pollack at high water (www.fishinginireland.info).

Management of fisheries within Carlingford Lough (and Lough Foyle) comes under the auspices of the Lough's Agency. The responsibilities of this agency are set out in North/South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (NI) Order 1999, the British-Irish Agreement Act 1999, the Foyle Fisheries Act (NI) 1952 (as amended) and the Foyle Fisheries Act 1952 (as amended) and are as follows:-

- the promotion of development of Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough for commercial and recreational purposes in respect of marine, fishery and aquaculture matters;
- the management, conservation, protection, improvement and development of the inland fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas;
- the development and licensing of aquaculture;
- the development of marine tourism.

Recreational disturbance

The coastline of County Louth stretches for more than 120km from the County Down border, through Carlingford Lough as far south as the Boyne Estuary. This coastline is considered of high intrinsic, special amenity and recreational value (Louth County Council, 2009b). Indeed the coastline from Greenore through Carlingford to Omeath is a designated scenic area (Louth County Council, 2009).

Walking is a popular recreational activity and has increased in popularity in recent years. Several walkways come close to the shoreline of Carlingford Lough including the Táin Way, which extends through Carlingford.

Other

A Scoping Study for an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) for the Lough was undertaken in 2007. This study contained a review of the roles of those responsible for the lough, detailed the conflicts and opportunities that may benefit from an ICZM approach and gave recommendations for implementation of an ICZM (Louth County Council, 2009). An ICZMP has been undertaken for the northern side of the lough and it is an action of the County Louth Development Plan (Louth County Council, 2009) to support the preparation and implementation of an ICZM for the southern side.

Carlingford to Greenore (survey Zone 2) is currently being invaded by Common Cord-grass (*Spartina anglica*) which is undermining/smothering the beds of *Zostera noltii* (B. Martin *pers. obs*). However the main pressure upon the seagrass beds noted during summer 2013 was observed to be vehicle tracks.

Wildfowling occurs at the lough, largely centred on Mill Bay on the northern shore. Mourne Game and Wildfowl Club is a local club affiliated to BASC (The British Association for Shooting and Conservation) and aims to:-

- maintain and enhance shooting in the Mill Bay area;
- encourage a high standard, of behaviour and sportsmanship;
- provide refuges for migrant fowl and waders that boost the native population each winter;
- meet head-on any threat to undermine or curtail traditional pursuits.

(<http://www.wildfowling.com/mournewa/mgwca.htm>)

The winter of 2010/11 was particularly cold, especially December 2010, and in response to the freezing conditions, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government extended a temporary closure of the hunting season for wild birds (8th – 30th December 2010 inclusive); a similar exclusion period occurred in Northern Ireland.

5.4.4 Review of disturbance during 2010/11 waterbird surveys

Disturbances to birds using the lough, and specifically the survey areas Zone 1 and Zone 2, were monitored throughout the 2010/11 waterbird survey (Martin, 2011).

The main potential sources of disturbance to waterbirds were observed to be: walkers, dog walkers, loose dogs, mussel and periwinkle gatherers, and activities associated with aquaculture production. Oyster cultivation on trestles is dominant in both Zone 1 and Zone 2.

Traffic along both the Carlingford-Mullatee road (R176) and the Ballytransna-Balaggan local road caused a degree of disturbance particularly at high tide. Golfers on the disused railway tee boxes appeared to be tolerated by waterbirds.

Loose and uncontrolled dogs were observed.

Sailing and shipping have the potential to cause disturbance, but marine recreation was minimal during the very cold winter months of 2010/11.

Disturbance from birds of prey was noted and included Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

The area mainly affected by disturbance in Zone 1 was in the north of that zone, while the main area disturbed in Zone 2 was the centre. Zone 1 recorded a minimum of two walkers with dogs but on fine days this could reach up to 14 dog walkers, with loose dogs often directly disturbing birds. In Zone 2, the main disturbing activity was mussel and periwinkle pickers. These sometimes work both during the day and night.

5.4.5 Discussion

This review has highlighted that many 'activities and events' occur across the wider lough and the area designated as Carlingford Lough SPA (4078).

Many of the 'activities' identified may act so as to modify wetland habitats of the site. While physical loss might be considered more historic in nature (e.g. land claim, the construction of piers, slipways etc.), on-going modifications to intertidal habitats may occur due to changes in natural processes (e.g. sedimentation or erosion rates) as a result of former physical events.

The most obvious on-going activities within the SPA are human-related and attributed to both recreational walking (with/without dogs) and aquaculture. It is clear that both of these activities displace waterbirds. The significance of the impact that results from even a short-term displacement should not be underestimated. In terms of foraging habitat, displacement from feeding opportunities not only reduces a bird's energy intake but also leads to an increase in energy expenditure as a result of the energetic costs of flying to an alternative foraging area. Displacement also has knock-on ecological effects such as increased competition within and/or between different species for a common food source. In areas subject to heavy or on-going disturbance, waterbirds may be disturbed so frequently that their displacement is equivalent to habitat loss. When disturbance effects reduce species fitness¹⁶ (reduced survival or reproductive success) consequences at population level may result.

Whilst the nature and the frequency of disturbance-causing activities are key factors when assessing likely impacts, many aspects of waterbird behaviour and ecology will influence a species response. Waterbird responses are likely to vary with each individual event and to be species-specific. The significance of a disturbance event upon waterbirds will vary according to a range of factors including:-

- Frequency/duration of disturbance event;
- Intensity of activity;
- Response of waterbirds.

and be influenced by:-

- Temporal availability – whether waterbirds have the opportunity to exploit the food resources in a disturbed area at times when the disturbance does not occur;
- Availability of compensatory habitat - whether there is suitable alternative habitat to move to during disturbance events;
- Behavioural changes as a result of a disturbance - e.g. degree of habituation;
- Time available for acclimatisation - whether there is time available for habituation to the disturbance. (there may be a lack of time for waterbirds during the staging period);
- Age - for example when feeding, immature (1st winter birds) may be marginalised by older more dominant flocks so that their access to the optimal prey resources is limited. These individuals may already therefore be under pressure to gain their required daily energy intake before the effects of any disturbance event are taken into account;
- Timing/seasonality - birds may be more vulnerable at certain times e.g. pre- and post-migration, at the end of the winter when food resources are lower;
- Weather - birds are more vulnerable during periods of severe cold weather or strong winds;
- Site fidelity – some species are highly site faithful at site or within-site level and will therefore be affected to a greater degree than species that range more widely;
- Predation and competition – a knock-on effect of disturbance is that waterbirds may move into areas where they are subject to increased competition for prey resources, or increased predation – i.e. the disturbance results in an indirect impact which is an increased predation risk.

Knowledge of site activities and events is important when examining waterbird distribution and understanding the many factors that might influence a species' distribution across a site. The above points also highlight the complex nature of waterbird behaviour and species specificity, as well as the need for careful consideration of the impacts of disturbance upon waterbird species when undertaking Appropriate Assessments or other environmental assessments. This review could therefore form the starting point for any future study aiming to quantify the effects of activities/disturbance events across the site, as well as to help

¹⁶ defined as a measure of the relative contribution of an individual to the gene pool of the next generation.

identify the extent to which existing use and management of the site are consistent with the achievement of the conservation objectives described in Part Three of this document.

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APPENDIX 1

SITE NAME: CARLINGFORD LOUGH SPA

SITE CODE: 004078

Carlingford Lough SPA comprises parts of the south side of Carlingford Lough, Co. Louth, between Carlingford Harbour and Ballagan Point. The predominant habitats present are intertidal sand and mud flats

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for Light-bellied Brent Goose. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands, and as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds.

In winter the site supports an internationally important population of Light-bellied Brent Goose (253 – all figures are five year mean peaks for the period 1995/96 to 1999/2000). A range of other waterfowl species occurs within the site, including Wigeon (107), Oystercatcher (289), Dunlin (392), Bar-tailed Godwit (33), Redshank (108) and Turnstone (29). The intertidal flats provide feeding areas for the wintering birds. The sub-tidal areas outside the SPA support a range of species including Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant and Red-throated Diver.

Carlingford Lough SPA is of international importance for its Light-bellied Brent Goose population. Of note is the occurrence of Bar-tailed Godwit, a species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.

14.11.2011



APPENDIX 2

Waterbird data sources

Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS)

I-WeBS began in the Republic of Ireland in 1994/95 and aims to monitor wintering (non-breeding) waterbird populations at the wetland sites upon which they rely. Counts are carried out by volunteers and professional staff of the partner organisations across the months September to March of each year. I-WeBS counts take place on a rising tide or close to high tide. For further information please refer to Crowe (2005).

The I-WeBS Programme monitors the larger coastal wetland sites together with inland lakes, turloughs, rivers and callows. However the resulting dataset is incomplete for some waterbird species that utilise other habitats such as non-wetland habitat (e.g. grassland used by many species and particularly foraging geese, and swans), non-estuarine coastline, small and ephemeral wetlands and the open sea; the latter of which is obviously difficult to monitor from land-based surveys (Crowe, 2005).

A number of additional and special surveys are therefore conducted on an annual or regular basis and data collected are, where appropriate, integrated into the I-WeBS database. These surveys include those undertaken for swan and geese species that forage typically during daylight hours across terrestrial habitats (e.g. grassland, arable fields) using coastal wetlands sites at night when they congregate to roost. Some of the additional surveys are carried out at certain times, aimed at providing a better estimate of numbers (e.g. Greylag Geese) and for some species an assessment of breeding success during the previous summer (e.g. Light-bellied Brent Geese). These surveys are introduced briefly below and more information is provided in Crowe (2005).

- Swan Surveys

Coordinated international censuses are carried out of the wintering populations of Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) and Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) at four or five-yearly intervals. The surveys are organised by I-WeBS, the Irish Whooper Swan Study group (IWSSG) and WWT.

- Greenland White-fronted Goose

Greenland White-fronted Geese are concentrated at relatively few sites during winter, many of which are non-wetland habitats. The species is therefore not covered adequately by the I-WeBS programme. The Greenland White-fronted Goose census was initiated in the late 1970's and is carried out by NPWS in Ireland and by JNCC and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) in Scotland.

- Greylag Geese

Data for the Icelandic breeding population of Greylag Goose that winters in Ireland are taken from special surveys organised through I-WeBS and undertaken during November each year. The surveys aim to assess the distribution and status of the migratory flocks wintering in Ireland and focus on known feeding areas (grassland & agricultural land). When calculating population estimates of the Icelandic birds, data collected are adjusted to account for feral flocks that also occur within Ireland.

- Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*)

A wintering population from the northeast Greenland breeding population winters mainly on offshore islands along the west coast of Ireland. An aerial survey is conducted of the principal wintering areas every four to five years.

- Light-bellied Brent Geese

Special autumn surveys of this species have been conducted since 1996 and organised in the Republic of Ireland by the Irish Brent Goose Research Group (IBGRG). The survey is currently conducted on a bi-annual basis during the month of October which coincides with the autumn arrival of the species. Data collected are integrated into the I-WeBS database.

APPENDIX 3

Analysing population trends: a synopsis

Monitoring of non-breeding waterbirds has been undertaken by the Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS) and its partner, WeBS in Northern Ireland, since the mid 1990's. For such long-term count data, there is clearly a need to assess long-term trends in a consistent and objective manner (Atkinson et al. 2006).

The first stage in the analytical process involves the use of the Underhill Program (Underhill & Prŷs-Jones, 1994) which models the raw monthly counts using a Generalised Linear Model (GLM). As part of this process, it accounts for changes in numbers at the site and the timing of the count (month, year) while also taking into account completed counts and trends at other sites. When counts at a site are flagged as poor quality (e.g. due to poor visibility) or where there are missing values in a given month, then the modelled values are used. This imputation process is used widely to replace missing data points (e.g. Houlahan et al. 2000; Atkinson et al. 2006; Leech et al. 2002; Gregory et al. 2005; Crowe et al. 2008). The resulting dataset is therefore complete for all months and seasons and comprises a combination of actual count data and imputed count data.

This complete dataset is then modelled using a Generalised Additive Models (GAM) which fits a smoothed curve to the counts. GAMs are non-parametric and flexible extensions of the generalised linear model where the linear predictor of the GLM is replaced by a general additive predictor which allows mean abundance to vary as a smooth function of time. Count data are assumed to follow independent Poisson distribution with 0.3T degrees of freedom (e.g. after Atkinson et al. 2006). The application of GAMs to analyse population trends was applied to UK farmland birds by Fewster et al. (2000) and has since been adopted for modelling waterbird trends elsewhere, for example, the UK WeBS Alert system (Leech et al. 2002; Cook et al. 2013).

Smoothed count data for a site are then indexed to assess population trends over time. An index number can be defined as a measure of population size in one year expressed in relation to the size of the population in another selected year (Leech et al. 2002). Changes in the index numbers can therefore explain the pattern of population change over time (Underhill & Prŷs-Jones, 1994).

Annual indices are calculated separately for each species at a site. For each year included in an analysis, a total is obtained by summing the number of birds present in a predetermined number of months. The final year in the series of totals is then scaled to equal 100 (please see example in table). Index values in any given year therefore represent the number of individuals relative to those present in the final year. As this process is the same across all species and all sites analysed it allows for some useful comparisons.

Count Data	Index
264.41	128.11
262.21	127.04
234.0	113.37
126.0	61.05
197.23	95.56
206.4	100.00

Un-smoothed indices are also calculated and provide a means of examining ('eye-balling') the variation across time and can also be used to provide a measure of the mean annual change over the entire period. However, the GAM extension to the methodology and resultant smoothed indices allows for the calculation of proportional change in population size between one season and another. This latter calculation is used whereby trends are calculated for the 'long-term' 12-year period (1995–2007) and the recent five-year period (2002-2007). The values given represent the percentage change in index (population) values across the specified time period, calculated by subtracting the smoothed index value at the start of the time-frame (1995) from the smoothed index value in the reference year (2007):-

$$\text{Change} = ((I_y - I_x) / I_x) \times 100$$

where I_y is the index from the current year and I_x is the index value at the start of the selected time period (see example below)

The reference year is the penultimate year in the time series because, when smoothing, the GAM takes into account values from both the preceding and following year. The last value in the smoothed dataset (2008) is therefore likely to be the least robust because it has no following year.

The final result is therefore % change in population size across a specified time period. Larger values indicate larger proportional changes in population size; positive values indicating relative increases while negative values indicate relative decreases over the specified time period.

Worked example

Year	Unsmoothed Index	Smoothed Index
1994	0.715	0.753
1995	0.604	0.804
1996	0.739	0.835
1997	0.594	0.826
1998	0.711	0.782
1999	0.745	0.727
2000	0.618	0.691
2001	0.694	0.692
2002	0.300	0.739
2003	0.530	0.827
2004	1.348	0.936
2005	0.836	1.028
2006	0.773	1.069
2007	0.734	1.051
2008	1	1.000

Term	Change
5YR	+ 42.80
10YR	+ 27.24
ALL YR	+ 30.72

Further information on population indexing and trend analysis can be found in various references; for particular reference to waterbirds see Leech et al (2002) and Atkinson et al. (2006). For information on the UK WeBS Alerts system, please see Cook et al. (2013) and <http://www.bto.org/webs/alerts>.

Limitations

The months chosen for the calculation of population indices aim to reflect the months when the populations at a site are the most stable, excluding months when there may be fluctuations due to passage populations. Despite this, some datasets still present a high degree of variability or fluctuation both within and between years. Because of this, we assess each species separately and take into account where a species shows a history of wide fluctuations between years (within national dataset), or where a species naturally exhibits within-season fluctuations (e.g. species considered to have weak site faithfulness). Where necessary the results of the trend analysis are assigned necessary caution.

A high proportion of imputed counts can limit the effectiveness of the analysis to aid in the interpretation of the dataset. Species for which 50% or more of the monthly count values are imputed are excluded from analysis. But sometimes the calculation of population change may involve a comparison between winters where, at least one has a value based on a high proportion of imputed data. Where data for adjacent winters are relatively complete this is not a serious concern because of the smoothing technique used. However, where data for a number of consecutive winters rely heavily on imputed data then the resulting result is considered less reliable (Thaxter et al. 2010). Where necessary the results of the trend analysis are assigned necessary caution.

Despite the smoothing effects of the GAM analysis, interpretation of population trends may sometimes still be difficult. Therefore we calculate proportional change in the population across differing time periods (e.g. 12-year, 10-year and 5-year periods) to assess more effectively how the population has fared over time.

APPENDIX 4

Waterbird species codes

AE	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
BY	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
BA	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
BE	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>
BS	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
AS	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
BH	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
BN	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
BW	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
BV	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>
BG	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>
CG	Canada Goose	<i>Branta Canadensis</i>
CM	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
CS	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
CX	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
CN	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
CO	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
CA	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
CU	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
CV	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
DN	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
GA	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
GP	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
GN	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
GD	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
GB	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>
GG	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
ND	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>
NW	Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
GK	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
H.	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
GV	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
GJ	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
HG	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
JS	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>
KF	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
KN	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
L.	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
PB	Light-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrotra</i>
ET	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>

LG	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
AF	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
MA	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
MU	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>
MH	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
MS	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
OC	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
PG	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
PT	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
PO	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
PS	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritime</i>
RM	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
RH	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
RK	Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>
RP	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
RU	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
SS	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
TE	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
SP	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
SU	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
SV	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
SY	Smew	<i>Mergus albellus</i>
SN	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
NB	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
DR	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
T.	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
TU	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
TT	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
WA	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
WM	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
WG	White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
WS	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>
WN	Wigeon	<i>Anas Penelope</i>
WK	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>

APPENDIX 5

Waterbird foraging guilds (after Weller, 1999)

Guild	Foods	Tactics	Examples
(1) Surface swimmer	Invertebrates, vegetation & seeds	Strain/sieve/sweep/dabble/grab/up-ending	'Dabbling ducks'; e.g. Shoveler, Teal, Mallard, Pintail, Wigeon, Gadwall
(2) Water column diver – shallow ^a	Fish & Invertebrates;	Search/grab	'Diving ducks' e.g. Pochard, Tufted Duck, Scaup, Eider,
(3) Water column diver – greater depths	Fish & Invertebrates	Search/grab	Common Scoter, divers, grebes, Cormorant
(4) Intertidal walker, out of water	Invertebrates	Search (probe)/grab	Sandpipers, plovers
(5) Intertidal walker, out of water	Invertebrates, vegetation	Sieve/grab/graze	Shelduck, Avocet, Spoonbill, Wigeon, Light-Bellied Brent Goose,
(6) Intertidal walker, in water	Fish	Search/strike	Grey Heron
	Fish, Invertebrates	Probe, scythe, sweep/grab	Spoonbill, Greenshank
	Fish	Stalk	Little Egret
	Invertebrates	Probe	Several sandpiper species
(7) Terrestrial, walker (e.g. grassland/marsh)	Vegetation (inc. roots, tubers & seeds)	Graze, peck, probe	Many geese species

^a dives <3m.

Please note that this table refers to generalised foraging strategies and is meant as a guide only. There is a great deal of variation between sites, seasons, tidal states and indeed, individual birds themselves. For example, some waterbird species may deploy several of the methods, e.g. Shelduck may forage by sieving intertidal mud (5) or by up-ending (1) and Pintail, although generally known as a 'dabbling' duck, does occasionally dive for food.

APPENDIX 6

Carlingford Lough – Waterbird Survey 2010/11 – Count Subsites



APPENDIX 7

Carlingford Lough - Activities & Events

Please note that this list is based on the current review process and is not exhaustive.

Legend:	
O	observed or known to occur in or around Carlingford Lough.
U	known to occur but unknown area (subsites)/spatial extent; hence all potential subsites are included (e.g. fisheries activities).
H	historic, known to have occurred in the past.
P	potential to occur in the future.
	Grey highlighting refers to activities that have the potential to cause disturbance to waterbirds.

Activity/Event	Zone 1	Zone 2
1. Coastal protection, sea defences & stabilisation		
1.1 Linear defences		O
1.4 <i>Spartina</i> planting/growing		O
2. Barrage schemes/drainage		
2.2 Altered drainage/river channel		O
4. Industrial, port & related development		
4.3 Slipway	O	O
4.4 Pier		O
4.8 Other		O
6. Pollution		
6.1 Domestic & urban waste water		O
6.2 Industrial		O
6.3 Landfill		H
6.4 Agricultural & forestry effluents	O	O
6.7 Solid waste incl. fly-tipping		O
6.8 Others		O
7. Sediment extraction (marine & terrestrial)		
7.1 Channel dredging (maintenance & navigation)	O	
8. Transport & communications		
8.5 Road schemes	O	O
8.7 Shipping channel, shipping lanes	O	O
8.8 Rail lines		H
12. Tourism & recreation		
12.6 Power boating & water-skiing		O
12.7 Jet-skiing		O
12.8 Sailing		O
12.9 Sailboarding & wind-surfing		O
12.10 SCUBA & snorkeling		O
12.11 Canoeing		O
12.13 Rowing		O
12.14 Tourist boat trips		O
12.15 Angling		O
12.16 Other non-commercial fishing		O
12.18 Walking, incl. dog walking		O
12.19 Birdwatching	O	O
12.22 Motorised vehicles		O
12.25 Golf courses		O
14. Bait-collecting		
14.1 Digging for lugworms/ragworms		O
15. Fisheries & Aquaculture		
15.6 Molluscs - hand-gathering		O
15.9 Intertidal aquaculture e.g. trestles		O
16. Agriculture & forestry		
16.13 Land-claim	P	H/P

Site Name: Carlingford Shore SAC

Site Code: 002306

The Carlingford Shore SAC site comprises the entire southern shoreline of Carlingford Lough and continues round the tip of the Cooley Peninsula to just west of Cooley Point. While the principal conservation interests lie in the perennial vegetation of shingle banks and the annual vegetation of drift lines, the site also has intertidal sand and mudflats, patches of saltmarsh, some areas of dry grassland, and an area of mixed deciduous woodland. The site is flanked by Carlingford Mountain to the south-west. The underlying rock within the SAC is mainly carboniferous limestone. This outcrops in places in the form of bedrock shore or reefs. Granite boulders are occasionally found. Intertidal mudflats and sand/gravel banks also occur.

The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats and/or species listed on Annex I / II of the E.U. Habitats Directive (* = priority; numbers in brackets are Natura 2000 codes):

[1210] Annual Vegetation of Drift Lines [1220] Perennial Vegetation of Stony Banks

In Carlingford Shore SAC the shingle and drift line habitats extend more or less continuously from Greenore to west of Cooley Point. They occur as a strip of varying width, from only a few metres in places, to up to about 50 m. One of the best developed areas is south of Ballagan Point. The substrate varies from stones and cobbles to gravels and coarse sands. The exposure level of this shoreline is high.

The perennial vegetation of the upper beach of these shingle banks is widely ranging, well developed and often stable. In places lichens encrust the stones farther back from the sea. Typical species present throughout the site include oraches (*Atriplex* spp., including *A. prostrata*, *A. glabriuscula* and *A. littoralis*), Sea Beet (*Beta vulgaris* subsp. *maritima*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Sea-milkwort (*Glaux maritima*), Lyme-grass (*Leymus arenarius*) and Sea Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* subsp. *maritimum*). This grades landward mainly into lowland dry grassland, though there are patches of wet grassland.

The vegetation of the stony banks is often interspersed with the vegetation occupying accumulations of drift material and gravels rich in nitrogenous organic matter. The vegetation is sparse. Species seen include Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola kali*), Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*), Sea Sandwort (*Honkenya peploides*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Sea Mayweed (*Matricaria maritima*) and oraches. The Red Data

Book species Oysterplant (*Mertensia maritima*) is also found. This plant is protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999.

There are small patches of saltmarsh on the drier sections of outcropping reefs and at the landward edge of the site. Species present include Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*), Sea Purslane (*Halimione portulacoides*), Lax-flowered Sea-lavender (*Limonium humile*), Common Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), Sea Arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*) and Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*). In areas which are more regularly flooded Annual Sea-blite (*Suaeda maritima*) is found. A small brackish lake is present on the landward side of the railway line.

A relatively extensive expanse of intertidal flats (more sand than mud) occur, particularly between Greenore Point and Carlingford Harbour. The flats in this area are broken by outcropping reefs and some shingle deposits and saltmarsh on the drier higher rocks. These flats are very important feeding grounds for wildfowl and waders. Patches of green algae (filamentous, *Ulva* sp. and *Enteromorpha* sp.) and lugworm casts occur in places, while fucoid seaweeds are common on the more stony flats. Abundant barnacle shells and lichens are also present on many of the rocks. Eelgrass (*Zostera* sp.) beds are found on the flats - the main food source for the internationally important population of Pale-bellied Brent Goose at the site. Small tufts of cord-grass (*Spartina* sp.) are also found.

Above the low-lying shoreline dry grassland often occurs, with species such as Red Fescue, Common Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*). West of Carlingford town the shoreline is backed in places by low cliffs. An area of mixed woodland occurs at Ferry Hill, overlooking the mouth of the Newry River. This has a low canopy dominated by Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and with some Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). The non-native and invasive Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) is common.

The threshold for internationally important numbers of birds within the site has been exceeded in single years, by some species such as Pale-bellied Brent Goose in the 1980s and 1994/95. The site is nationally important for a number of species such as Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant, Ringed Plover and Red-Breasted Merganser. This classification is based on species which attained interim all-Ireland importance on the basis of the three year mean maximum counts for the winters 1994/95-96/97. There are a number of bird species recorded, including Golden Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit, which are listed under Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The intertidal flats between Greenore and Carlingford have been designated a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive. Black Guillemots (6) were recorded in pairs nesting in wooden breakwater in Greenore and 8 birds were seen at the breakwater. A colony of Terns in Northern Ireland feed in the SPA, particularly Sandwich Tern with some Common Tern.

Approximately 25-30 Grey Seals haul out on reefs between Greenore and Carlingford. This species is listed in Annex II under the E.U. Habitats Directive.

The principal activities in the site are recreational usage and shellfish production. Much of the area around the mean low water mark (MLWM) between Carlingford Harbour and Greenore is under production of oyster, and to a lesser extent, clams. The principal threat to the shoreline habitats is further commercial development, either for shellfish or tourism. Coastal defence works is also a threat to the shoreline. Aquaculture occurs in Carlingford Lough and may have negative impacts on the wintering bird populations.

Carlingford Shore has a wide diversity of habitats including very good examples of perennial vegetation of stony banks and drift lines. The presence of Red Data Book species adds to the ecological interest. The wide area of intertidal flats within the site is internationally important for birds and is designated as a Special Protection Area. The presence of Grey Seal, an Annex II species under the E.U. Habitats Directive, adds to the conservation value of the site.

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Carlingford Shore SAC 002306



An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta

Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht



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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*

002306	Carlingford Shore SAC
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks

Please note that this SAC overlaps with Carlingford Lough SPA (004078). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping site 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 :	1999
Title :	National Shingle Beach Survey of Ireland 1999
Author :	Moore, D.; Wilson, F.
Series :	Unpublished Report to NPWS
<hr/>	
Year :	2009
Title :	Coastal Monitoring Project 2004-2006
Author :	Ryle, T.; Murray, A.; Connolly, C.; Swann, M.
Series :	Unpublished report to NPWS
<hr/>	
Year :	2013
Title :	Carlingford Shore SAC (site code 2306) Conservation objectives supporting document- coastal habitats V1
Author :	NPWS
Series :	Conservation objectives supporting document
<hr/>	

Other References

Year :	2008
Title :	The phytosociology and conservation value of Irish sand dunes
Author :	Gaynor, K.
Series :	Unpublished PhD thesis, National University of Ireland, Dublin
<hr/>	

Spatial data sources

Year : Revision 2013
Title : National Shingle Beach Survey
GIS Operations : Clipped to SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used For : 1220 (map 3)

1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Annual vegetation of drift lines in Carlingford Shore 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	Current area unknown, but thought to occur in a mosaic with perennial vegetation of stony banks (1220). Habitat is very difficult to measure in view of its dynamic nature, which means that it can appear and disappear within a site from year to year. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes	Current distribution unknown, but thought to occur in a mosaic with perennial vegetation of stony banks (1220). 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	Accumulation of organic matter in tidal litter is essential for trapping sand. Rock armour is present at Ballagan Point and Greenore. These physical barriers will affect sediment supply. 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	Thought to occur in a mosaic with perennial vegetation of stony banks (1220). 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: sea rocket (<i>Cakile maritima</i>), sea sandwort (<i>Honckenya peploides</i>), prickly saltwort (<i>Salsola kali</i>) and orache (<i>Atriplex</i> spp.)	Based on data from the Coastal Monitoring Project (CMP) (Ryle et al., 2009) and Gaynor (2008). 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	Negative indicators include non-native species, species indicative of changes in nutrient status and species not considered characteristic of the habitat. Based on data from Ryle et al. (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

Conservation Objectives for : Carlingford Shore SAC [002306]

1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Perennial vegetation of stony banks in Carlingford Shore 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	Current area unknown. Habitat recorded during the National Shingle Beach Survey (NSBS) (Moore and Wilson, 1999) from three sub-sites: Whitestown to Cooley Point, Ballagan Point and Greenore. Although extent was not mapped, these contiguous sites extend for 3.5km along the coastline. Area of vegetated shingle is estimated to cover 130ha. NB Further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the SAC. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes. See map 3 for mapped locations	Based on data from Moore and Wilson (1999). Exact current distribution unknown, although the habitat has been recorded along a 3.5km stretch of coastline from Greenore, extending south to Cooley Point (Moore and Wilson, 1999). 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 Moore and Wilson (1999). West of Cooley Point there has been a lot of development at Templetown beach, including the installation of a car park. The NSBS noted two areas of coastal defences (rock armour), one in an area south of Ballagan Point and another in an area south of Greenore (approx. 200m in length). A number of tourism-related developments, including a promenade protected with rock armour, have been constructed at Greenore. Shingle features are relatively stable in the long term. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	Based on data from Moore and Wilson (1999). At Ballagan Point the shingle vegetation is backed by cobble-based grassland. Elsewhere along the Carlingford shore, gradations to inland habitats are disrupted by a road. Habitat is thought to occur in a mosaic with annual vegetation of drift lines (1210). 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 the typical vegetated shingle flora including the range of sub-communities within the different zones	Based on data from Moore and Wilson (1999). 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 Moore and Wilson (1999). Negative indicators include non-native species, species indicative of changes in nutrient status and species not considered characteristic of the habitat. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details



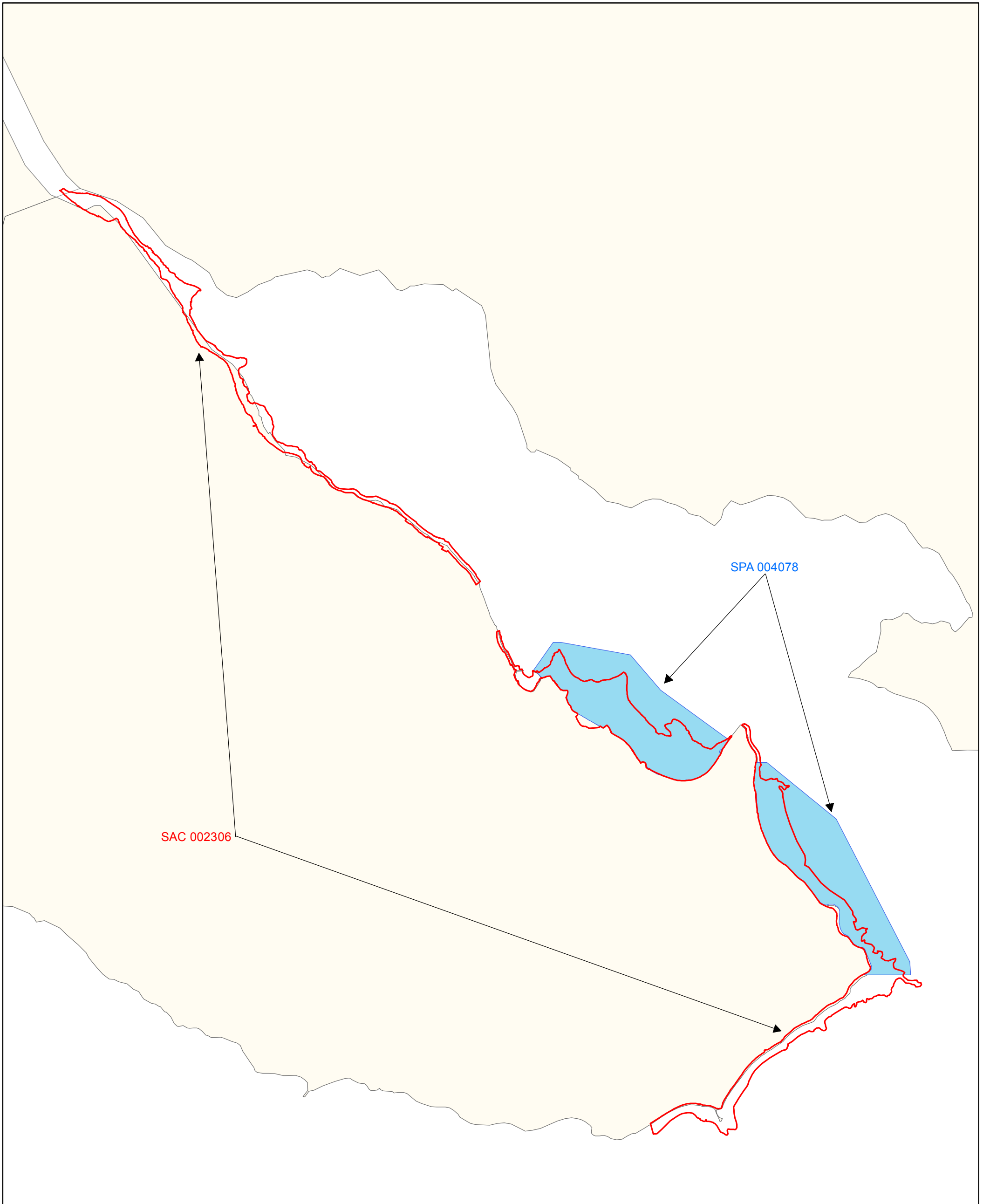
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Co. an Dúin

Lat 54° 05' N

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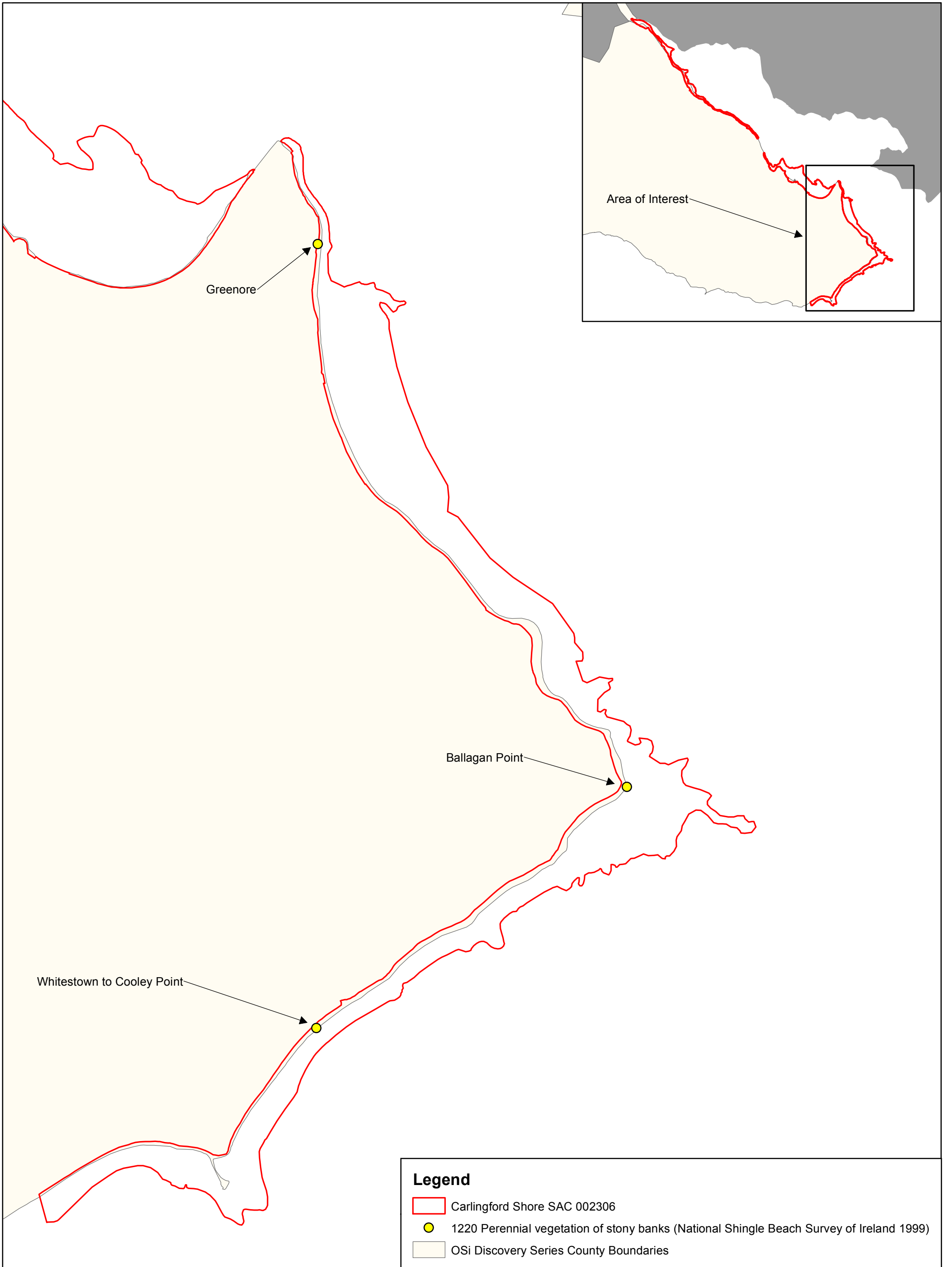
Legend

SAC 002306



Legend

- Carlingford Shore SAC 002306
- Carlingford Lough SPA 004078
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundaries



Legend

- Carlingford Shore SAC 002306
- 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks (National Shingle Beach Survey of Ireland 1999)
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundaries

**Carlingford Shore SAC (site code 2306)
Conservation objectives supporting document
-coastal habitats**

NPWS

Version 1

May 2013

Table of Contents

	Page No.	
1	Introduction	2
2	Conservation objectives	4
3	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	4
3.1	Overall objective	4
3.2	Area	4
3.2.1	Habitat extent	4
3.3	Range	5
3.3.1	Habitat distribution	5
3.4	Structure and Functions	5
3.4.1	Functionality and sediment supply	5
3.4.2	Vegetation structure: zonation	6
3.4.3	Vegetation composition: typical species & sub-communities	6
3.4.4	Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	7
4	Annual vegetation of drift lines	7
4.1	Overall objectives	7
4.2	Area	8
4.2.1	Habitat extent	8
4.3	Range	8
4.3.1	Habitat distribution	8
4.4	Structure and Functions	8
4.4.1	Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply	8
4.4.2	Vegetation structure: zonation	9
4.4.3	Vegetation composition: typical species & sub-communities	9
4.4.4	Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	10
5	References	10
Appendix I	Distribution map of known shingle sites within Carlingford Shore SAC, as identified during the National Shingle Beach Survey (Moore & Wilson, 1999)	11

Please note that this document should be read in conjunction with the following report: NPWS (2013). Conservation Objectives: Carlingford Shore SAC 002306. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

1 Introduction

Achieving Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) is the overall objective to be reached for all Annex I habitat types and Annex II species of European Community interest listed in the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (Commission of the European Communities, 2007). It is defined in positive terms, such that a habitat type or species must be prospering and have good prospects of continuing to do so.

Carlingford Shore SAC stretches for approximately 15km along the shoreline to the low water mark (LWM) of Carlingford Lough, which is also the estuary of the Newry River. It is flanked by glacial moraines and mountains - the Mourne Mountains to the north and Carlingford Mountain to the south-west. The underlying rock within the SAC is mainly carboniferous limestone. This outcrops over sections of the SAC in the form of bedrock shore or reefs. Granite boulders are occasionally found. Intertidal mudflats and sand/gravel banks also occur.

Carlingford Shore SAC (site code: 2306) is designated for the following two coastal habitats:

- Perennial vegetation of stony banks (1220)
- Annual vegetation of drift lines (1210)

The first of these habitats is associated with shingle beaches. The second habitat is often associated with sand dune systems. However, as there are no dunes present anywhere at Carlingford, it is assumed that these two habitats occur in close association with each other.

Small areas of potential saltmarsh were identified within the SAC during the Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (SMP) (McCorry, 2007) but there are no saltmarsh habitats listed as qualifying interests for this SAC.

This backing document sets out the conservation objectives for the two coastal habitats listed above in Carlingford Shore SAC, which is defined by a list of parameters, attributes and targets. The main parameters are (a) Range (b) Area and (c) Structure and Functions, the latter of which is broken down into a number of attributes, including physical structure, vegetation structure and vegetation composition.

The targets set for the **shingle** is based primarily on the findings of the National Shingle Beach Survey (NSBS), which was carried out in 1999 on behalf of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The distribution of known shingle sites within Carlingford Shore SAC as identified during the NSBS is presented in Appendix I.

The NSBS visited and assessed the following 3 sub-sites within Carlingford Shore SAC:

1. Greenore
2. Ballagan Point
3. Whitestown to Cooley Point

These three sub-sites are contiguous, forming a continuous band of shingle extending from Greenore southwards to just beyond Cooley Point.

Profiles and transects were recorded from each shingle beach and each site was assigned a High/Medium/Low interest ranking. A 'high interest' ranking denotes a site that is of high conservation value. The site may be of interest botanically or geomorphologically. A 'medium interest' ranking implies the site may be extensive but not of particular interest either botanically or geomorphologically. A 'low interest' ranking is reserved for small sites, highly damaged sites or sites that are of a very common classification. At Carlingford Shore, all three sub-sites were rated 'medium' interest. The habitat was not mapped but the vegetation was recorded, as were the human impacts and alterations at the site, which are useful tools for assessing the Structure & Functions of the site.

The Greenore sub-site consists of a strip of supratidal shingle mixed with sand running south of Greenore Point. This narrow shingle bar supports a diverse flora. Near Greenore Point a promenade has been constructed with rock armouring protection. The coastal defences at this site run for approximately 200m (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The Ballagan sub-site consists of a vegetated fringe beach running north and south of Ballagan Point. The area of shingle south of the point is more developed and stable. There the supratidal region is wider and a lichen encrusted stable plateau of mixed cobbles is found. It is noted by Moore & Wilson (1999) that this southern section probably merits a rating of 'high interest' Rock armouring is present along a section of this sub-site (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The Whitestown to Cooley Point sub-site is an area of supratidal shingle which narrows in places to only 1m and lacks significant amounts of stable perennial vegetation. The most developed section of shingle occurs near Cooley Point; however, this has been impacted somewhat by the development of a car park (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The targets set for the **annual vegetation of drift lines** are based in part on the findings of the Coastal Monitoring Project (CMP) (Ryle *et al.*, 2009) and this document should be read in conjunction with that report. However, as the CMP did not visit this particular site, the conservation objective for the entire SAC is quite generic and may be adjusted in the future in light of new information.

2 Conservation Objectives

The conservation objective aims to define the favourable conservation condition of a habitat or species at a particular site. Implementation of these objectives will help to ensure that the habitat or species achieves favourable conservation status at a national level.

3 Perennial vegetation of stony banks

Perennial vegetation of stony banks is vegetation that is found at or above the mean high water spring tide mark on shingle beaches (i.e., beaches comprised of cobbles and pebbles). It is dominated by perennial species (i.e. plants that continue to grow from year to year). The first species to colonise are annuals or short-lived perennials that are tolerant of periodic displacement or overtopping by high tides and storms. Level, or gently-sloping, high-level mobile beaches, with limited human disturbance, support the best examples of this vegetation. More permanent ridges are formed by storm waves. Several of these storm beaches may be piled against each other to form extensive structures.

3.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective for 'perennial vegetation of stony banks' in Carlingford Shore SAC is to 'maintain the favourable conservation condition'.

This objective is based on an assessment of the current condition of the habitat under a range of attributes and targets. The assessment is divided into three main headings (a) Range, (b) Area and (c) Structure and Functions.

3.2 Area

3.2.1 Habitat extent

Habitat extent is a basic attribute to be assessed when determining the condition of a particular habitat. The target for favourable condition is '*no decrease in extent from the established baseline*'. Bearing in mind that coastal systems are naturally dynamic and subject to change even within a season, this target is assessed subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession.

The exact current extent of this habitat in Carlingford Shore SAC is unknown. The National Shingle Beach Survey recorded vegetated shingle ridge from three sub-sites: Cooley Point to Whitestown, Ballagan Point and Greenore, but did not map the extent (Moore & Wilson, 1999). However, there may be additional areas of shingle within the SAC.

These three sub-sites identified by the NSBS appear to be more or less continuous, extending along an area of approximately 3.5kms. They can vary in width from less than a metre to approximately 50m south of Ballagan Point. Based on an average width of 75m the area of shingle is estimated to cover 262.5ha of which 50% is likely to be vegetated, giving an estimated area of approximately 130ha.

The target is that the area should be stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession.

3.3 Range

3.3.1 Habitat distribution

The known distribution of vegetated shingle in Carlingford Shore SAC is presented in a map in Appendix I. It occurs along a 3.5km stretch of coastline extending from Greenore in the north to Cooley Point in the south (Moore & Wilson, 1999). There may be additional areas of the habitat elsewhere within the SAC.

The target is that there should be no decline or change in the distribution of this habitat, unless it is the result of natural processes, including erosion and succession.

3.4 Structure and Functions

A fundamental aim of shingle conservation is to facilitate natural mobility. Shingle beaches are naturally dynamic systems, making them of geomorphological interest as well as ecological interest. They are constantly changing and shingle features are rarely stable in the long term.

3.4.1 Functionality and sediment supply

The health and on-going development of this habitat relies on a continuing supply of shingle sediment. This may occur sporadically as a response to storm events rather than continuously. Interference with the natural coastal processes, through offshore extraction or coastal defence structures in particular, can interrupt the supply of sediment and lead to beach starvation.

West of Cooley Point there has been a lot of development at Templetown beach, including the installation of a car park. The NSBS noted two areas of coastal defences (rock armour) in this SAC, one in an area south of Ballagan Point and another in an area south of Greenore (approx. 200m in length). A number of tourism related developments, including a promenade protected with rock armour, have been constructed at Greenore. Much of the area at Ballagan is isolated and relatively undisturbed (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The target is to maintain, or where necessary restore, the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions.

3.4.2 Vegetation structure: zonation

Ecological variation in this habitat type depends on stability; the amount of fine material accumulating between the pebbles; climatic conditions; width of the foreshore and past management of the site. The ridges and lows also influence the vegetation patterns, resulting in characteristic zonations of vegetated and bare shingle. In the less stable frontal areas of shingle, the vegetation tends to be dominated by annuals and short-lived salt-tolerant perennials. Where the shingle is more stable the vegetation becomes more perennial in nature and may include grassland, heathland and scrub, depending on the exact nature of the site. The presence of lichens indicates long term stability of the shingle structure.

At Ballagan Point, the classic shingle vegetation is backed by cobble-based grassland with ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). Elsewhere along the Carlingford shore, transitions to inland habitats are mostly disrupted by a road (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The target is to maintain the range of coastal habitats, including transitional zones, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession.

3.4.3 Vegetation composition: typical species & sub-communities

The degree of exposure, as well as the coarseness and stability of the substrate determines species diversity. The shingle in Carlingford Shore SAC is known to support a typical flora for this habitat type including sea sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*), sea spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), sea mayweed (*Tripleurospermum maritimum*) and oraches (*Atriplex* spp.).

The Irish Red Data Book species oysterplant (*Mertensia maritima*) has been recorded within this SAC. This plant is protected under the Flora Protection Order 1999.

At the Greenore sub-site, the NSBS recorded knotweeds (*Polygonum* spp.), spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex prostrata*), grass-leaved orache (*Atriplex littoralis*), sea beet (*Beta maritima*), sea spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), sea-milkwort (*Glaux maritima*) and scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

At the Ballagan Point sub-site, the NSBS recorded spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex prostrata*), sea beet (*Beta maritima*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), sea-milkwort (*Glaux maritima*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

At the Whitestown to Cooley Point sub-site, species recorded in the well vegetated shingle by the NSBS include glabrous orache (*Atriplex glabriuscula*), spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex prostrata*), sea beet (*Beta maritima*), common cleavers (*Galium aparine*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and curled dock (*Rumex crispus*). Lichens are absent (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The target for this attribute is to ensure that the typical flora of vegetated shingle is maintained, as are the range of sub-communities within the different zones.

3.4.4 Vegetation composition: negative indicator species

Where the shingle becomes more stabilised negative indicator species can become an issue. Negative indicator species can include non-native species (e.g. *Centranthus ruber*, *Lupinus arboreus*); species indicative of changes in nutrient status (e.g. *Urtica dioica*) and species not considered to be typical of the habitat (e.g. *Pteridium aquilinum*).

The target for this attribute is that negative indicator species (including non-native species) should make up less than 5% of the vegetation cover.

4 Annual vegetation of drift lines

Annual vegetation of drift lines, or strandline vegetation, is found on beaches along the high tide mark, where tidal litter accumulates. It is dominated by a small number of annual species (i.e. plants that complete their life-cycle within a single season). Tidal litter contains the remains of marine algal and faunal material, as well as a quantity of seeds. Decaying detritus in the tidal litter releases nutrients into what would otherwise be a nutrient-poor environment. The habitat is often represented as patchy, fragmented stands of vegetation that are short-lived and subject to frequent re-working of the sediment. The vegetation is limited to a small number of highly specialised species that are capable of coping with salinity, wind exposure, an unstable substrate and lack of soil moisture. Typical species include spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex prostrata*), frosted orache (*A. laciniata*), sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*), sea sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*) and prickly saltwort (*Salsola kali*).

4.1 Overall objectives

The overall objective for 'Annual vegetation of drift lines' in Carlingford Shore SAC is to 'maintain the favourable conservation condition'.

This objective is based on a generic assessment of the habitat under a range of attributes and targets. The assessment is divided into three main headings (a) Area (b) Range and (c) Structure and Functions.

4.2 Area

4.2.1 Habitat extent

Habitat extent is a basic attribute to be assessed when determining the condition of a particular habitat. The exact current extent of this habitat in Carlingford Shore is unknown. As there are no dunes at the site, it was not surveyed during the Coastal Monitoring Project (CMP) (Ryle *et al.*, 2009).

The general target for annual drift line vegetation is that it should be stable or increasing. Bearing in mind that coastal systems are naturally dynamic and subject to change, this target is always assessed subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession.

4.3 Range

4.3.1 Habitat distribution

The exact current distribution of this habitat is unknown but it is thought to coincide with that of 'perennial vegetation of stony banks' with which it is likely to occur in a mosaic. The distribution is likely to correspond to the map in Appendix I.

The target is that there should be no decline or change in the distribution of this habitat, unless it is the result of natural processes, including erosion, accretion and succession.

4.4 Structure and Functions

Maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the strandline habitat along Carlingford Shore SAC in terms of structure and functions depends on a range of attributes for which targets have been set as outlined below.

4.4.1 Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply

Coastlines naturally undergo a constant cycle of erosion and accretion. There are two main causes of erosion: (a) those resulting from natural causes and (b) those resulting from human interference. Natural causes include the continual tendency towards a state of equilibrium between coasts and environmental forces, climatic change (particularly an increase in the frequency of storms or a shift

in storm tracks), relative sea level rise and natural changes in the sediment supply. Human interference is usually associated with changes in the sediment budget, either directly, through the removal of beach or inshore sediment, or indirectly, by impeding or altering sediment movement. It is important to recognise that the process of coastal erosion is part of a natural tendency towards equilibrium. Natural shorelines attempt to absorb the energy entering the coastal zone by redistributing sediment.

Sediment supply is especially important in the strandline communities where accumulation of organic matter in tidal litter is essential for trapping sand. The construction of physical barriers such as sea defences can interrupt longshore drift, leading to beach starvation and increased rates of erosion.

West of Cooley Point there has been a lot of development at Templetown beach, including the installation of a car park. The NSBS noted two areas of coastal defences (rock armour) in this SAC, one in an area south of Ballagan Point and another in an area south of Greenore (approx. 200m in length). A number of tourism related developments, including a promenade protected with rock armour, have been constructed at Greenore. Much of the area at Ballagan is isolated and relatively undisturbed (Moore & Wilson, 1999).

The target for this attribute is to maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter throughout the site, without any physical obstructions.

4.4.2 Vegetation structure: zonation

The annual drift line vegetation along Carlingford Shore is thought to occur in a mosaic with 'perennial vegetation of stony banks'.

The target is to maintain the range of coastal habitats, including transitional zones, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession.

4.4.3 Vegetation composition: typical species & sub-communities

Species diversity and plant distribution in dunes is strongly controlled by a range of factors, including mobility of the substrate, grazing intensities, moisture gradients, nutrient gradients and human disturbance.

The annual vegetation of drift lines is thought to occur interspersed with the perennial vegetation of stony banks, occupying accumulations of drift material and gravels rich in nitrogenous organic matter. The typically sparse vegetation consists of saltwort (*Salsola kali*), sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*), sea sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*), sea spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) and oraches (*Atriplex* species). The Red Data Book and Flora Protection Order species, oysterplant (*Mertensia*

maritima) is also found in this habitat. While this species is listed in the EU manual as a diagnostic species of drift line vegetation, in Ireland it is generally more associated with shingle and cobble beaches (Curtis & McGough, 1988; Farrell & Randall, 1992).

The target for this attribute is to maintain a typical flora for the strandline habitat.

4.4.4 Vegetation composition: negative indicator species

Negative indicators include non-native species, species indicative of changes in nutrient status (e.g. *Urtica dioica*) and species not considered characteristic of the habitat.

The target is that negative indicators (including non-native species) should represent less than 5% of the vegetation cover.

5 References

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Appendix I: Distribution map of known shingle sites within Carlingford Shore SAC, as identified during the National Shingle Beach Survey (Moore & Wilson, 1999)

