

Appropriate Assessment Screening

To accompany

A development proposal application made under Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 - 2021

On behalf of

Carlow County Council

Proposed redevelopment and extension of Presentation Building – Tullow Street/ College Street, Carlow

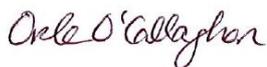
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Appendix A The River Barrow and River Nore SAC Site Documentation
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Document Control Sheet

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1.0 Introduction

Cunnane Stratton Reynolds have been instructed to carry out a screening for Appropriate Assessment for the proposed redevelopment and extension of Presentation Building – Library and Cultural Hub, Tullow Street/ College Street, Carlow.

This report comprises information in support of screening for Appropriate Assessment in line with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora; the Planning and Development Act (as amended); and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011) for the proposed works.

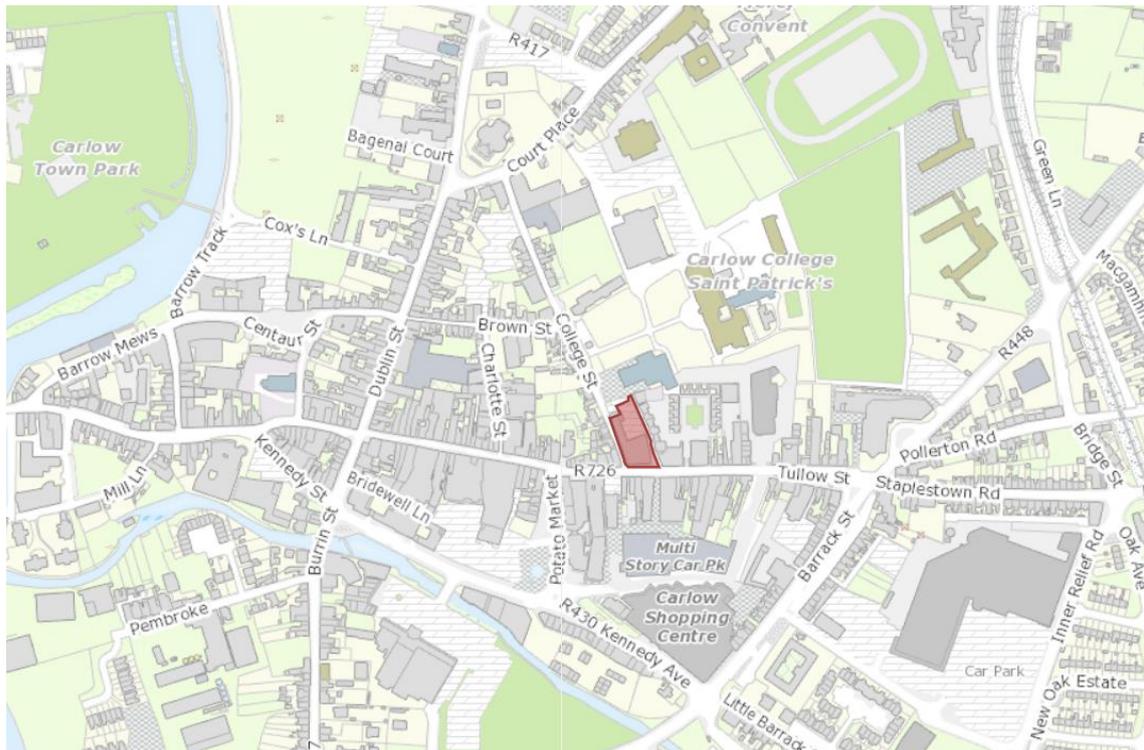
This Screening Report is to determine if it can be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European Site. This Screening Report has been prepared to provide information to the competent authority to assist them in their determination as to whether a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is required for the project.

This Screening Assessment has been carried out by Orla O'Callaghan, Senior Planner, and Elaine Edmonds, Executive Planner, of Cunnane Stratton Reynolds.

Orla is a chartered Town Planner with both public and private sector experience and over 6 years post qualification experience including working on a number of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR's) and screening assessments for EIAR's and Appropriate Assessments (AA).

Elaine is a qualified Environmental Planner with a BA (Hons) Degree in Environmental Science with 6 years post qualification experience. She has experience of providing inputs to both EIARs and EIAR and AA screening from her roles as both an Environmental Scientist and Planner.

Figure 1 Site Location Map



2.0 Legislative Context for Appropriate Assessment

Since its adoption in 1992, the Council Directive 92/43/EEC (of 21st May 1992), on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (better known as the Habitats Directive), aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.

Article 3 of the Directive defines Natura 2000 sites as a “*coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation*”. It notes that “*this network, composed of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, shall enable the natural habitat types and the species habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range*”.

The Natura 2000 network shall include the special protection areas classified by the Member States pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC. In Ireland, these sites are designated as European sites and include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), established under the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC, as codified by 2009/147/EC) for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), established under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC for habitats and species.

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment.

Article 6 (3) states that:

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to

appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the sites conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, of appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public”.

Article 6 (4) states that:

“If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted”.

The Habitats Regulations require competent authorities, to carry out a Screening for Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects that, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, would be likely to have significant effects on European Sites in view of best scientific knowledge and the Site’s conservation objectives. This requirement is transposed into Irish Law by Part 5 of the Habitats Regulations and Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended).

Carlow County Council, in its role as the Competent Authority in this case, are obliged to examine the likely significant effects, individually or in combination with other Plans and Projects, of the proposal on European Sites in light of their specific qualifying interests and conservation objectives. If screening determines that there is likely to be significant effects on a European Site, then a Stage II AA must be carried out for the proposal, including the compilation of a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) to inform the decision making.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Stages of Appropriate Assessment

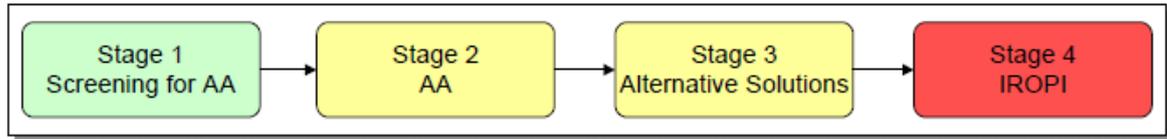
This Screening Report has been undertaken with reference to respective National and European guidance documents: *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities* (DEHLG 2010) and *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites – Methodological Guidance of the Provisions of Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC* and recent European and Irish case law.

The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government guidelines *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities* outline the European Commission’s methodological guidance (EC, 2002) for AA. They promote a four-stage process to complete the AA, and outline the issues and tests at each stage. An important aspect of the process is that the outcome at each successive stage determines whether a further stage in the process is required.

The four stages are summarised diagrammatically below, and an outline of the steps and procedures involved in completing each stage follows. Stages 1-2 deal

with the main requirements for assessment under Article 6(3). Stage 3 may be part of Article 6(3) or may be a necessary precursor to Stage 4. Stage 4 is the main derogation step of Article 6(4).

Figure 2 Four Stages of Appropriate Assessment Screening



Stage 1: Screening

Screening is the process that addresses and records the reasoning and conclusions in relation to the first two tests of Articles 6(3). The aim of screening is to assess firstly if the plan or project is directly connected to or necessary to the management of European Site(s) or in view of best scientific knowledge, if the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a European site in view of their conservation objectives.

This is done by examining the proposed plan or project and the conservation objectives of any European Sites that might potentially be affected. If screening determines that there is likely to be significant effects or there is uncertainty regarding the significance of effects then it will be recommended that a project is brought forward to full AA.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

The aim of stage 2 of the AA process is to identify any adverse impacts that the plan or project might have on the integrity of relevant European Sites. As part of the assessment, a key consideration is ‘in combination’ effects with other plans or projects. Where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures can be proposed that would avoid, reduce or remedy any such negative impacts and the plan or project should then be amended accordingly, thereby avoiding the need to progress to Stage 3.

Stage 3: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

If it is not possible during the stage 2 to reduce impacts to acceptable, non-significant levels by avoidance and/or mitigation, stage 3 of the process must be undertaken which is to objectively assess whether alternative solutions exist by which the objectives of the plan or project can be achieved. This means alternative solutions that do not have negative impacts on the integrity of a European Site.

It should also be noted that EU guidance on this stage of the process states that, ‘other assessment criteria, such as economic criteria, cannot be seen as overruling ecological criteria’ (EC, 2002). In other words, if alternative solutions exist that do not have negative impacts on European Sites; they should be adopted regardless of economic considerations.

Stage 4: Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)/Derogation

This stage of the AA process is undertaken when it has been determined that negative impacts on the integrity of a European Site will result from a plan or project, but that no alternatives exist. At this stage of the AA process, it is the characteristics of the plan or project itself that will determine whether or not the competent authority can allow it to progress. This is the determination of 'overriding public interest'.

It is important to note that in the case of European Sites that include in their qualifying features 'priority' habitats or species, as defined in Annex I and II of the Directive, the demonstration of 'overriding public interest' is not sufficient and it must be demonstrated that the plan or project is necessary for 'human health or safety considerations'. Where plans or projects meet these criteria, they can be allowed, provided adequate compensatory measures are proposed. Stage 4 of the process defines and describes these compensation measures.

Stage 1 of the process is screening which addresses and records the reasoning and conclusions in relation to the first two tests of Article 6(3) of the Directive i.e:

- 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.

If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant, or uncertain, or if the screening process becomes overly complicated, then the process must proceed to Stage 2 AA. Screening should be undertaken without the inclusion of mitigation, unless potential impacts clearly can be avoided through the modification or redesign of the plan or project.

Screening is an iterative process that involves consideration of the plan or project and its likely effects, and of the Natura 2000 sites and their ecological sensitivities, and the likely interaction between these. Screening involves the following:

1. Description of the plan or project, and local site or plan area characteristics;
2. Identification of relevant Natura 2000 sites, and compilation of information on their qualifying interests and conservation objectives;
3. Assessment of likely effects – direct, indirect and cumulative – undertaken on the basis of available information as a desk study or field study or primary research as necessary;
4. Screening statement with conclusions.

This report includes the information that is necessary to enable the competent authority to screen the proposal for the requirement to prepare an AA. This report sets out the following required information:

- Description of the proposed works;
- Characteristics of the proximal European Sites; and
- Assessment of potential for significant effects of the proposed works on the relevant European Sites.

3.2 Guidance

The methodology followed in relation to this assessment has had regard to the following guidance and legislation:

- European Union Habitats Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC;
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities (DOEHLG 2009, rev 2010);
- Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government Circular NPWS 1/10 and PSSP 2/10 on Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive Guidance for Planning Authorities (DEHLG, 2010b);
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle (EC, 2000), Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC, 2000a);
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC, 2018);
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC, 2002);
- Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC – Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, opinion of the Commission (EC, 2007);
- Nature and biodiversity cases: Ruling of the European Court of Justice (EC, 2006);
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission 2013;
- The Planning and Development Acts (as amended), and
- Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Rulings of the European Court of Justice (EC, 2014);
- The European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitats) Regulations 2011; and
- The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, S.I. No. 477 of 2011 (as amended).

3.3 Sources of Data and Information for Screening Report

This screening assessment had regard to the following sources of data and information:

- Information on the project – location, nature and design
- Department of Housing, Planning, and Local Government – online land use mapping www.myplan.ie/en/index.html;
- Department of Housing, Planning, and Local Government- EIA Portal <https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/environmental-assessment/environmentalimpact-assessment-eia/eia-portal>
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Water Quality www.epa.ie, <http://gis.epa.ie/Envision>;
- Geological Survey of Ireland – Geology, soils and Hydrogeology www.gsi.ie;

- Water Framework Directive website – www.catchments.ie;
- Inland Fisheries Ireland website and www.wfdfish.ie;
- National Parks and Wildlife Service – online European site network information, including site conservation objectives www.npws.ie;
- National Parks and Wildlife Service – Information on the status of EU protected habitats in Ireland (NPWS 2019);
- National Biodiversity Data Centre – www.biodiversityireland.ie; and
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland – Mapping and Aerial photography www.osi.ie.
- Carlow County Development Plan 2015-2021
- Joint Spatial Plan for the Greater Carlow Graiguecullen Urban Area 2012-2018

3.4 Screening Sequence

The sequence of events when completing the AA Screening process is set out below:

- Definition of the zone of influence for the proposed works;
- Identification of European Sites that are located within the zone of influence;
- Identification of the most up-to-date QIs and SCIs for each European site within the zone of influence;
- Identification of the environmental conditions that maintain the QIs/SCIs at the desired target of Favourable Conservation Status;
- Identification of the threats/impacts – actual or potential that could negatively impact the environmental conditions of the QIs/SCIs within the European sites;
- Highlighting the activities of the proposed works that could give rise to significant negative impacts; and
- Identification of other plans or projects, for which in-combination impacts would likely have significant effects.

3.5 Screening Determination

In accordance with Regulation 42(7) of the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011) as amended:

The public authority shall determine that an Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project is not required where the plan or project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site as a European Site and if it can be excluded on the basis of objective scientific information following screening under this Regulation, that the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site.

Further, under Regulation 42(8)(a):

Where, in relation to a plan or project for which an application for consent has been received, a public authority makes a determination that an Appropriate Assessment is required, the public authority shall give notice of the determination, including reasons for the determination of the public authority, to the following-

- i. the applicant,*

- ii. if appropriate, any person who made submissions or observations in relation to the application to the public authority, or*
- iii. if appropriate, any party to an appeal or referral.*

(b) Where a public authority has determined that an Appropriate Assessment is required in respect of a proposed development it may direct in the notice issued under subparagraph (a) that a Natura Impact Statement is required.

4.0 Project Description

The proposal comprises the redevelopment and extension of Presentation Building – Library and Cultural Hub at Tullow Street/ College Street, Carlow. The proposed development will consist of the demolition of the existing 1990's library extension to the rear of the old convent building and the construction of a double height extension to the rear of the old convent measuring 1105m² including basement to include a library, cultural, civic and learning space.

The proposed development includes internal reconfiguration and conservation and restoration works to Presentation Building including removal of the existing lift shaft, repair of windows, repair of the roof, new render to the front, sides and rear and essential repairs of internal and external features. The proposal also includes exterior signage, removal of existing carpark, the provision of bicycle spaces and all associated site works, ICT antenna and mechanical/electrical equipment.

Figure 3 Proposed Site Layout



4.1 Surface Water Network

It is proposed to install a new surface water drainage network to the side and rear of the site which will cater for the existing hardstanding areas. The surface water drainage will flow to the rear of the site prior to connecting back into the existing combined network prior to leaving the site onto College Street which matches the existing setup. Given that the overall impermeable area is not increasing, there is no change to the current drainage on site. There is a proposed reduction in parking spaces and given the limited number of car parking spaces to the rear of the site which are existing, it is not proposed install a petrol interceptor.

4.2 Foul Water Network

It is proposed to install a new foul water drainage network to cater for wastewater from the development along Presentation Place. This network will also connect any existing flows from the adjacent properties which currently flow to the existing foul sewer on site which is impacted by the footprint of the proposed development. The proposed foul water network will connect to the existing combined sewer located to

the rear of the development prior to discharging into the existing combined culvert located on College Street.

It is anticipated that the annual visitors to the museum and library will not increase. The proposed development provides additional space for users however no increases in the wastewater flows are expected. The proposed foul water sewers have been designed using Causeway Flow software in accordance with the DOE's "Recommendations for Site Development Works for Housing Areas". The foul loading has been calculated in accordance with "Code of Practice for Wastewater Infrastructure".

4.3 Flood Risk

JBA Consulting carried out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in 2012 to inform the Joint Spatial Plan for the Greater Carlow Graiguecullen Urban Area. The areas outside Flood Zones A and B are noted as being within Flood Zone C. Flood Zone C has a low probability of flooding. This zone describes areas with less than 0.1% probability or less than 1 in 1000 risk of flooding from rivers and the coast. The site location is within Flood Zone C.

Figure 4 JBA Consulting Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Flood Zone Map

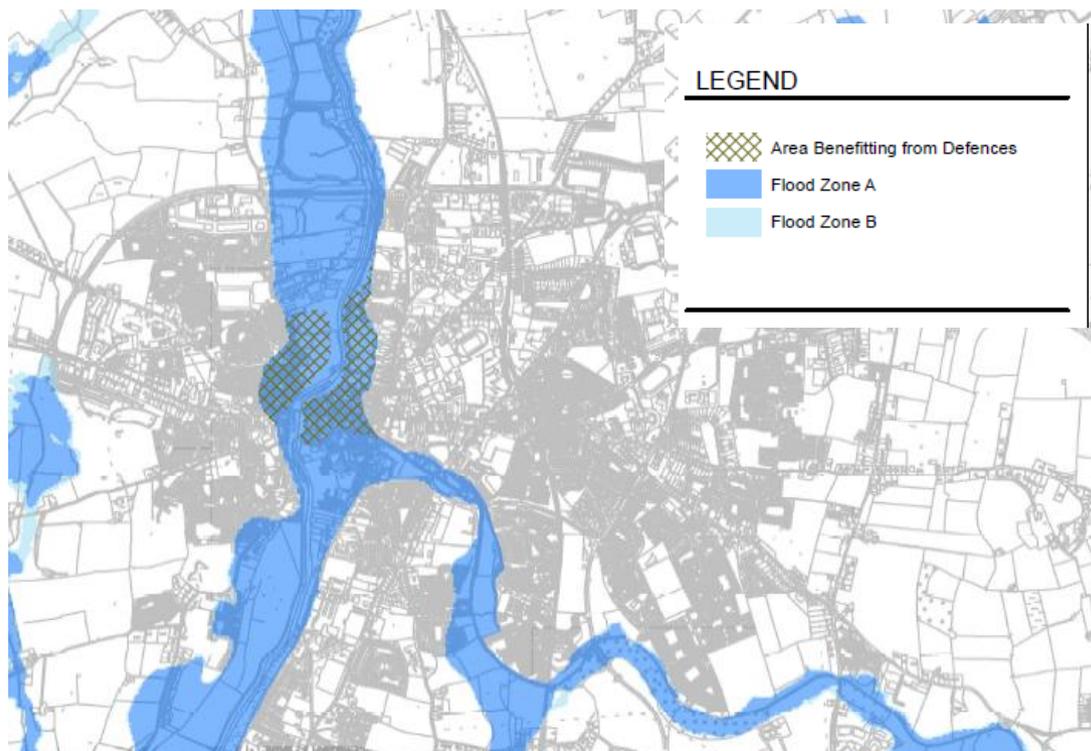


Figure 5 JBA Consulting Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Flood Zone Map



4.4 Existing Environment

The proposed site comprises built land. Presentation Building is located on the site of the former Presentation Convent and school at the junction of Tullow Street and College Street originally completed in circa 1830.

Presentation Building is currently comprised of three distinct parts as described below:

- The original convent building dated circa 1831 and renovated in 1997/1998 housing the Central Library, County Library Headquarters and County Archive;
- The Central Library Branch/ Lending area and book store added in 1997/1998;
- The original convent building dated circa 1831 and renovated in 2009/2010 housing the County Museum and Tourist Office.

The proposed development does not include the County Museum. There are no streams, rivers or waterbodies located within the site or its immediate environs.

Figure 6 Aerial Image of Site



4.4.1 Hydrology and Water Quality

The proposed site is located within the Barrow_SC_090 Water Framework Directive (WFD) sub-catchment.

The River Barrow flows c.0.62km to the west of the proposed site. The River Burren which drains much of the eastern edge of the catchment in this area flows c.0.25km to the south of the proposed development and joins with the River Barrow to the west. The River Barrow rises in County Laois and flows through Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford and Wexford and enters the Celtic Sea.

The Barrow was sampled across 2017 and 2018 due to the outbreak of crayfish plague, with several additional surveys in 2019. Of the 12 stations sampled along the Barrow in 2017, stations 0200, 0780, 1300, 1500, 2900 were in Good ecological condition, while the two uppermost stations maintained High ecological quality (0050 & 0100). A decline to unsatisfactory Moderate quality occurred at Station 1000 (Pass Bridge) and the lowermost station at Graiguenamanagh (3500).

In 2018, station 0300 (Twomile Br) improved to High ecological quality, while station 1900 (Tankardstown Br) declined to unsatisfactory Poor quality. The latter site had an overabundance of *Potamopyrgus* snails and too much instream algae.

Station 0700 (Kilnahown Br) retained Good ecological quality and stations 0500, 2200, 2455, 2600 and 2680 all remained at unsatisfactory Moderate ecological quality. In July 2019, despite increases in the diversity of sensitive taxa, pollution tolerant groups still dominated and filamentous algae was excessive at Ford S. of Traskan (0900) which remained moderate. Ballyteigelea Bridge (3300) also remained Moderate, while Tankerstown (1900) improved slightly to Moderate ecological status.

The most recent EPA biological water quality surveys for the Burren River were undertaken in 2018, during which time 3 stations were surveyed, with surveys on other stations undertaken in 2017.

The EPA's most recent assessment of the Burren Rivers biological quality rating was given as the following *"The Burren was sampled across 2017 and 2018. In 2017, the macroinvertebrate fauna indicated moderate ecological conditions at stations 0100, 0200 and 0300. The uppermost station (0020) maintained high ecological quality in 2017, but this site dropped slightly to good ecological quality in 2018. Stations 0400 and 0485 were both found to be at moderate quality in 2018, a slight drop from good for 0400 and a slight improvement from poor for 0485. In July 2019, the uppermost station (0020) remained good"*.

The most recent EPA documents for the Carlow Waste Water Treatment Plant is from 2019 which consists of a Waste Water Discharge Licence Audit Report. This report noted that the samples taken on this day were considered to be in compliance.

Figure 7 Regional Hydrology

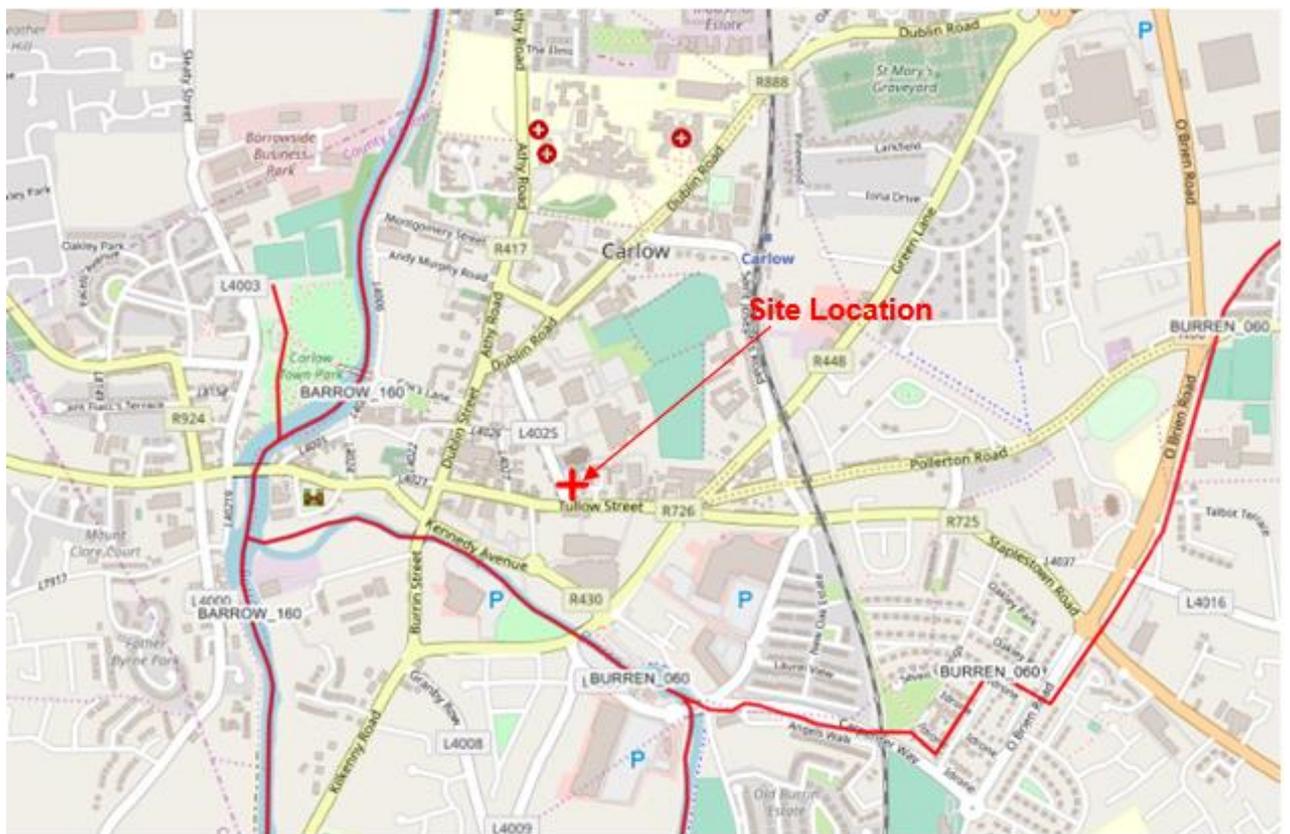


Figure 8 River Barrow Biological Quality Rating Data

Station Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
RS14B010050	4-5		4-5		
RS14B010100	4-5		4-5		
RS14B010200	4		4		
RS14B010300	4			4-5	
RS14B010400					
RS14B010500				3-4	
RS14B010550					
RS14B010600					
RS14B010700	4			4	
RS14B010760					
RS14B010780	4		4		
RS14B010800					
RS14B010850					
RS14B010900	3-4		3-4		3-4
RS14B011000	4		3-4		
RS14B011200					

Station Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
RS14B011300	4		4		
RS14B011400					
RS14B011500			4		
RS14B011590					
RS14B011600					
RS14B011800					
RS14B011900				3	3-4
RS14B012000					
RS14B012100					
RS14B012150					
RS14B012200				3-4	
RS14B012400					
RS14B012450					
RS14B012455				3-4	
RS14B012500					
RS14B012600				3-4	
RS14B012680				3-4	
RS14B012700					
RS14B012750					
RS14B012800					
RS14B012900			4		

Figure 9 River Burren Biological Quality Rating Data

Station Code	1976	1980	1984	1989	1993	1997	2003	2006	2009	2011	2014	2017	2018	2019
RS14B050020				4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4	4-5	4-5	4-5	4	4
RS14B050060				3	4	2-3	3	3		3-4	3-4			
RS14B050080				4	4									
RS14B050100		5	4	4	4	4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4		
RS14B050200		5	4	4-5	4	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4		
RS14B050300		4	4	4	4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4		
RS14B050400	4	4	4	4	3-4	3	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	4		3-4	
RS14B050485							3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3		3-4	
RS14B050490						3								
RS14B050500	4	4	4	4	3-4									
RS14B050510			3	4	3-4									

Figure 10 below sets out Biotic indices (Q Values) reflect water quality at any location

Figure 10 Q Values

Q Value*	WFD Status	Pollution Status	Condition **
Q5, Q4-5	High	Unpolluted	Satisfactory
Q4	Good	Unpolluted	Satisfactory
Q3-4	Moderate	Slightly polluted	Unsatisfactory
Q3, Q2-3	Poor	Moderately polluted	Unsatisfactory
Q2, Q1-2,	Bad	Seriously polluted	Unsatisfactory

4.4.2 Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology

The GSI Teagasc soils map (www.gsi.ie) for the site area indicates that the site and its environs consist of made ground of manmade and artificial materials. In regards to bedrock geology, a band of Milford Formation composed of Dolomitised Peloidal Calcarenitic Limestone underlies the site.

The bedrock units which underlie the site are part of a regionally important sand/gravel Aquifer and the subsoil permeability is described as being high. The proposed site is located within the Athy-Bagnelstown Gravels Groundwater Body (IE_SE_G_160). The Groundwater vulnerability is described as being high – H.

4.4.3. Description of the European Sites

This stage of the screening for AA outlines the proposed projects zone of influence (Zol) and describes the European sites within this Zol. Current guidance (DEHLG, 2010) on the Zol to be considered during the Screening for AA states the following:

“A distance of 15km is currently recommended in the case of plans, and derives from UK guidance (Scott Wilson et al., 2006). For projects, the distance could be much less than 15km, and in some cases less than 100m, but this must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, and the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in-combination effects”.

A 15km buffer zone has been chosen as a precautionary measure, to ensure that all potentially affected European sites are included in the screening process, which is in line with *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities* (DoEHLG, 2009, rev. 2010).

While there may be scientifically appropriate reasons for extending this further afield depending on the source, pathway and receptors of potential impacts, with regard to the current proposal, the 15km distance is considered acceptable to screen all likely significant effects that might impact upon the European sites.

The integrity of a European site (referred to in *Article 6.3* of the EU Habitats Directive) is determined based on the conservation status of the QIs or SCIs of the SAC or SPA. The QIs/SCIs for each site have been obtained through a review of the COs available from the NPWS website www.npws.ie.

The European sites located within 15km of proposed works are listed below:

The River Barrow and River Nore SAC (Site Code: 002162)

This site is shown at Figure 11 with a site description in table 1. This site consists of the freshwater stretches of the Barrow and Nore River catchments as far upstream as the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and it also includes the tidal elements and estuary as far downstream as Creadun Head in Waterford. The site passes through eight counties – Offaly, Kildare, Laois, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Wexford and Waterford.

Major towns along the edge of the site include Mountmellick, Portarlinton, Monasterevin, Stradbally, Athy, Carlow, Leighlinbridge, Graiguenamanagh, New Ross, Inistioge, Thomastown, Callan, Bennettsbridge, Kilkenny and Durrow. The larger of the many tributaries include the Lerr, Fushoge, Mountain, Aughavaud, Owenass, Boherbaun and Stradbally Rivers of the Barrow, and the Delour, Dinin, Erkina, Owveg, Munster, Arrigle and King's Rivers on the Nore.

Both rivers rise in the Old Red Sandstone of the Slieve Bloom Mountains before passing through a band of Carboniferous shales and sandstones. The Nore, for a large part of its course, traverses limestone plains and then Old Red Sandstone for a short stretch below Thomastown. Before joining the Barrow it runs over intrusive rocks poor in silica. The upper reaches of the Barrow also run through limestone. The middle reaches and many of the eastern tributaries, sourced in the Blackstairs Mountains, run through Leinster Granite. The southern end, like the Nore, runs over intrusive rocks poor in silica. Waterford Harbour is a deep valley excavated by glacial floodwaters when the sea level was lower than today. The coast shelves quite rapidly along much of the shore.

The Slaney River Valley SAC (Site Code: 000781)

This site is shown at Figure 11 with a site description in table 1. This site comprises the freshwater stretches of the River Slaney as far as the Wicklow Mountains; a number of tributaries, the larger of which include the Bann, Boro, Glasha, Clody, Derry, Derreen, Douglas and Carrigower Rivers; the estuary at Ferrycarrig; and Wexford Harbour. The site flows through the Counties of Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow. Towns along the site but not within it include Baltinglass, Hacketstown, Tinahely, Tullow, Bunclody, Camolin, Enniscorthy and Wexford. The river is up to 100 m wide in places and is tidal at the southern end from Edermine Bridge below Enniscorthy. In the upper and central regions almost as far as the confluence with the Derry River the geology consists of granite. Above Kilcarr Bridge, the Slaney has cut a gorge into the granite plain. The Derry and Bann Rivers are bounded by a narrow line of uplands which corresponds to schist outcrops. Where these tributaries cut through this belt of hard rocks they have carved deep gorges, more than two miles long at Tinahely and Shillelagh. South of Kildavin the Slaney flows through an area of Ordovician slates and grits.

Connectivity between the site and the proposed works has been reviewed. Connectivity is identified via the potential source-pathway-receptor model which identifies the potential impact pathways such as land, air, hydrological, hydrogeological pathways etc. which may support direct or indirect connectivity of the proposed works to European sites and/or their qualifying features.

Source – pathway – receptor dynamics were assessed and it was determined that there is no robust hydrological or habitat connectivity.

Figure 11 European Sites within 15km of the Proposed Site

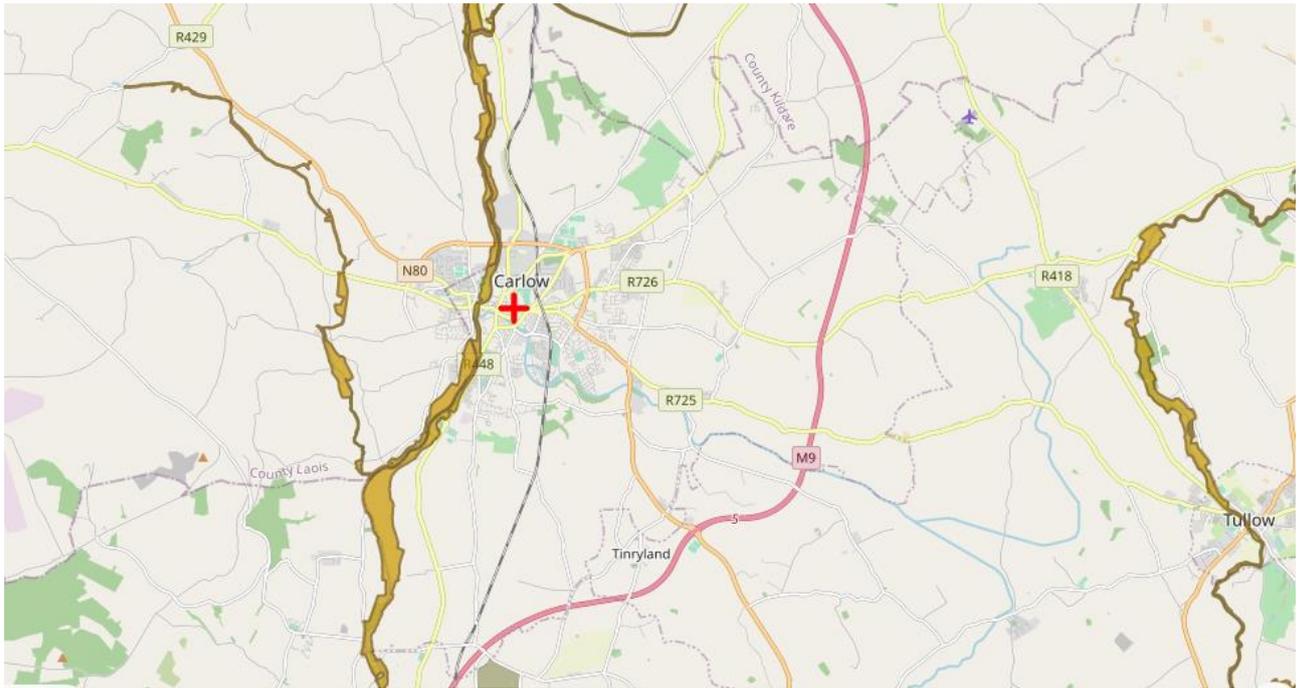


Table 1 European Sites within 15km of the Proposed Development

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	Distance to (m)	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives	Do any potential source-pathway-receptor links exist between the proposed development and the designated site and any likely significant effects
SAC	002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	476.97	Habitats 1130 Estuaries 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1170 Reefs 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation 4030 European dry heaths 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels 7220 Petrifying springs with tufa	http://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/protected-sites/conservation_objectives/CO002162.pdf See Conservation Objectives attached at Appendix	There is no robust surface water or habitat connectivity.

				<p>formation (Cratoneurion)* 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles 91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*</p> <p>Species 1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) 1016 Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) 1355 Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) 1092 White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) 1106 Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) 1421 Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) 1103 Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>) 1990 Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) 1095 Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) 1096 Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) 1099 River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)</p>		
SAC	00078	Slaney	10416.98	Habitats	http://www.npws.ie/sites	

	1	River Valley SAC	<p>1130 Estuaries 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles 91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*</p> <p>Species 1365 Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) 1355 Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) 1103 Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>) 1106 Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) 1099 River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) 1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)</p>	<p>/default/files/protected-sites/conservation objectives/CO000781.pdf</p> <p>See Conservation Objectives attached at Appendix</p>	
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				1096 Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) 1095 Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)		
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4.4.4 Conservation Objectives of European Sites

The integrity of a European site (referred to in Article 6.3 of the EU Habitats Directive) is determined based on the conservation status of the qualifying interests of the SAC or SPA. The overarching aim of the Natura 2000 network is to achieve Favourable Conservation Status of conservation worthy habitats listed in Annex I and the habitats of species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive and/or of regularly occurring migratory bird species as well as those species defined in Annex I of the Birds Directive.

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 longterm 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 longterm 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.

The qualifying features for each site have been obtained through a review of the Conservation Objectives available from the NPWS: <http://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>. Site specific Conservation Objectives are available for the sites listed in Table 1. These were accessed in May and June 2020. The conservation objectives can be summarised as follows:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of habitats and/or species listed on Annex I / II of the E.U. Habitats Directive for which the SAC has been selected.

5.0 Screening Assessment Criteria

5.1 Is the project necessary to the management of European Sites

The proposal is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European Site.

5.2 Direct, Indirect or Secondary Impacts

The proposed works are not situated within any European Site and therefore no direct impacts will occur through land take or fragmentation of habitats. As noted above, there are two European Sites within 15km of the site. There is no robust surface water or habitat connectivity between the proposed works and the River

Barrow and River Nore SAC or the Slaney River Valley SAC. Further there is a substantial buffer of the built up area and roads infrastructure of Carlow between the proposed works and both SAC's. There are no watercourses or active drainage ditches present at the proposed site or its immediate environs. As such, no significant adverse effects on the water quality of European Sites would be expected to arise from the proposed development during the construction phase or operational phase.

The proposed urban town centre site would not be favoured by the qualifying interests of either the River Barrow and River Nore SAC or the Slaney River Valley SAC. It is considered that any disturbance/ displacement or ex-situ impacts to the qualifying interests of either of the sites as a result of the proposed development is extremely unlikely.

Any surface water run-off generated during the construction phase will readily be contained within the footprint of the proposed site.

Therefore, taking into account the following factors:

- 1) The lack of surface water or habitat connectivity; and
- 2) The distance between the proposed site and any European Site

No significant effects on European Sites are anticipated as a result of the proposed development at Tullow Street/ College Street, Carlow.

5.3 Cumulative and In Combination Impacts with Plans and Projects in the Area

It is a requirement of Appropriate Assessment Screening that the cumulative or in-combination effects of the proposed development together with other plans or projects in the area are assessed. Cumulative impacts can be defined as the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments, or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together.

Plans and projects are considered further in this respect in Table 2.

Table 2 Plans and Projects which may contribute to cumulative or in combination impacts

Plans and Projects	Key Policies/Issues/Objectives Directly Related to the Conservation of the Natura 2000 Network	Impact
Carlow County Development Plan 2015-2021	In relation to Natura 2000 sites, a separate Appropriate Assessment of the County Development Plan, to determine the effects of the plan and its policies/ objectives, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, on the	Policies and objectives of the Carlow County Development Plan 2015-2021 ensure that local planning applications comply with proper planning and sustainability and with the requirements of relevant EU Directives

	<p>Natura 2000 Network, and Natural Heritage Areas, was carried out and is presented as a Natura Impact Report contained within the Appendices of the Carlow County Development Plan.</p> <p>The following relevant Development Plan objectives apply:</p> <p><i>Heritage Policy 2 –</i></p> <p><i>It is the policy of Carlow County Council to:</i></p> <p><i>Strive to protect and maintain the favourable conservation status and conservation value of all natural heritage sites designated or proposed for designation in accordance with European and National legislation and in other relevant international conventions, agreements and processes. This includes sites designated or proposed as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), wild bird species and their habitats, especially rare or vulnerable species and regularly occurring migratory species;</i></p> <p><i>Screen all projects and plans arising from this plan for the need to undertake Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. A plan or project (e.g. proposed development) within the Plan Area will only be authorised after the competent authority (Carlow County Council) has ascertained, based on scientific evidence, Screening for Appropriate</i></p>	<p>and environmental considerations, there is no potential for adverse in-combination effects on European Sites.</p>
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	<p>Assessment, and an Appropriate Assessment where necessary, that:</p> <p>1. The Plan or project will not give rise to significant adverse direct, indirect or secondary effects on the integrity of any European site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) or</p> <p>2. The Plan or project will have significant adverse effects on the integrity of any European site (that does not host a priority natural habitat type/and or a priority species) but there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature. In this case, it will be a requirement to follow procedures set out in legislation and agree and undertake all compensatory measures necessary to ensure the protection of the overall coherence of Natura 2000 or</p> <p>3. The Plan or project will have a significant adverse effect on the integrity of any European site (that hosts a natural habitat type and/or a priority species) but there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons for overriding public interest, restricted to reasons of human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an</p>	
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	<p><i>opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In this case, it will be a requirement to follow procedures set out in legislation and agree and undertake all compensatory measures necessary to ensure the protection of the overall coherence of Natura 2000.</i></p> <p><i>Promote the maintenance and, as appropriate, the achievement of favourable conservation status of protected habitats and species in association with the NPWS;</i></p> <p><i>Assess, in accordance with the relevant legislation, all proposed developments which are likely to have a significant effect (directly or through indirect or cumulative impact) on designated natural heritage sites, sites proposed for designation and protected species;</i></p> <p><i>Comply fully with Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive (as transposed into Irish Law by the EU Habitats Regulations 1997 and subsequent amendments) and assess whether the plan or project is likely to have a significant impact upon the integrity, conservation objectives and qualifying interests of any Natura 2000 site, when considering any plan or project prepared or assessed on the basis of this development plan;</i></p> <p><i>Promote development that would not conflict with</i></p>	
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	<p><i>maintaining favourable conservation status and the meeting of the conservation objectives for designated sites, especially sites in the Landscape Character Assessment within this Plan;</i></p> <p><i>Permit projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on Natura 2000 sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects1);</i></p> <p><i>Support the recommendations of the Site Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCO's) for Natura 2000 sites. This is in order to examine how the Conservation Objectives of the sites can be achieved in the context of the proper planning and sustainable development of the county. It shall be the policy of the Council to ensure that development in takes into account the relevant Management Plans for SACs and SPAs in the county;</i></p> <p><i>Ensure all proposed agricultural projects and any associated improvement works or associated infrastructure, individually or in combination with other plans and projects shall be</i></p>	
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	<p><i>subject to Appropriate Assessment to ensure that there are no likely significant effects on the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites in the County;</i></p> <p><i>Implement the relevant parts of the Planning and Development (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2011 and the European Communities (Amendment to Planning and Development) Regulations 2011 which require planning permission to be applied for where the area impacted by works relating to the drainage or reclamation of a wetland exceeds 0.1 hectares or where such works may have a significant effect on the environment. Such planning applications would need to be supported by an Appropriate Assessment where relevant;</i></p> <p><i>Ensure that all of the following proposed projects and any associated improvement works or associated infrastructure are subject to Appropriate Assessment: renewable energy projects; water supply and abstraction; wastewater and discharges; flood alleviation and prevention; new infrastructure, particularly roads, powerlines and telecommunications; and amenity and recreation provision where this could impact European Sites;</i></p> <p><i>Ensure the recommendations of the Landscape Character Assessment contained within Appendix 6 of this</i></p>	
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	<p><i>plan be adhered to at all times during the lifetime of this plan.</i></p>	
<p>Joint Spatial Plan for the Greater Carlow Graiguecullen Urban Area 2012-2018</p>	<p>The Joint Spatial Plan was subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening during its preparation.</p> <p>The Joint Spatial Plan contains the following relevant policies in relation to Designated Sites and Appropriate Assessment:</p> <p><i>HER P01 – Ensure all planning applications are screened to determine whether a full Appropriate Assessment is necessary in accordance with Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities (2010) and ensure the application of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive.</i></p> <p><i>HER P02 – Ensure full Appropriate Assessments carried out on behalf of developers are undertaken by competent and qualified professionals in accordance with Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities (2010).</i></p> <p><i>HER P03 – Restrict development that would be likely either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, to give rise to significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites having regard to their conservation objectives.</i></p>	<p>Policies and objectives of the Joint Spatial Plan for the Greater Carlow Graiguecullen Urban Area ensure that local planning applications comply with proper planning and sustainability and with the requirements of relevant EU Directives and environmental considerations, there is no potential for adverse in-combination effects on European Sites.</p>

	<p><i>HER P04 – Protect the proposed National Heritage Area at Oak Park from developments that would adversely effect its special interest.</i></p> <p><i>HER P05 – Consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Inland Fisheries Ireland as relevant when considering applications that may have an adverse effect on the special interest of designated sites or the biodiversity of non-designated sites.</i></p>	
<p>The River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021</p>	<p>The project should comply with the environmental objectives of the River Basin Management Plan which are to be achieved generally by 2021:</p> <p><i>Ensure full compliance with relevant EU Legislation;</i></p> <p><i>Prevent deterioration;</i></p> <p><i>Meeting the objectives for designated protected areas;</i></p> <p><i>Protect high status waters;</i></p> <p><i>Implement targeted actions and pilot schemes in focus sub-catchments aimed at: targeting water bodies close to meeting their objective and addressing more complex issues which will build knowledge for the third cycle.</i></p>	
<p>Inland Fisheries Ireland Corporate Plan 2016-2020</p> <p>The Inland Fisheries Act 2010</p>	<p>To ensure that Ireland's fish populations are managed and protected to ensure their conservation status remains favourable. That they provide a basis for a sustainable world class recreational angling product,</p>	<p>Implementation and compliance with the goals of the IFI corporate plan and legislation will result in net positive in-combination effects to European sites.</p>

	<p>and that pristine aquatic habitats are also enjoyed for other recreational uses.</p> <p>To develop and improve fish habitats and ensure that the conditions required for fish populations to thrive are sustained and protected.</p> <p>To grow the number of anglers and ensure the needs of IFI's other key stakeholders are being met in a sustainable conservation focused manner.</p> <p>EU (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations 1988. All works during development and operation of the project must aim to conserve fish and other species of fauna and flora habitat; biodiversity of inland fisheries and ecosystems and protect spawning salmon and trout.</p>	
<p>Local Planning Applications</p>	<p>Various local planning applications in proximity and within the Zone of Influence of the proposed development.</p>	<p>Adherence to the overarching policies and objectives of the local planning policies, planning applications and subsequent grant of planning comply with the core strategy of proper planning and sustainability and with the requirements of relevant EU Directives and environmental considerations, there is no potential for significant adverse in combination effects on European Sites.</p>
<p>19/478 Penney's, Kennedy Avenue, Carlow</p>	<p>For the refurbishment of the existing store (3892sqm) including retail, staff area, stock room, external envelope, new plant</p>	<p>A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) was prepared for the proposed development as part of</p>

	<p>buildings (29.16sqm) and replacement roof to the retail store. The works will also include new signage, new canopy to loading bay, convert partial convenience retail to comparison retail, allocation of 47 No. car parking spaces including 3 No. disabled parking spaces, 15 No. bicycle stands, upgrade of existing car parking surface, landscaping and entrance to store, temporary hoarding to adjacent properties and associated works. A Natura Impact Statement will be submitted to the Planning Authority with the application.</p>	<p>the planning application.</p> <p>The proposed development is located adjacent to the River Burren. Although this river is not located within the SAC boundary, it is acknowledged that some populations of SAC species could be present here such as otters, brook/ river lampreys and salmon. Protected habitats that depend on good water quality may also occur downstream, as well as some other Annex II species. In the absence of mitigation there is the potential for water quality, invasive species and disturbance impacts to arise as a result of this proposed development. It is concluded from the evidence provided in the assessment that provided all mitigation measures are adhered to, direct, indirect and cumulative impacts that may arise from the proposed development will be avoided and therefore will not affect the integrity of the River barrow and River Nore SAC.</p> <p>As such, assuming that mitigation measures are effectively implemented, no significant adverse cumulative and in combination impacts with the proposed development are anticipated.</p>
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All possible sources of effects from the proposed development and other effects likely to arise from other proposed plans or projects have been identified. No other pathways have been identified by which any of the plans or projects could have a

significant cumulative effect on European Sites. Therefore, no significant adverse cumulative or in combination effects are anticipated to European Sites.

5.4 Likely Changes to European Sites

The likely changes that could arise from the proposed development at Tullow Street/ College Street, Carlow, have been examined in the context of a number of factors that could have a significant effect on the relevant European Sites.

Table 3 summarises the potential direct, indirect and secondary impacts of the proposed development on European Sites within a 15km radius.

Table 3 Likely changes to European Sites

Site Name	Reduction Habitat Area	Disturbance to Key Species	Habitat or Species Fragmentation	Reduction in Species Density	Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality etc)	Climate Change
The River Barrow and River Nore SAC.	None	None	None	None	None	None
Slaney River Valley SAC	None	None	None	None	None	None

No elements of the proposed development are likely to cause significant effects to the relevant European Sites.

6.0 Conclusion

This screening for AA identifies and assesses potential impacts which may occur as a result of the proposed works to the European Site network within a 15km zone of influence. The screening identified two European Site within 15km of the proposed development - The River Barrow and River Nore SAC and the Slaney River Valley SAC.

The proposed development does not support connectivity to any European sites.

The potential impacts of the proposed development have been assessed and no potential direct or indirect impacts upon the Qualifying Interests of any European sites have been identified. It is therefore concluded that the proposed development either alone or in-combination with other plans and/or projects, does not have the potential to significantly affect any European site, in light of their conservation objectives. Therefore, a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is deemed not to be required.

References

Council of the European Communities (1992) *Council Directive of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)*. OJL 206/35, 1992

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DEHLG (2010a) *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities*. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin

DEHLG (2010b) Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government Circular NPW1/10 and PSSP 2/10 on Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive – Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin

Environmental Protection Agency online environmental information portal (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>)

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NPWS (2013a). *The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 2, Version 1.0.* Unpublished Report, National Parks and Wildlife Service. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin

NPWS (2013b). *The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Species Assessments Volume 3, Version 1.0.* Unpublished Report, National Parks and Wildlife Service. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin

Appendix A The River Barrow and River Nore SAC Site Documentation

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives

River Barrow and River Nore SAC 002162



*An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta*

*Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht*

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

002162 River Barrow and River Nore SAC

QI	Description
1016	Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>
1029	Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
1092	White-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
1095	Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
1096	Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>
1099	River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
1103	Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>
1106	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) (only in fresh water)
1130	Estuaries
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
1310	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)
1355	Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
1421	Killarney fern <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
1990	Nore freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
4030	European dry heaths
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
7220	* Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
91E0	* Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)

Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications (listed by date)

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

-
- Title:** Desmoulin's whorl snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana* - 1016) Conservation Status Assessment Report
Year: 2011
Author: Moorkens, E. ; Killeen, I.
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
-
- Title:** River Barrow and River Nore SAC (002162): Conservation objectives supporting document - woodland habitats [Version 1]
Year: 2011
Author: NPWS
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
-
- Title:** River Barrow and River Nore SAC (002162): Conservation objectives supporting document - coastal habitats [Version 1]
Year: 2011
Author: NPWS
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
-
- Title:** River Barrow and River Nore SAC (002162): Conservation objectives supporting document - marine habitats [Version 1]
Year: 2011
Author: NPWS
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
-
- Title:** Second Draft Nore Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-basin Management Plan (2009-2015)
Year: 2010
Author: DEHLG
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
-
- Title:** Site investigations for *Sabellaria alveolata* (Honey-comb worm) biogenic reefs in Ireland
Year: 2010
Author: NPWS
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
-
- Title:** Irish Semi-natural Grasslands Survey. Annual report no. 3: Counties Donegal, Dublin, Kildare & Sligo
Year: 2010
Author: O'Neill, F.H.; Martin, J.R.; Devaney, F.M.; McNutt, K.E.; Perrin, P.M. ; Delaney, A.
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
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- Title:** A provisional inventory of ancient and long-established woodland in Ireland
Year: 2010
Author: Perrin, P.M.; Daly, O.H.
Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 46
-
- Title:** Guidelines for a national survey and conservation assessment of upland vegetation and habitats in Ireland [Version 1.0]
Year: 2010
Author: Perrin, P.M.; Barron, S.J.; Roche, J.R.; O'Hanrahan, B.
Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 48
-

Title:	A technical manual for monitoring white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> in Irish lakes
Year:	2010
Author:	Reynolds, J.D.; O'Connor, W.; O'Keeffe, C.; Lynn, D.
Series:	Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 45
Title:	Report of the standing scientific committee to the DCENR. The status of Irish salmon stocks in 2010 and precautionary catch advice for 2011
Year:	2010
Author:	SSC
Series:	Unpublished Report to DCENR
Title:	The European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009. [S.I. 296 of 2009]
Year:	2009
Author:	Government of Ireland
Series:	Irish Statute Book
Title:	The European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations 2009. [S.I. 272 of 2009]
Year:	2009
Author:	Government of Ireland
Series:	Irish Statute Book
Title:	Saltmarsh Monitoring Report 2007-2008
Year:	2009
Author:	McCorry, M.; Ryle, T.
Series:	Unpublished Report to NPWS
Title:	<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i> Survey of Nore River. June – July 2009. NS 2 project
Year:	2009
Author:	Moorkens, E. A.
Series:	Unpublished Report to NPWS
Title:	Benthic Biotope classification of subtidal sedimentary habitats in the Lower River Suir candidate Special Area of Conservation and the River Nore and River Barrow candidate Special Area of Conservation
Year:	2008
Author:	ARMS
Series:	Unpublished Report to NPWS
Title:	A survey of mudflats and sandflats in Ireland. An intertidal soft sediment survey of Waterford Estuary
Year:	2008
Author:	ASU
Series:	Unpublished Report to NPWS
Title:	Assessment of the Risk of Barriers to Fish Migration in the Nore Catchment, Southern Regional Fisheries Board
Year:	2008
Author:	CFB; Compass Informatics
Series:	Unpublished Report to CFB

Title: Poor water quality constrains the distribution and movements of Twaite shad *Alosa fallax fallax* (Lacepede, 1803) in the watershed of river Scheldt

Year: 2008

Author: Maas, J.; Stevens, M. ; Breine, J.

Series: Hydrobiologia 602, 129 - 143

Title: All Ireland Species Action Plan - Killarney fern

Year: 2008

Author: NPWS ; EHS-NI

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS & EHS-NI

Title: National Survey of Native Woodlands 2003-2008

Year: 2008

Author: Perrin, P.; Martin, J.; Barron, S.; O'Neill, F.; McNutt, K.; Delaney, A.

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS

Title: Saltmarsh Monitoring Report 2006

Year: 2007

Author: McCorry, M.

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS

Title: Supporting documentation for the Habitats Directive Conservation Status Assessment - backing documents, Article 17 forms and supporting maps

Year: 2007

Author: NPWS

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS

Title: A Survey of Juvenile Lamprey Populations in the Corrib and Suir Catchments

Year: 2007

Author: O'Connor, W.

Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 26

Title: Assessment of fish passage and the ecological impact of migration barriers on the River Nore catchment

Year: 2007

Author: Sullivan, A.

Series: Nore Suir Rivers Trust & OPW

Title: Otter Survey of Ireland 2004/2005

Year: 2006

Author: Bailey, M.; Rochford, J.

Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 23

Title: The status of host fish populations and fish species richness in European freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) streams

Year: 2006

Author: Geist, J.; Porkka, M.; Kuehn, R.

Series: Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems 16, 251–266

Title: The distribution of Lamprey in the River Barrow SAC

Year: 2006

Author: King, J.J.

Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 21

-
- Title:** Otters - ecology, behaviour and conservation
Year: 2006
Author: Kruuk, H.
Series: Oxford University Press
-
- Title:** The ecology and conservation of the gametophyte generation of the Killarney Fern (*Trichomanes speciosum* Willd.) in Ireland
Year: 2005
Author: Kingston, N. ; Hayes, C.
Series: Biology and Environment: Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 105B(2): 71-79
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- Title:** Pilot Project for Monitoring Populations of the Freshwater Pearl Mussel. Baseline survey of the Nore River SAC, Counties Laois and Kilkenny
Year: 2004
Author: Moorkens, E. A.
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
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- Title:** Monitoring the river, sea and brook lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*, *L. planeri* and *Petromyzon marinus*
Year: 2003
Author: Harvey, J.; Cowx, I.
Series: Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough
-
- Title:** Ecology of Watercourses Characterised by *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* Vegetation
Year: 2003
Author: Hatton-Ellis, T.W.; Grieve, N.
Series: Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Ecology Series No. 11. English Nature, Peterborough.
-
- Title:** Ecology of the Allis and Twaite shad
Year: 2003
Author: Maitland, P.S.; Hatton-Ellis, T.W.
Series: Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Ecology Series No. 3. English Nature, Peterborough
-
- Title:** A survey of the white-clawed crayfish, *Austropotamobius pallipes* (Lereboullet) and of water quality in two catchments of Eastern Ireland
Year: 2002
Author: Demers, A.; Reynolds, J. D.
Series: Bulletin Français de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture, 367: 729-740
-
- Title:** Reversing the habitat fragmentation of British woodlands
Year: 2002
Author: Peterken, G.
Series: WWF-UK, London
-
- Title:** A survey of broadleaf woodlands in 3 SACs: Barrow-Nore, River Unshin & Lough Forbes
Year: 2000
Author: Browne, A.; Dunne, F.; Roche, N.
Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS
-
- Title:** Diet of Otters *Lutra lutra* on Inishmore, Aran Islands, west coast of Ireland
Year: 1999
Author: Kingston, S.; O'Connell, M.; Fairley, J.S.
Series: Biol & Environ Proc R Ir Acad B 99B:173-182

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- Title:** Conservation Management of the White-clawed Crayfish, *Austropotamobius pallipes*
Year: 1998
Author: Reynolds, J.D.
Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 1
-
- Title:** Studies on the biology and ecology of Margaritifera in Ireland
Year: 1996
Author: Moorkens, E.A.
Series: Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Dublin, Trinity College.
-
- Title:** Imminent extinction of the Nore freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera durrovensis* Phillips: a species unique to Ireland
Year: 1994
Author: Moorkens, E.A. ; Costello, M.J.
Series: Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems 4,363-365
-
- Title:** The spatial organization of otters (*Lutra lutra*) in Shetland
Year: 1991
Author: Kruuk, H.; Moorhouse, A.
Series: J. Zool, 224: 41-57
-
- Title:** The vegetation of Irish rivers
Year: 1987
Author: Heuff, H.
Series: Unpublished Report
-
- Title:** Otter survey of Ireland
Year: 1982
Author: Chapman, P.J.; Chapman, L.L.
Series: Unpublished Report to Vincent Wildlife Trust
-

Spatial data sources

Year:	2010
Title:	EPA transitional waterbody data
GIS operations:	Clipped to SAC boundary
Used for:	1130 (map 2)
Year:	Interpolated 2011
Title:	Intertidal and subtidal surveys 2008 & 2010
GIS operations:	Polygon feature classes from marine community types base data sub-divided based on interpolation of marine survey data
Used for:	Marine community types, 1140 (maps 3 & 4)
Year:	2005
Title:	OSi Discovery series vector data
GIS operations:	High water mark (HWM) and low water mark (LWM) polyline feature classes converted into polygon feature classes and combined; Saltmarsh and Sand Dune datasets erased out if applicable
Used for:	Marine community types base data (map 4)
Year:	Revision 2010
Title:	Saltmarsh Monitoring Project 2007-2008. Version 1
GIS operations:	QIs selected; clipped to SAC boundary; overlapping regions with Sand Dune data investigated and resolved with expert opinion used
Used for:	1310, 1330, 1410 (map 5)
Year:	Derived 2011
Title:	Internal NPWS files
GIS operations:	Dataset created from spatial reference contained in files
Used for:	7220 (map 6)
Year:	Revision 2010
Title:	National Survey of Native Woodlands 2003-2008. Version 1
GIS operations:	QIs selected; clipped to SAC boundary
Used for:	91A0, 91E0 (map 6)
Year:	2011
Title:	NPWS rare and threatened species database
GIS operations:	Dataset created from spatial references in database records
Used for:	1016, 1092, 1421, 1990 (map 7)
Year:	2005
Title:	OSi Discovery series vector data
GIS operations:	Creation of an 80m buffer on the marine side of the high water mark (HWM); creation of a 10m buffer on the terrestrial side of the HWM; combination of 80m and 10m HWM buffer datasets; creation of a 10m buffer on the landward side of the river banks data; creation of a 20m buffer applied to river centerline and stream data; combination of 10m river banks and 20m river and stream centerline buffer datasets; combined river and stream buffer dataset clipped to HWM; combination of HWM buffer dataset with river and stream buffer dataset; overlapping regions investigated and resolved; resulting dataset clipped to SAC boundary
Used for:	1355 (no map)

1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Desmoulin's whorl snail in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: occupied sites	Number	No decline. Two known sites: Borris Bridge, Co. Carlow S711503; Boston Bridge, Kilnaseer S338774, Co. Laois. See map 7	Data from NPWS rare and threatened species database
Population size: adults	Number per positive sample	At least 5 adults snails in at least 50% of samples	Attribute and target from Moorkens and Killeen (2011)
Population density	Percentage positive samples	Adult snails present in at least 60% of samples per site	Attribute and target from Moorkens and Killeen (2011)
Area of occupancy	Hectares	Minimum of 1ha of suitable habitat per site	Attribute and target from Moorkens and Killeen (2011)
Habitat quality: vegetation	Percentage of samples with suitable vegetation	90% of samples in habitat classes I and II as defined in Moorkens & Killeen (2011)	Attribute and target from Moorkens and Killeen (2011)
Habitat quality: soil moisture levels	Percentage of samples with appropriate soil moisture levels	90% of samples in moisture class 3-4 as defined in Moorkens & Killeen (2011)	Attribute and target from Moorkens and Killeen (2011)

1029 Freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera*

The status of the freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) as a qualifying Annex II species for the River Barrow and River Nore SAC is currently under review. The outcome of this review will determine whether a site-specific conservation objective is set for this species. Please note that the Nore freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera durrovensis*) remains a qualifying species for this SAC. This document contains a conservation objective for the latter species.

1092 White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of White-clawed crayfish in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	Occurrence	No reduction from baseline. See map 7	The crayfish is present almost throughout this SAC. The records extend as far downstream as Thomastown on the Nore and Graiguenamanagh on the Barrow
Population structure: recruitment	Percentage occurrence of juveniles and females with eggs	Juveniles and/or females with eggs in at least 50% of positive samples	See Reynolds et al. (2010) for further details
Negative indicator species	Occurrence	No alien crayfish species	Alien crayfish species are identified as major direct threat to this species and as disease vector. See Reynolds (1998) for further details
Disease	Occurrence	No instances of disease	Disease is identified as major threat and has occurred in Ireland even in the absence of alien vectors. See Reynolds (1998) for further details
Water quality	EPA Q value	At least Q3-4 at all sites sampled by EPA	Target taken from Demers and Reynolds (2002). Q values based on triennial water quality surveys carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Habitat quality: heterogeneity	Occurrence of positive habitat features	No decline in heterogeneity or habitat quality	Crayfish need high habitat heterogeneity. Larger crayfish must have stones to hide under, or an earthen bank in which to burrow. Hatchlings shelter in vegetation, gravel and among fine tree-roots. Smaller crayfish are typically found among weed and debris in shallow water. Larger juveniles in particular may also be found among cobbles and detritus such as leaf litter. These conditions must be available on the whole length of occupied habitat

1095 Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Sea lamprey in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	Greater than 75% of main stem length of rivers accessible from estuary	Artificial barriers can block or cause difficulties to lampreys' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information on artificial barriers
Population structure of juveniles	Number of age/size groups	At least three age/size groups present	Attribute and target based on data from Harvey and Cowx (2003) and O'Connor, (2007). King (2007) provides survey information for the Barrow
Juvenile density in fine sediment	Juveniles/m ²	Juvenile density at least 1/m ²	Juveniles burrow in areas of fine sediment in still water. Attribute and target based on data from Harvey and Cowx (2003)
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning beds	Attribute and target based on spawning bed mapping by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI). Lampreys spawn in clean gravels. Artificial barriers are currently preventing lamprey from accessing suitable spawning habitat. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information
Availability of juvenile habitat	Number of positive sites in 3rd order channels (and greater), downstream of spawning areas	More than 50% of sample sites positive	Artificial barriers are currently preventing juvenile lampreys from accessing the full extent of suitable habitat. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information

1096 Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Brook lamprey in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	% of river accessible	Access to all watercourses down to first order streams	Artificial barriers can block lampreys' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information on artificial barriers
Population structure of juveniles	Number of age/size groups	At least three age/size groups of brook/river lamprey present	Attribute and target based on data from Harvey and Cowx (2003). King (2007) provides survey information for the Barrow. It is impossible to distinguish between brook and river lamprey juveniles in the field, hence they are considered together in this target
Juvenile density in fine sediment	Juveniles/m ²	Mean catchment juvenile density of brook/river lamprey at least 2/m ²	Juveniles burrow in areas of fine sediment in still water. Attribute and target based on data from Harvey and Cowx (2003) who state 10/m ² in optimal conditions and more than 2/m ² on a catchment basis
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning beds	Attribute and target based on spawning bed mapping by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI). Lampreys spawn in clean gravels. Artificial barriers are currently preventing lamprey from accessing suitable spawning habitat. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information
Availability of juvenile habitat	Number of positive sites in 2nd order channels (and greater), downstream of spawning areas	More than 50% of sample sites positive	Artificial barriers are currently preventing juvenile lampreys from accessing the full extent of suitable habitat. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information

1099 River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of River lamprey in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	Greater than 75% of main stem and major tributaries down to second order accessible from estuary	Artificial barriers can block lampreys' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information on artificial barriers
Population structure of juveniles	Number of age/size groups	At least three age/size groups of river/brook lamprey present	Attribute and target based on data from Harvey and Cowx (2003). King (2007) provides survey information for the Barrow. It is impossible to distinguish between brook and river lamprey juveniles in the field, hence they are considered together in this target
Juvenile density in fine sediment	Juveniles/m ²	Mean catchment juvenile density of brook/river lamprey at least 2/m ²	Juveniles burrow in areas of fine sediment in still water. Attribute and target based on data from Harvey and Cowx (2003) who state 10/m ² in optimal conditions and more than 2/m ² on a catchment basis
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning beds	Attribute and target based on spawning bed mapping by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI). Lampreys spawn in clean gravels. Artificial barriers are currently preventing lamprey from accessing suitable spawning habitat. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information
Availability of juvenile habitat	Number of positive sites in 2nd order channels (and greater), downstream of spawning areas	More than 50% of sample sites positive	Artificial barriers are currently preventing juvenile lampreys from accessing the full extent of suitable habitat. See King (2006), Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information

1103 Twaite shad *Alosa fallax*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Twaite shad in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	Greater than 75% of main stem length of rivers accessible from estuary	In some catchments, artificial barriers block twaite shads' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas
Population structure: age classes	Number of age classes	More than one age class present	Regular breeding has been confirmed in the River Barrow in recent years, but not in the Nore
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning habitats	
Water quality: oxygen levels	Milligrammes per litre	No lower than 5mg/l	Attribute and target based on Maas, Stevens and Briene (2008)
Spawning habitat quality: Filamentous algae; macrophytes; sediment	Occurrence	Maintain stable gravel substrate with very little fine material, free of filamentous algal (macroalgae) growth and macrophyte (rooted higher plants) growth	See Maitland and Hatton-Ellis (2003) for further information

Conservation objectives for: River Barrow and River Nore SAC [002162]

1106 Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) (only in fresh water)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Salmon in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	100% of river channels down to second order accessible from estuary	Artificial barriers block salmon's upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. See Sullivan (2007) and CFB and Compass Informatics (2008) for further information on artificial barriers
Adult spawning fish	Number	Conservation Limit (CL) for each system consistently exceeded	A conservation limit is defined by the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO) as "the spawning stock level that produces long-term average maximum sustainable yield as derived from the adult to adult stock and recruitment relationship". The target is based on the Standing Scientific Committee of the National Salmon Commission's annual model output of CL attainment levels. See SSC (2010). Stock estimates are either derived from direct counts of adults (rod catch, fish counter) or indirectly by fry abundance counts. The Nore is currently exceeding its CL, while the Barrow is below its CL
Salmon fry abundance	Number of fry/5 minutes electrofishing	Maintain or exceed 0+ fry mean catchment-wide abundance threshold value. Currently set at 17 salmon fry/5 min sampling	Target is threshold value for rivers currently exceeding their conservation limit (CL)
Out-migrating smolt abundance	Number	No significant decline	Smolt abundance can be negatively affected by a number of impacts such as estuarine pollution, predation and sea lice (<i>Lepeophtheirus salmonis</i>)
Number and distribution of redds	Number and occurrence	No decline in number and distribution of spawning redds due to anthropogenic causes	Salmon spawn in clean gravels. Artificial barriers are currently preventing salmon from accessing suitable spawning habitat
Water quality	EPA Q value	At least Q4 at all sites sampled by EPA	Q values based on triennial water quality surveys carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

1130 Estuaries

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

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 2	Habitat area was estimated using OSI data and the defined Transitional Water Body area under the Water Framework Directive as 3856ha. See marine supporting document for further details
Community distribution	Hectares	The following sediment communities should be maintained in a natural condition: Muddy estuarine community complex; Sand to muddy fine sand community complex; Fine sand with <i>Fabulina fabula</i> community. See map 4	The likely area of sediment communities was derived from a combination of intertidal and subtidal surveys undertaken in 2008 (ARMS, 2008; ASU, 2008). See marine supporting document for further details
Community extent	Hectares	Maintain the natural extent of the <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reef, subject to natural process. See map 4	The likely area of this community is derived from a survey undertaken in 2010 (NPWS, 2010). See marine supporting document for further details

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

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

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 3	Habitat area was estimated using OSI data as 926ha. See marine supporting document for further details
Community distribution	Hectares	The following sediment communities should be maintained in a natural condition: Muddy estuarine community complex; Sand to muddy fine sand community complex. See map 4	The likely area of sediment communities was derived from a combination of intertidal and subtidal surveys undertaken in 2008 (ARMS, 2008; ASU, 2008). See marine supporting document for further details

1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For the one sub-site mapped: Ringville - 0.03ha. See map 5	Based on data from the Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry and Ryle, 2009). The Ringville sub-site was mapped and no additional areas of potential <i>Salicornia</i> mudflat were identified from an examination of aerial photographs, giving a total estimated area of 0.03ha. NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the site. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes. See map 5	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: sediment supply	Presence/absence of physical barriers	Maintain or where necessary restore natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: flooding regime	Hectares flooded; frequency	Maintain natural tidal regime	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: creeks and pans	Occurrence	Maintain/restore creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain range of saltmarsh habitat zonations including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. See map 5	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: vegetation height	Centimetres	Maintain structural variation within sward	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: vegetation cover	Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops	Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated.	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities	Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops	Maintain range of sub-communities with typical species listed in Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry & Ryle, 2009).	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: negative indicator species: <i>Spartina anglica</i>	Hectares	No significant expansion of <i>Spartina</i> . No new sites for this species and an annual spread of less than 1% where it is already known to occur	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic salt meadows in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-sites mapped: Dunbrody Abbey - 1.25ha, Killowen - 2.59ha, Rochestown - 17.50ha, Ringville - 6.70ha. See map 5	Based on data from the Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry and Ryle, 2009). Four sub-sites were mapped and additional areas of potential saltmarsh were identified from an examination of aerial photographs, giving a total estimated area of Atlantic salt meadow of 35.07ha. NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the site. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes. See map 5	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: sediment supply	Presence/absence of physical barriers	Maintain/restore natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: flooding regime	Hectares flooded; frequency	Maintain natural tidal regime	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: creeks and pans	Occurrence	Maintain/restore creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain range of saltmarsh habitat zonations including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. See map 5	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: vegetation height	Centimetres	Maintain structural variation within sward	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: vegetation cover	Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops	Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities	Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops	Maintain range of sub-communities with typical species listed in Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry & Ryle, 2009)	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: negative indicator species: <i>Spartina anglica</i>	Hectares	No significant expansion of <i>Spartina</i> . No new sites for this species and an annual spread of less than 1% where it is already known to occur	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

1355 Otter *Lutra lutra*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Otter in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	Percentage positive survey sites	No significant decline	Measure based on standard otter survey technique. FCS target, based on 1980/81 survey findings, is 88% in SACs. Current range in south-east estimated at 73% (Bailey and Rochford, 2006)
Extent of terrestrial habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 122.8ha above high water mark (HWM); 1136.0ha along river banks / around ponds	No field survey. Areas mapped to include 10m terrestrial buffer along shoreline (above HWM and along river banks) identified as critical for otters (NPWS, 2007)
Extent of marine habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 857.7ha	No field survey. Area mapped based on evidence that otters tend to forage within 80m of the shoreline (HWM) (NPWS, 2007; Kruuk, 2006)
Extent of freshwater (river) habitat	Kilometres	No significant decline. Length mapped and calculated as 616.6km	No field survey. River length calculated on the basis that otters will utilise freshwater habitats from estuary to headwaters (Chapman and Chapman, 1982)
Extent of freshwater (lake) habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 2.6ha	No field survey. Area mapped based on evidence that otters tend to forage within 80m of the shoreline (NPWS, 2007)
Couching sites and holts	Number	No significant decline	Otters need lying up areas throughout their territory where they are secure from disturbance (Kruuk, 2006; Kruuk and Moorhouse, 1991)
Fish biomass available	Kilograms	No significant decline	Broad diet that varies locally and seasonally, but dominated by fish, in particular salmonids, eels and sticklebacks in freshwater (Bailey and Rochford, 2006) and wrasse and rockling in coastal waters (Kingston et al., 1999)

1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Mediterranean salt meadows in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-sites mapped: Dunbrody Abbey - 0.08ha, Rochestown - 0.04ha, Ringville - 6.70ha. See map 5	Based on data from the Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry and Ryle, 2009). Three sub-sites were mapped and no additional areas of potential saltmarsh were identified from an examination of aerial photographs, giving a total estimated area of Mediterranean salt meadow of 6.82ha. NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the site. See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes. See map 5	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: sediment supply	Presence/absence of physical barriers	Maintain or where necessary restore natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: flooding regime	Hectares flooded; frequency	Maintain natural tidal regime	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Physical structure: creeks and pans	Occurrence	Maintain/restore creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: zonation	Occurrence	Maintain range of saltmarsh habitat zonations including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. See map 5	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: vegetation height	Centimetres	Maintain structural variation within sward	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: vegetation cover	Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops	Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated.	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities	Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops	Maintain range of sub-communities with typical species listed in Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry & Ryle, 2009)	See coastal habitats supporting document for further details
Vegetation structure: negative indicator species: <i>Spartina anglica</i>	Hectares	No significant expansion of <i>Spartina</i> . No new sites for this species and an annual spread of less than 1% where it is already known to occur	Based on McCorry and Ryle (2009). See coastal habitats supporting document for further details

1421 Killarney fern *Trichomanes speciosum*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Killarney Fern in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	Location	No decline. Three locations known, with three colonies of gametophyte and one sporophyte colony. See map 7	Data from NPWS rare and threatened species database
Population size	Number	Maintain at least three colonies of gametophyte, and at least one sporophyte colony of over 35 fronds	Data from NPWS rare and threatened species database
Population structure: juvenile fronds	Occurrence	At least one of the locations to have a population structure comprising sporophyte, unfurling fronds, 'juvenile' sporophyte and gametophyte generations	'Juvenile' sporophytes, which appear as small entire fronds, are known from this site. However, it is unknown whether they are due to apogamous growth or sexual reproduction. Based on Kingston and Hayes (2005) and Ni Dhuill (pers. Comm.)
Habitat extent	m ²	No loss of suitable habitat, such as shaded rock crevices, caves or gullies in or near to, known colonies. No loss of woodland canopy at or near to known locations	Based on Kingston and Hayes (2005) and Ni Dhuill (pers. Comm.)
Hydrological conditions: visible water	Occurrence	Maintain hydrological conditions at the locations so that all colonies are in dripping or damp seeping habitats, and water is visible at all locations	Based on Kingston and Hayes (2005) and Ni Dhuill (pers. Comm.)
Hydrological conditions: humidity	Number of dessicated fronds	No increase. Presence of dessicated sporophyte fronds or gametophyte mats indicates conditions are unsuitable	Based on Kingston and Hayes (2005) and Ni Dhuill (pers. Comm.)
Light levels: shading	Percentage	No changes due to anthropogenic impacts	Based on Kingston and Hayes (2005) and Ni Dhuill (pers. Comm.)
Invasive species	Occurrence	Absent or under control	NPWS and EHS-NI (2008) provides further details

1990 Nore freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera durrovensis*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of the Nore freshwater pearl mussel in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	Kilometres	Maintain at 15.5km. See map 7	The population stretches from Poorman's Bridge (S407859) to Lismaine Bridge (S442660), with most of the population found between Poorman's Bridge and the Avonmore Creamery above Ballyragget (S 440 722) (Moorkens, 1996)
Population size: adult mussels	Number	Restore to 5,000 adult mussels	The extant wild population of Nore freshwater pearl mussel is estimated as 300 adult individuals (Moorkens, 2009)
Population structure: recruitment	Percentage per size class	Restore to at least 20% of population no more than 65mm in length; and at least 5% of population no more than 30mm in length	Mussels of no more than 65mm are considered 'young mussels' and may be found buried in the substratum and/or beneath adult mussels. Mussels of no more than 30mm are 'juvenile mussels' and are always buried in the substratum. This species is known not to have reproduced successfully in the River Nore since 1970 (Moorkens and Costello, 1994; Moorkens, 2004; Government of Ireland, 2009 [S.I. 272 of 2009])
Population structure: adult mortality	Percentage	No more than 5% decline from previous number of live adults counted; dead shells less than 1% of the adult population and scattered in distribution	5% is considered the cut-off between the combined errors associated with natural fluctuations and sampling methods and evidence of true population decline. 1% of dead shells is considered to be indicative of natural losses
Habitat extent	Kilometres	Restore suitable habitat in length of river corresponding to distribution target (15.5km; see map 7) and any additional stretches necessary for salmonid spawning	The species habitat is a stretch of large lowland river and is a combination of 1) the area of habitat adult and juvenile mussels can occupy and 2) the area of spawning and nursery habitats the host fish can occupy. Fish nursery habitat typically overlaps with mussel habitat. Fish spawning habitat is generally adjacent mussel habitat, but may lie upstream of the generalised mussel distribution. Only those salmonid spawning areas that could regularly contribute juvenile fish to the areas occupied by adult mussels should be considered. The availability of mussel habitat and fish spawning and nursery habitats are determined by flow and substratum conditions. The habitat for the species is currently unsuitable for the survival of adult mussels or the recruitment of juveniles

Conservation objectives for: River Barrow and River Nore SAC [002162]

1990 Nore freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera durrovensis*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of the Nore freshwater pearl mussel in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Water quality: Macroinvertebrates and phytobenthos (diatoms)	Ecological quality ratio (EQR)	Restore water quality-macroinvertebrates: EQR greater than 0.90; phytobenthos: EQR greater than 0.93	These EQRs correspond to high ecological status for these two Water Framework Directive biological quality elements. They represent high water quality with very low nutrient concentrations (oligotrophic conditions). The habitat of the Nore pearl mussel failed both standards during 2009 sampling for the Sub-basin Management Plan (DEHLG, 2010). See also The European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water Objectives) Regulations 2009
Substratum quality: Filamentous algae (macroalgae), macrophytes (rooted higher plants)	Percentage	Restore substratum quality-filamentous algae: absent or trace (<5%); macrophytes: absent or trace (<5%)	High abundance of macroalgae was recorded during 2009 sampling for the Sub-basin Management Plan (DEHLG, 2010). Recruitment of juvenile mussels is being prevented by the poor quality of the river substrate
Substratum quality: sediment	Occurrence	Restore substratum quality-stable cobble and gravel substrate with very little fine material; no artificially elevated levels of fine sediment	The habitat for the species is currently unsuitable for the survival of adult mussels or the recruitment of juveniles owing to sedimentation of the substratum. Significant sedimentation has been recorded during all recent mussel monitoring surveys. Recruitment of juvenile mussels is being prevented by the poor quality of the river substrate
Substratum quality: oxygen availability	Redox potential	Restore to no more than 20% decline from water column to 5cm depth in substrate	Differences in redox potential between the water column and the substrate correlate with differences in oxygen levels. Juvenile mussels require full oxygenation while buried in gravel. In suitable habitat, there should be very little loss of redox potential between the water column and underlying gravels. The redox potential loss in 2009 was 58-64% at 5cm depth (DEHLG, 2010)
Hydrological regime: flow variability	Metres per second	Restore appropriate hydrological regimes	The availability of suitable Nore freshwater pearl mussel habitat is largely determined by flow (catchment geology being the other important factor). In order to restore the habitat for the species, flow variability over the annual cycle must be such that: 1) high flows can wash fine sediments from the substratum, 2) low flows do not exacerbate the deposition of fines and 3) low flows do not cause stress to mussels in terms of exposure, water temperatures, food availability or aspects of the reproductive cycle

1990 Nore freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera durrovensis*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of the Nore freshwater pearl mussel in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Host fish	Number	Maintain sufficient juvenile salmonids to host glochidial larvae	Salmonid fish are host to the larval form of freshwater pearl mussels and thus, they are essential to the completion of the life cycle. 0+ and 1+ fish are typically used, both because of the habitat overlaps and the development of immunity with age in the fish. Fish presence is considered sufficient, as higher densities and biomass of fish is indicative of enriched conditions in mussel rivers. Geist et al. (2006) found that higher densities of host fish coincided with eutrophication, poor substrate quality for pearl mussels and a lack of pearl mussel recruitment, while significantly lower densities and biomass of host fish were associated with high numbers of juvenile mussels. Fish movement patterns must be such that 0+ fish in the vicinity of the mussel habitat remain in the mussel habitat until their 1+ summer. As native brown trout appear to be favoured by the Nore freshwater pearl mussel, it is particularly important that these are not out-competed by stocked fish

3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes	The full distribution of this habitat and its sub-types in this site is currently unknown. The basis of the selection of the SAC for the habitat is the presence of an excellent example of the vegetation community (nutrient-rich type) associated with extensive tufa deposits on the river bed in the Kings tributary of the Nore (Heuff, 1987). Other examples of this or other sub-types may be present within the SAC
Habitat area	Kilometres	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	The full extent of this habitat in this site is currently unknown. See above
Hydrological regime: river flow	Metres per second	Maintain appropriate hydrological regimes	Due to regular disturbance (through variations in flow), river macrophytes rarely reach a climax condition but frequently occur as transient communities. A natural (relatively unmodified) flow regime is required for both plant communities and channel geomorphology to be in favourable condition, exhibiting typical dynamics for the river type (Hatton-Ellis and Grieve, 2003). For most of the sub-types of this habitat, high flows are required to maintain the substratum (see below) necessary for the characteristic species. Flow variation is particularly important, with high and flood flows being critical to the hydromorphology
Hydrological regime: groundwater discharge	Metres per second	The groundwater flow to the habitat should be permanent and sufficient to maintain tufa formation	This attribute refers to sub-types with tufa formations. Groundwater discharges to this habitat throughout the year
Substratum composition: particle size range	Millimetres	The substratum should be dominated by large particles and free from fine sediments	The tufaceous sub-types develop on relatively stable substrata such as bedrock, boulders and cobbles, where tufa can deposit and accumulate. Tufa deposition is believed to be biologically mediated, by algae and bryophytes. The substratum must remain free of fine sediments such as clay, silt and fine sand, which would adversely affect the growth of algae and mosses

3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Water chemistry: minerals	Milligrammes per litre	The groundwater and surface water should have sufficient concentrations of minerals to allow deposition and persistence of tufa deposits	The tufaceous sub-types require mineral- (typically calcium-) rich groundwaters to allow deposition of tufa. Surface water must also be sufficiently base-rich to prevent chemical erosion. Alkalinity and/or total hardness data may also be relevant
Water quality: suspended sediment	Milligrammes per litre	The concentration of suspended solids in the water column should be sufficiently low to prevent excessive deposition of fine sediments	See substratum composition above. Turbidity data may also be relevant
Water quality: nutrients	Milligrammes per litre	The concentration of nutrients in the water column should be sufficiently low to prevent changes in species composition or habitat condition	Phosphorus (MRP) is typically the limiting nutrient, however increased nitrogen (NO ₃ ⁻) negatively impacts upon the N-fixing blue-green algal communities that frequently contribute to tufa deposition. Nutrient enrichment of the habitat typically leads to increased filamentous-green-algal biomass, and consequent changes in other algae, bryophyte and macrophyte species composition and abundance. Water quality should reach a minimum of Water Framework Directive good status, in terms of nutrient standards, and macroinvertebrate and phytobenthos quality elements
Vegetation composition: typical species	Occurrence	Typical species of the relevant habitat sub-type should be present and in good condition	The sub-types of this habitat are poorly understood and their typical species have not yet been defined. Typical species and appropriate targets may emerge to be site-specific. The typical species of the tufaceous sub-type in the Kings tributary of the Nore are identified in Heuff (1987). The typical species may include higher plants, bryophytes, macroalgae and microalgae
Floodplain connectivity	Area	The area of active floodplain at and upstream of the habitat should be maintained	River connectivity with the floodplain is essential for the functioning of this habitat. The site of the tufaceous sub-type in the King's River is within an area of floodplain, with further large floodplains upstream. Floodplains regulate fine sediment deposition within the channel. See substratum composition above

4030 European dry heaths

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline from current habitat distribution, subject to natural processes	Spatial extent currently unmapped but indicated as occurring on the steep, free-draining, river valley sides especially the Barrow and tributaries in the foothills of the Blackstairs Mountains (based on NPWS NHA Survey - 1997/98 Site Notes; Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006; The above NHA survey was prior to the extensions to the SAC that included river habitat and estuary at Ballyhack which may have incorporated additional dry heath habitat)
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. Habitat area is not known but estimated as less than 400ha of the area of the SAC, occurring in dispersed locations	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes (1997/98); Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006
Physical structure: free-draining, acid, low nutrient soil; rock outcrops	Occurrence	No significant change in soil nutrient status, subject to natural processes. No increase or decrease in area of natural rock outcrop	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes - 1997/98; Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006
Vegetation structure: sub-shrub indicator species	Percentage cover	Cover of characteristic sub-shrub indicator species at least 25%: gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) and where rocky outcrops occur bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>) and woodrush (<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>). Some rock outcrops support English stonecrop (<i>Sedum anglicum</i>), sheep's bit (<i>Jasione montana</i>) and wild madder (<i>Rubia peregrina</i>) as well as important moss and lichen assemblages	Dry heath in this SAC occurs on free-draining nutrient poor soils and is often characterised by gorse and open acid grassland areas. A characteristic coastal dry heath of the southeast also occurs. Several rare plants occur including two species listed in the Red Data Book (Curtis and McGough, 1988). The species occurring on the site are listed in NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes - 1997/98. A brief overview of the principal characteristics of the dry heath habitat of this SAC is given in the Natura 2000 Explanatory Notes - May 2006
Vegetation structure: senescent gorse	Percentage cover	Cover of senescent gorse less than 50%	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010)
Vegetation structure: browsing	Percentage cover	Long shoots of bilberry with signs of browsing collectively less than 33%	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010)

4030 European dry heaths

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Vegetation structure: native trees and shrubs	Percentage cover	Cover of scattered native trees and shrub less than 20%	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes - 1997/98; Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010). From the NHA survey notes the main threats appear to be reclamation or invasion by scrub woodland
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species	Number	Number of positive indicator species at least 2 e.g. gorse and associated dry heath/ acid grassland flora	Dry heath in this SAC occurs on free-draining nutrient poor soils and is characterised by gorse and acid grassland areas. It corresponds to Annex I sub-type "heaths rich in gorse (<i>Ulex</i>) of the Atlantic margins" (European Commission, 2007). Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes -1997/98; Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010)
Vegetation structure: positive indicator species	Percentage cover	Cover of positive indicator species at least 60%. This should include plant species characteristic of dry heath in this SAC including gorse, bilberry and associated acid grassland flora	Dry heath in this SAC is characterised by gorse and acid grassland areas and locally bilberry and woodrush. Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010)
Vegetation composition: bryophyte and non-crustose lichen species	Number	Number of bryophyte or non-crustose lichen species present at least 2	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. 2010
Vegetation composition: bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)	Percentage cover	Cover of bracken less than 10% - however see 'Notes'	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010). Bracken appears to be quite dense in places and before any management action is considered its rate of spread needs to be established as well as its threat, if any, to other dry heath species and its potential value to important fauna (e.g. Twite)

4030 European dry heaths

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Vegetation structure: weedy negative indicator species	Percentage cover	Cover of agricultural weed species (negative indicator species) less than 1%	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010)
Vegetation composition: non-native species	Percentage cover	Cover of non-native species less than 1%.	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010)
Vegetation composition: rare/scarce heath species	Location, area and number	No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species, including Greater Broomrape (<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>) and the legally protected clustered clover (<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>)	Broomrape is dependent on gorse at this site as it is parasitic on gorse roots. It is recorded as occurring on steep slopes above New Ross. A small area of excellent dry coastal heath at Ballyhack is interspersed with patches rock and of dry lowland grassland and has a high species diversity. Notably there is an excellent range of Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>) species including the legally protected clustered clover, a species known only from one other site in Ireland. Also <i>T. ornithopodioides</i> , <i>T. striatum</i> and <i>Torilus nodosa</i> . Based on Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes May 2006, Irish Red Data Book (Curtis and Mc Gough, 1988) and on the NPWS database of rare and threatened vascular plants. Other areas of coastal heath may also occur
Vegetation structure: disturbed bare ground	Percentage cover	Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10% (but if peat soil less than 5%)	Based on NPWS NHA Survey Site Notes and Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes - May 2006 and on a modified version of the dry heath habitat condition assessment methodology of Perrin et al. (2010)
Vegetation structure: burning	Occurrence	No signs of burning within sensitive areas	Perrin et al. (2010) defines sensitive areas

6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes	Distribution of this habitat in this site is currently unknown. Considered to occur in association with some riverside woodlands, unmanaged river islands and in narrow bands along the floodplain of slow-flowing stretches of river (Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes)
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Extent of this habitat in this site is currently unknown. See above
Hydrological regime: Flooding depth/height of water table	Metres	Maintain appropriate hydrological regimes	This habitat requires winter inundation, which results in deposition of naturally nutrient-rich sediment
Vegetation structure:sward height	Centimetres	30-70% of sward is between 40 and 150cm in height	Bare ground, due to natural inundation processes, may often be present. Attribute and target based on the Irish Semi-natural Grassland Survey (O'Neill et al., 2010)
Vegetation composition: broadleaf herb: grass ratio	Percentage	Broadleaf herb component of vegetation between 40 and 90%	Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2010)
Vegetation composition: typical species	Number	At least 5 positive indicator species present	List of positive indicator species identified by O'Neill et al. (2010)
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Occurrence	Negative indicator species, particularly non-native invasive species, absent or under control- NB Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>), monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>), Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) and giant hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>)	Species listed as being present in the site (Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes)

7220 * Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*) in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Square metres	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Extent of this habitat in this site is currently unknown. An area ("Tens of square metres") has been described at one location (Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes; internal NPWS files), see below
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline. See map 6 for recorded location	Full distribution of this habitat in this site is currently unknown. It has been described in woodlands at Dysart, between Thomastown and Inistioge (Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes; internal NPWS files). NB further areas are likely to occur within the site
Hydrological regime: height of water table; water flow	Metres; metres per second	Maintain appropriate hydrological regimes	Current hydrological regimes are unknown. Petrifying springs rely on permanent irrigation, usually from upwelling groundwater sources or seepage sources
Water quality	Water chemistry measures	Maintain oligotrophic and calcareous conditions	Water chemistry is currently unknown. Water supply to petrifying springs is characteristically oligotrophic and calcareous
Vegetation composition: typical species	Occurrence	Maintain typical species	The bryophytes <i>Cratoneurion commutatum</i> and <i>Eucladium verticillatum</i> are diagnostic of this habitat. Both are found at the location described above. Natura 2000 Form Explanatory Notes and internal NPWS files also list other typical species

91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Old oak woodland with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the River Barrow and River Nore 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, at least 85.08ha for sub-sites surveyed: see map 6	Minimum area, based on 13 sites surveyed by Perrin et al. (2008) - site codes 14, 20, 49, 73, 125, 508, 509, 510, 514, 515, 518, 519, 521, and other sources. NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the site
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline. Surveyed locations shown on map 6	Distribution based on Perrin et al. (2008). NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the site
Woodland size	Hectares	Area stable of increasing. Where topographically possible, "large" woods at least 25ha in size and "small" woods at least 3ha in size	The sizes of at least some of the existing woodlands need to be increased in order to reduce habitat fragmentation and benefit those species requiring 'deep' woodland conditions (Peterken, 2002). Topographical and land ownership constraints may restrict expansion
Woodland structure: cover and height	Percentage and metres	Diverse structure with a relatively closed canopy containing mature trees; subcanopy layer with semi-mature trees and shrubs; and well-developed herb layer	Described in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: community diversity and extent	Hectares	Maintain diversity and extent of community types	Described in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: natural regeneration	Seedling:sapling:pole ratio	Seedlings, saplings and pole age-classes occur in adequate proportions to ensure survival of woodland canopy	Oak regenerates poorly. In suitable sites ash can regenerate in large numbers although few seedlings reach pole size
Woodland structure: dead wood	m ³ per hectare; number per hectare	At least 30m ³ /ha of fallen timber greater than 10cm diameter; 30 snags/ha; both categories should include stems greater than 40cm diameter	Dead wood is a valuable resource and an integral part of a healthy, functioning woodland ecosystem.
Woodland structure: veteran trees	Number per hectare	No decline	Mature and veteran trees are important habitats for bryophytes, lichens, saproxylic organisms and some bird species. Their retention is important to ensure continuity of habitats/niches and propagule sources

91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Old oak woodland with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Woodland structure: indicators of local distinctiveness	Occurrence	No decline	Includes ancient or long-established woodlands, archaeological and geological features as well as red-listed and other rare or localised species. Perrin and Daly (2010) list sites 14, 20, 73, 125, 508, 509, 510, 514, 515, 518, 521 as potential ancient/long established woodlands
Vegetation composition: native tree cover	Percentage	No decline. Native tree cover not less than 95%	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000)
Vegetation composition: typical species	Occurrence	A variety of typical native species present, depending on woodland type, including oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) and birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000)
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Occurrence	Negative indicator species, particularly non-native invasive species, absent or under control	The following are the most common invasive species in this woodland type: beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)

Conservation objectives for: River Barrow and River Nore SAC [002162]

91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*) in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

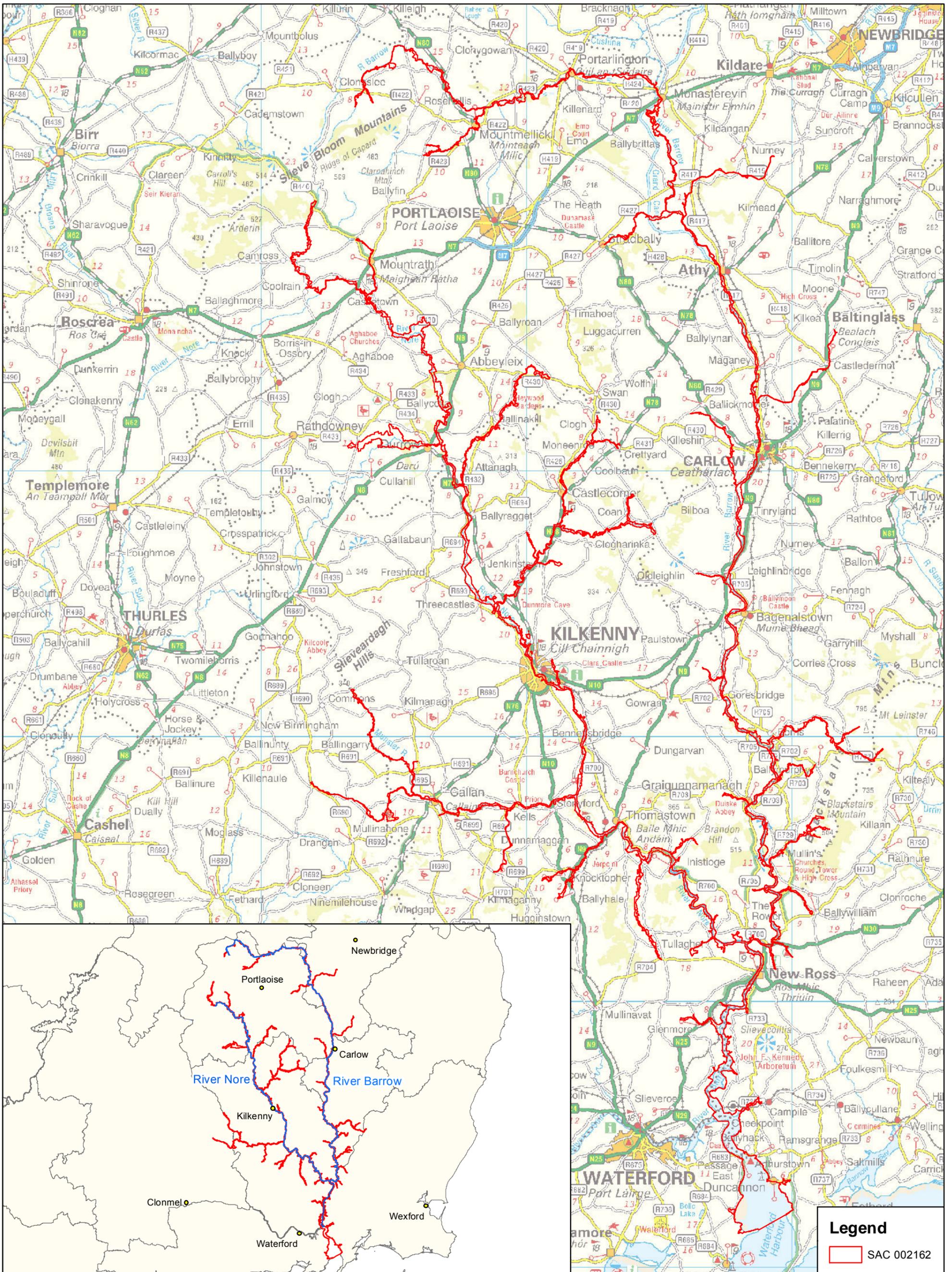
Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, at least 181.54ha for sites surveyed: see map 6	Minimum area, based on 16 sites surveyed by Perrin et al. (2008) - site codes 10, 15, 17, 126, 127, 262, 282, 287, 511, 516, 517, 518, 520, 608, 1021; Coillte LIFE project and other sources. NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the SAC
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline. Surveyed locations shown on map 6	Distribution based on Perrin et al. (2008). NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the site
Woodland size	Hectares	Area stable of increasing. Where topographically possible, "large" woods at least 25ha in size and "small" woods at least 3ha in size	The sizes of at least some of the existing woodlands need to be increased in order to reduce habitat fragmentation and benefit those species requiring 'deep' woodland conditions (Peterken, 2002). Topographical and land ownership constraints may restrict expansion
Woodland structure: cover and height	Percentage and metres	Diverse structure with a relatively closed canopy containing mature trees; subcanopy layer with semi-mature trees and shrubs; and well-developed herb layer	Described in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: community diversity and extent	Hectares	Maintain diversity and extent of community types	Described in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: natural regeneration	Seedling:sapling:pole ratio	Seedlings, saplings and pole age-classes occur in adequate proportions to ensure survival of woodland canopy	Alder and oak regenerate poorly. Ash often regenerates in large numbers although few seedlings reach pole size
Hydrological regime: Flooding depth/height of water table	Metres	Appropriate hydrological regime necessary for maintenance of alluvial vegetation	Periodic flooding is essential to maintain alluvial woodlands along river flood plains but not for woodland around springs/seepage areas
Woodland structure: dead wood	m ³ per hectare; number per hectare	At least 30m ³ /ha of fallen timber greater than 10cm diameter; 30 snags/ha; both categories should include stems greater than 40cm diameter (greater than 20cm diameter in the case of alder)	Dead wood is a valuable resource and an integral part of a healthy, functioning woodland ecosystem

Conservation objectives for: River Barrow and River Nore SAC [002162]

91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)

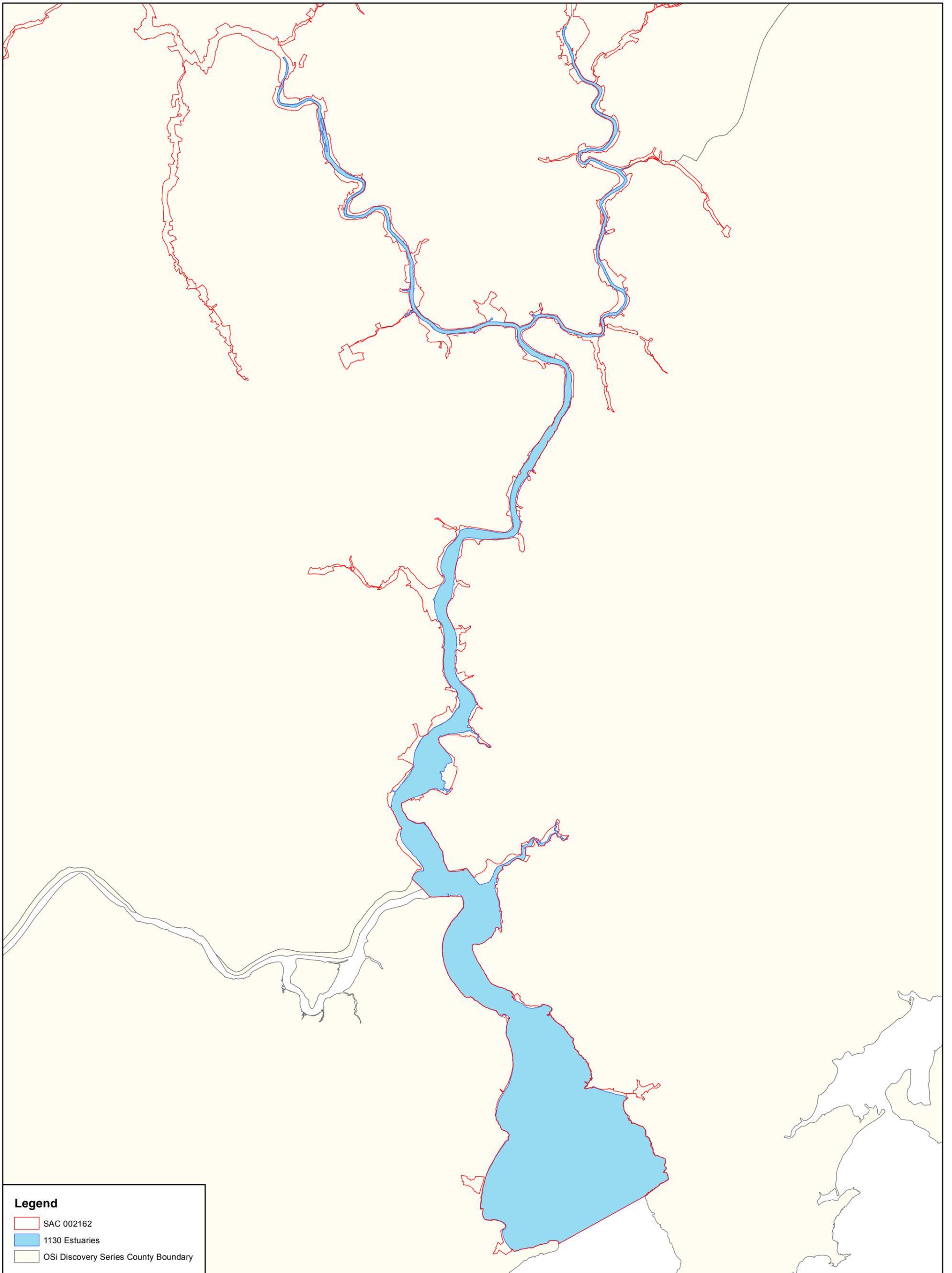
To restore the favourable conservation condition of Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) in the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Woodland structure: veteran trees	Number per hectare	No decline	Mature and veteran trees are important habitats for bryophytes, lichens, saproxylic organisms and some bird species. Their retention is important to ensure continuity of habitats/niches and propagule sources
Woodland structure: indicators of local distinctiveness	Occurrence	No decline	Includes ancient or long-established woodlands, archaeological and geological features as well as red-listed and other rare or localised species. Perrin and Daly (2010) list sites 10, 15, 17, 127, 282, 516, 517, 518, 608 as potential ancient/long established woodlands
Vegetation composition: native tree cover	Percentage	No decline. Native tree cover not less than 95%	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000)
Vegetation composition: typical species	Occurrence	A variety of typical native species present, depending on woodland type, including ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), willows (<i>Salix</i> spp) and locally, oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008); Browne et al. (2000)
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Occurrence	Negative indicator species, particularly non-native invasive species, absent or under control	The following are the most common invasive species in this woodland type: sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>), Himalayan honeysuckle (<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>) and Himalayan balsam (<i>Impatiens grandiflora</i>)



Legend

SAC 002162



Legend

- SAC 002162
- 1130 Estuaries
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary



**MAP 2:
RIVER BARROW AND RIVER NORE
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
ESTUARIES**

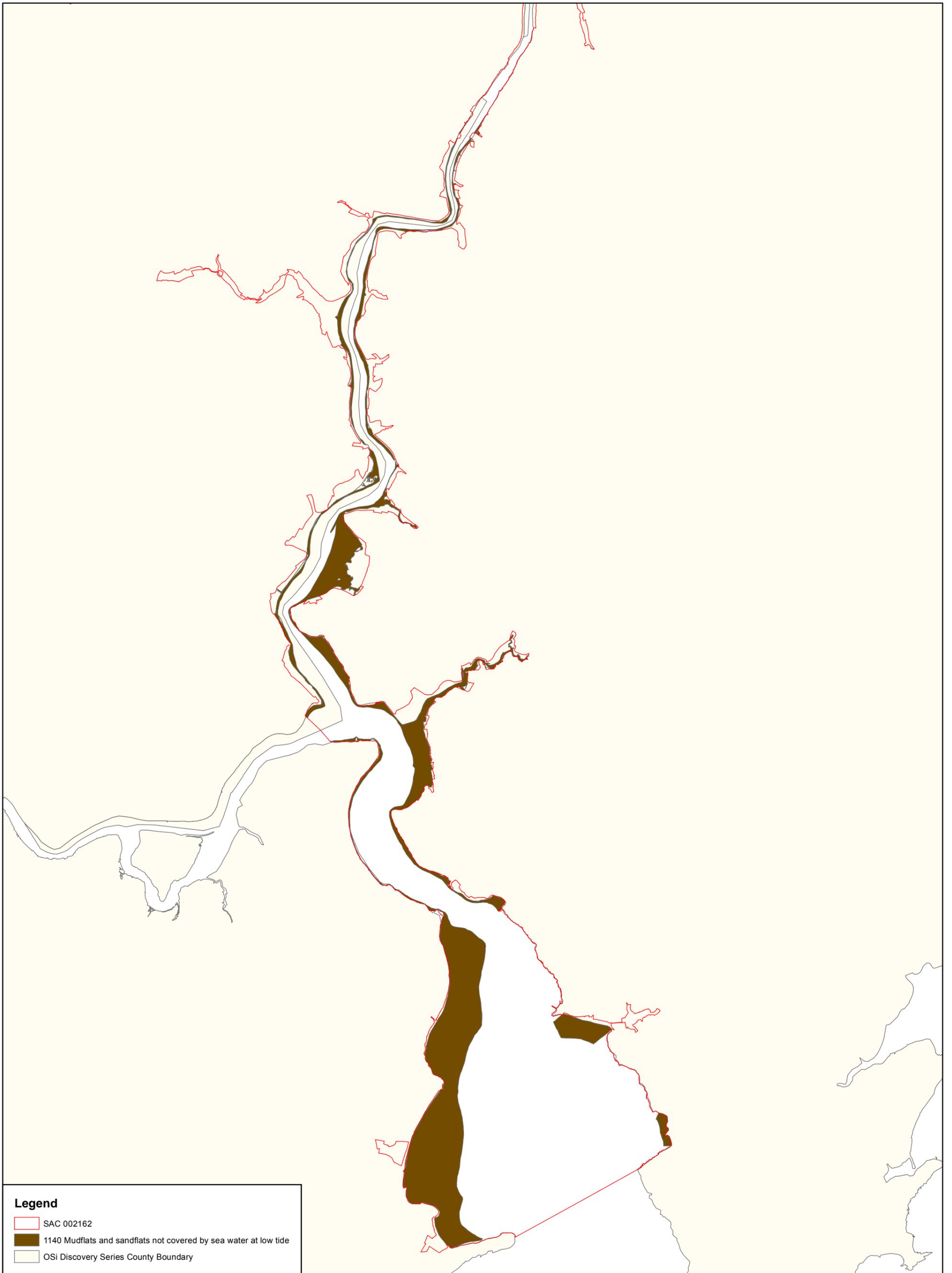
Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

SITE CODE: SAC 002162
CO. CARLOW; version 1.03, CO. KILDARE; version 1.04,
CO. KILKENNY; version 1.1, CO. LAOIS; version 1.07,
CO. OFFALY; version 1.01, CO. TIPPERARY; version 1.01,
CO. WATERFORD; version 1.01, CO. WEXFORD; version 1.01

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey material by permission of the Government (Permit number EN 0059208).
Níl sna teorainneacha ar na léarscáileanna ach nod garshuíomhach ginearálta. Féadfar athbheithithe a déanamh ar theorainneacha na gceantar comharthaithe. Macsamhail d'ábhar na Suirbhéarachta Ordonáis le chead ón Rialtas (Ceadúnas Uimh. EN 0059208)

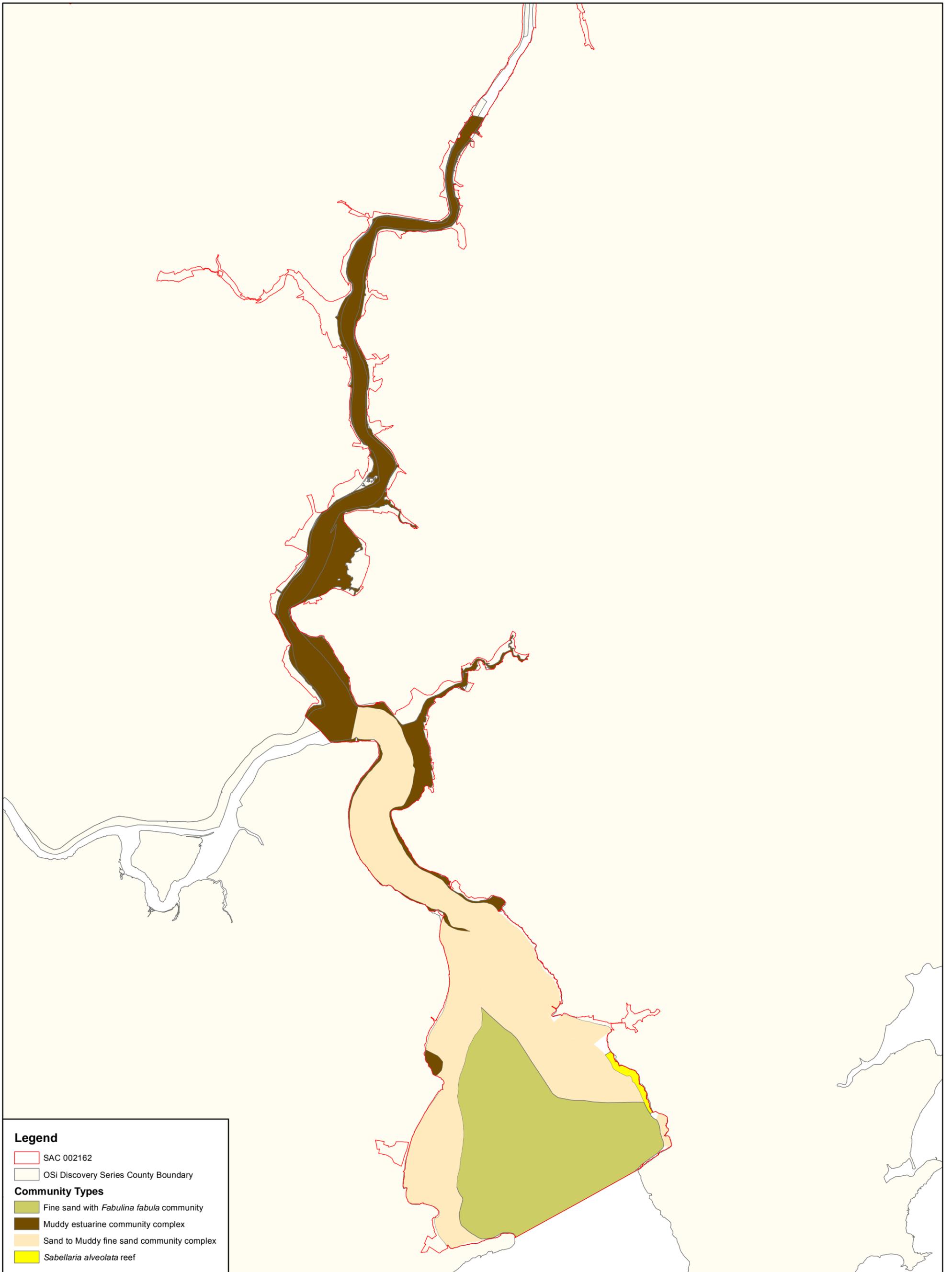
Map Version 1
Date: April 2011



Legend

- SAC 002162
- 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide
- OSI Discovery Series County Boundary





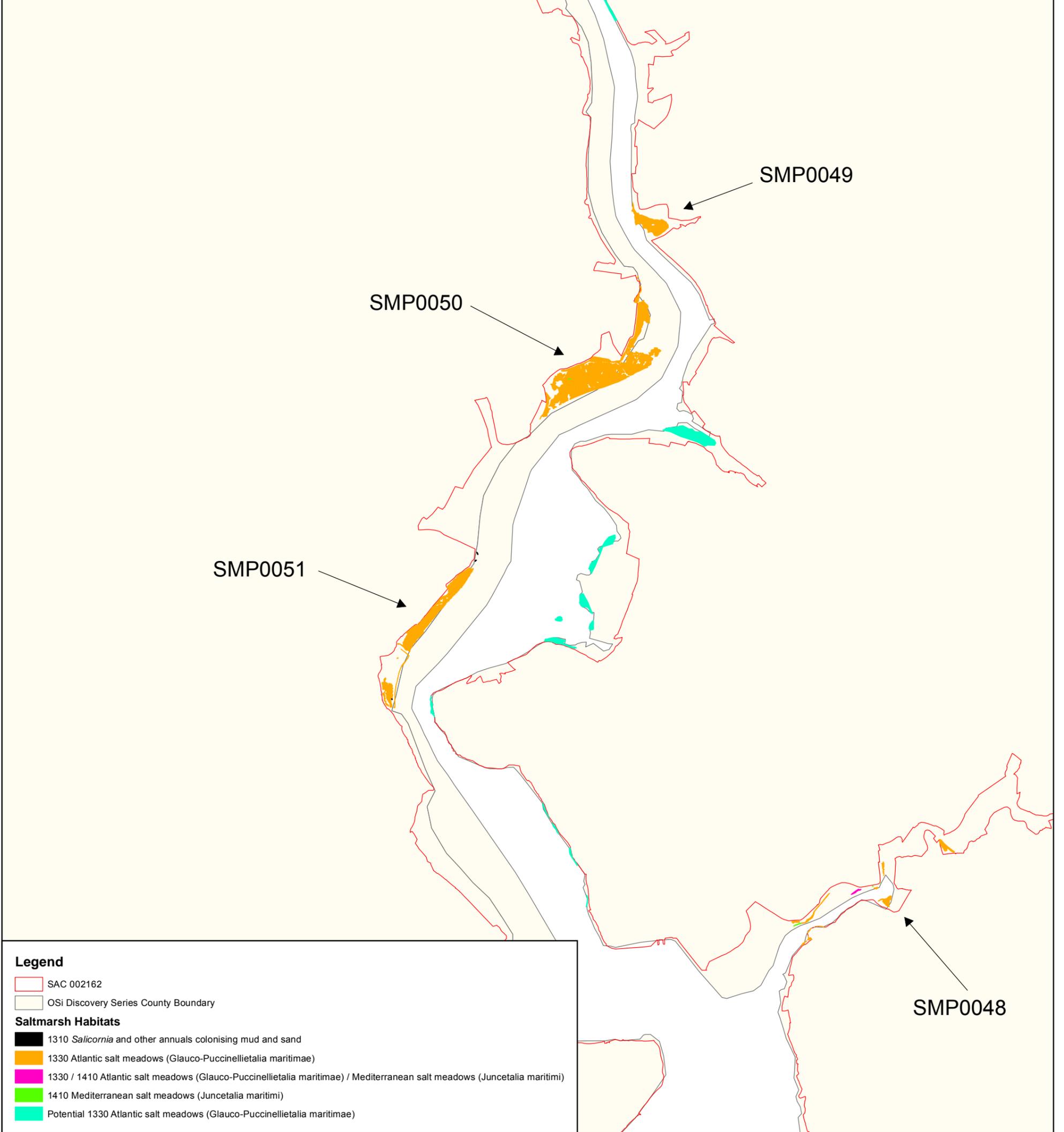
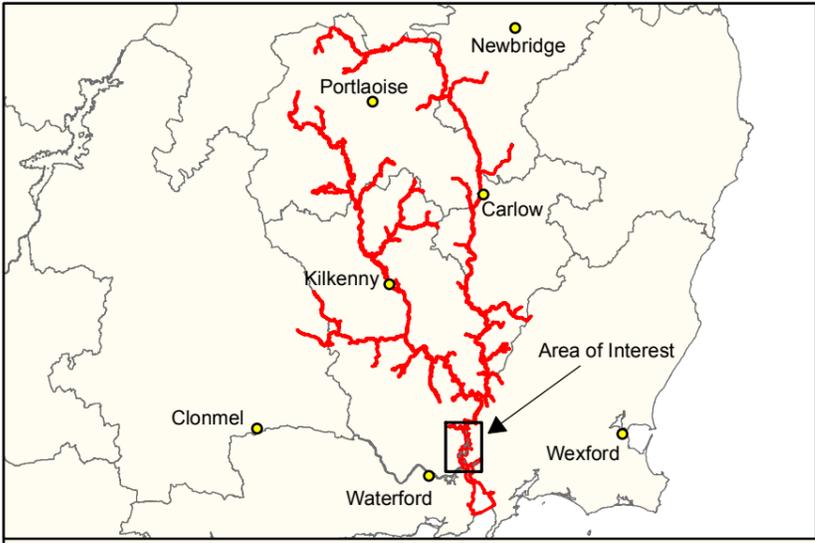
Legend

- SAC 002162
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

Community Types

- Fine sand with *Fabulina fabula* community
- Muddy estuarine community complex
- Sand to Muddy fine sand community complex
- Sabellaria alveolata* reef



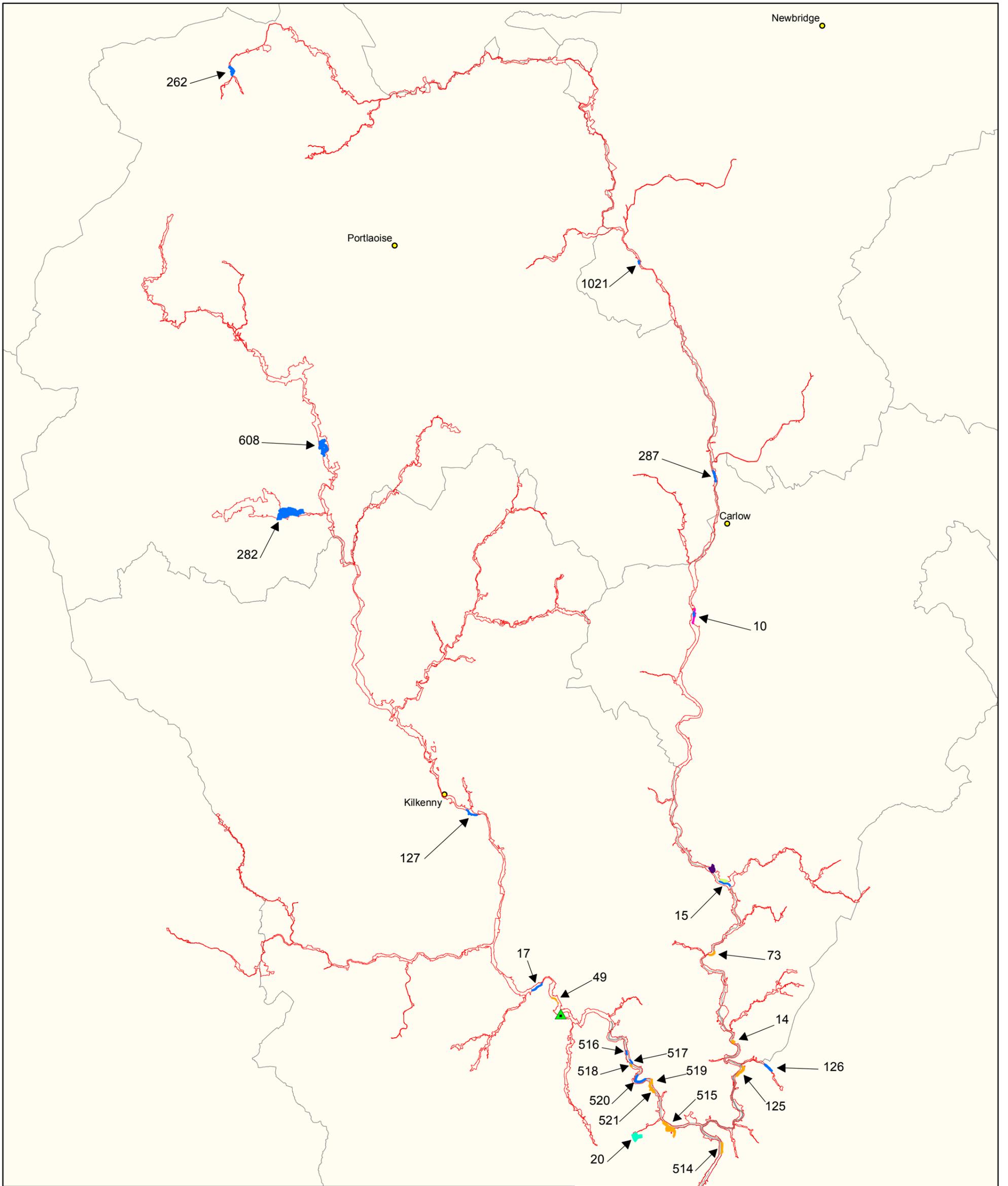


Legend

- SAC 002162
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

Saltmarsh Habitats

- 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand
- 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
- 1330 / 1410 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) / Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)
- 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)
- Potential 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

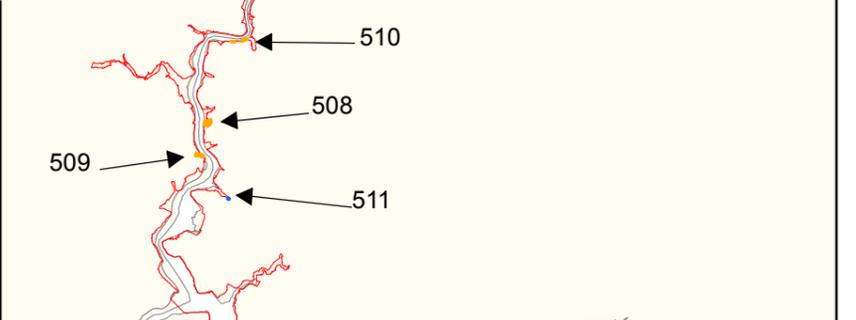


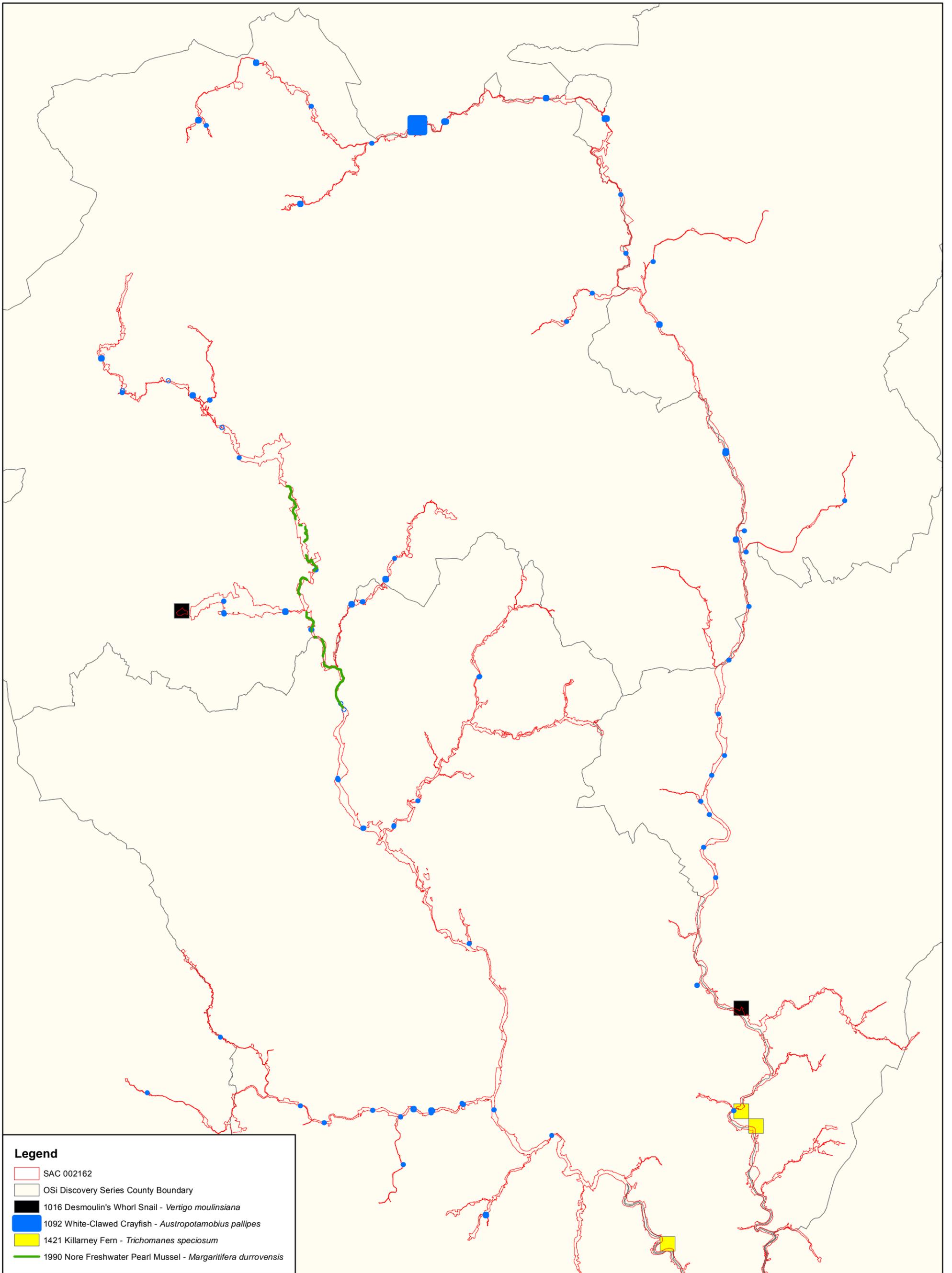
Legend

- SAC 002162
- OSI Discovery Series County Boundary
- ▲ 7220 *Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)

Woodland Habitats

- 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles
- 91E0 *Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
- 91A0 / 91E0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles / *Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
- WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland
- WN2 / WD1 Oak-ash-hazel woodland / (Mixed) broadleaved woodland
- WN2 / WN6 Oak-ash-hazel woodland / Wet willow-alder-ash woodland





Legend

- SAC 002162
- OSI Discovery Series County Boundary
- 1016 Desmoulin's Whorl Snail - *Vertigo moulinsiana*
- 1092 White-Clawed Crayfish - *Austropotamobius pallipes*
- 1421 Killarney Fern - *Trichomanes speciosum*
- 1990 Nore Freshwater Pearl Mussel - *Margaritifera durrovensis*





An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta

Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

**Produced by: National Parks and Wildlife Service,
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ISSN 2009-4086



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0002162
SITENAME River Barrow and River Nore SAC

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- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0002162	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

River Barrow and River Nore SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1998-01	1.5 Update date 2018-09
--	-----------------------------------

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address: 90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
Email: datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

Date site proposed as SCI:	2002-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	No data
National legal reference of SAC designation:	No data

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-7.1828

Latitude

52.5815

2.2 Area [ha]:

12367.76235

2.3 Marine area [%]

30.899

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

IEZZ	Extra-Regio
IE01	Border, Midland and Western
IE02	Southern and Eastern
IE02	Southern and Eastern

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[Back to top](#)

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1130B			3856.3599		M	A	B	B	A
1140B			925.6891		M	B	B	B	B
1170B			123.73		M	A	C	A	A
1310B			0.0274		M	C	C	B	C
1320B			123.73		M	D			
1330B			34.7475		M	A	C	A	A
1410B			0.1182		M	A	C	A	A

3260			123.73		M	A		C	B	B
4030			123.73		M	A		C	B	B
6430			123.73		M	B		C	B	B
7220			123.73		M	B		C	B	B
91A0			75.0851		M	A		B	B	B
91E0			110.0709		M	A		B	A	A

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species				Population in the site							Site assessment		
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C	I
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	I
B	A229	Alcedo atthis			r	10	10	p		G	C	A	C
F	1102	Alosa alosa			c				P	DD	D		
F	1103	Alosa fallax			r				P	DD	B	B	E
B	A052	Anas crecca			w	1	471	i		M	C	B	C
B	A050	Anas penelope			w	1000	1000	i		G	C	B	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			w	1	528	i		M	C	B	C
B	A395	Anser albifrons flavirostris			w	52	52	i		G	C	B	C
I	1092	Austropotamobius pallipes			p				P	DD	C	A	C
B	A059	Aythya ferina			w	1	83	i		G	C	C	C
B	A067	Bucephala clangula			w	1	10	i		G	C	C	C
B	A144	Calidris alba			w	20	20	i	P	M	C	B	C
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w	2212	2212	i		G	C	A	C
B	A037	Cygnus columbianus bewickii			w	31	31	i		G	C	B	C
B	A038	Cygnus cygnus			w	76	76	i		G	C	B	C

P		arvensis						P			X			
P		Campanula trachelium						P			X			
P		Carex divisa						P						X
I		Chrysogaster virescens						P						X
P		Colchicum autumnale						P			X			
I		Dictya umbrarum						P						X
P		Erigeron aur						P			X			
P		Galeopsis angustifolia						P			X			
P		Groenlandia densa						P			X			
P		Hordeum secalinum						P			X			
I		Hybomitra muhlfeldi						P						X
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P				X		
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P					X	
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus						P			X			
M		Meles meles						P				X		
M		Meles meles						P			X			
M		Meles meles						P					X	
I		Mitostoma chrysomelas						P						X
M		Myotis daubentoni						P					X	
M		Myotis daubentoni						P			X			
I		Neoascia obliqua						P						X
P		Orobanche rapum-genistae						P			X			
F		Osmerus eperlanus						P			X			
P		Prunus padus						P			X			
P		Puccinellia fasciculata						P			X			
A		Rana temporaria						P			X			
P		Salvia verbenaca						P			X			
P		Serratula tinctoria						V			X			

P		Serratula tinctoria						P			X			
I		Tetanocera freyi						P						X
P		Trifolium glomeratum						P			X			

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** **IV, V:** Annex Species (Habitats Directive), **A:** National Red List data; **B:** Endemics; **C:** International Conventions; **D:** other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

[Back to top](#)

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N06	10.0
N08	5.0
N22	1.0
N19	5.0
N16	5.0
N03	1.0
N14	15.0
N05	1.0
N07	10.0
N04	1.0
N17	3.0
N23	1.0
N15	1.0
N02	20.0
N10	17.0
N12	4.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

This site consists of most of the freshwater stretches of the Barrow/Nore River catchments. The Barrow is tidal as far upriver as Graiguenamanagh while the Nore is tidal as far upriver as Inishtioge. The site also includes the extreme lower reaches of the River Suir and all of the estuarine component of Waterford Harbour extending to Creadan Head. The larger of the many tributaries include the Lerr, Fushoge, Mountain, Aughavaud, Owenass, Boherbaun and Stradbally Rivers of the Barrow and the Delour, Dinin, Erkina, Owveg, Munster, Arrigle and King's Rivers on the Nore. Both rivers rise in the Old Red Sandstone of the Slieve Bloom Mountains. They traverse limestone bedrock for a good proportion of their routes, though the middle reaches

of the Barrow and many of the eastern tributaries run through Leinster Granite. A wide range of habitats associated with the rivers are included within the site, including substantial areas of woodland (deciduous, mixed), dry heath, wet grassland, swamp and marsh vegetation, salt marshes, a small dune system, biogenic reefs and intertidal sand and mud flats. Areas of improved grassland, arable land and coniferous plantations are included in the site for water quality reasons.

4.2 Quality and importance

The site supports many Annexed habitats including the priority habitats of alluvial woodland and petrifying springs. Quality of habitat is generally good. The site also supports a number of Annex II animal species - *Salmo salar*, *Margaritifera margaritifera*, *M.m. durrovensis*, *Alosa fallax fallax*, *Austropotamobius pallipes*, *Petromyzon marinus*, *Lutra lutra*, *Lampetra fluviatilis* and *L. planeri*. Annex I Bird species include *Anser albifrons flavirostris*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, *Limosa lapponica*, *Pluvialis apricaria* and *Alcedo atthis*. A range of rare plants and invertebrates are found in the woods along these rivers and rare plants are also associated with the saltmarsh.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	J02		b
H	J02.05.02		i
H	A02.01		b
H	H01		b
H	K01.01		i
M	J02.02.01		i
M	B05		b
H	J02.12.02		i
M	B07		b
M	B02		b
L	F01.01		i
L	C01.01.01		b
M	J03.02.01		i
M	M01		i
M	C01.03		o
M	A04.01.01		i
L	A10.01		i
M	F02		o
L	D03.01		i
L	F02.01.02		i
M	I01		i
L	F02.03		i
L	E02		o
M	J02.06		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	B02.01.01		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

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5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
IE05	2.0	IE11	5.0	IE01	1.0

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE05	River Barrow (Muine Bheag) Wildfowl Sanctuary	+	1.0
IE05	River Barrow (Goresbridge) Wildfowl Sanctuary	+	1.0
IE11	River Nore Salmonid Water	+	5.0
IE01	Kyleadohir Nature Reserve	+	1.0

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

[Back to top](#)

INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0002162

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

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Site Name: River Barrow and River Nore SAC

Site Code: 002162

This site consists of the freshwater stretches of the Barrow and Nore River catchments as far upstream as the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and it also includes the tidal elements and estuary as far downstream as Creadun Head in Waterford. The site passes through eight counties – Offaly, Kildare, Laois, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Wexford and Waterford. Major towns along the edge of the site include Mountmellick, Portarlinton, Monasterevin, Stradbally, Athy, Carlow, Leighlinbridge, Graiguenamanagh, New Ross, Inistioge, Thomastown, Callan, Bennettsbridge, Kilkenny and Durrow. The larger of the many tributaries include the Lerr, Fushoge, Mountain, Aughavaud, Owenass, Boherbaun and Stradbally Rivers of the Barrow, and the Delour, Dinin, Erkina, Owveg, Munster, Arrigle and King’s Rivers on the Nore.

Both rivers rise in the Old Red Sandstone of the Slieve Bloom Mountains before passing through a band of Carboniferous shales and sandstones. The Nore, for a large part of its course, traverses limestone plains and then Old Red Sandstone for a short stretch below Thomastown. Before joining the Barrow it runs over intrusive rocks poor in silica. The upper reaches of the Barrow also run through limestone. The middle reaches and many of the eastern tributaries, sourced in the Blackstairs Mountains, run through Leinster Granite. The southern end, like the Nore runs over intrusive rocks poor in silica. Waterford Harbour is a deep valley excavated by glacial floodwaters when the sea level was lower than today. The coast shelves quite rapidly along much of the shore.

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):

- [1130] Estuaries
- [1140] Tidal Mudflats and Sandflats
- [1170] Reefs
- [1310] *Salicornia* Mud
- [1330] Atlantic Salt Meadows
- [1410] Mediterranean Salt Meadows
- [3260] Floating River Vegetation
- [4030] Dry Heath
- [6430] Hydrophilous Tall Herb Communities
- [7220] Petrifying Springs*
- [91A0] Old Oak Woodlands

[91E0] Alluvial Forests*

- [1016] Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*)
- [1029] Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)
- [1092] White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)
- [1095] Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)
- [1096] Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)
- [1099] River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*)
- [1103] Twaite Shad (*Alosa fallax*)
- [1106] Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)
- [1355] Otter (*Lutra lutra*)
- [1421] Killarney Fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*)
- [1990] Nore Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera durrovensis*)

Good examples of alluvial forest (a priority habitat on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive) are seen at Rathsnagadan, Murphy's of the River, in Abbeyleix estate and along other shorter stretches of both the tidal and freshwater elements of the site. Typical species seen include Almond Willow (*Salix triandra*), White Willow (*S. alba*), Rusty Willow (*S. cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*), Crack Willow (*S. fragilis*) and Osier (*S. viminalis*), along with Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*), Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Thin-spiked Wood-sedge (*Carex strigosa*), Pendulous Sedge (*C. pendula*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Common Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) and the Red Data Book species Nettle-leaved Bellflower (*Campanula trachelium*).

A good example of petrifying springs with tufa formations occurs at Dysart Wood along the Nore. This is a rare habitat in Ireland and one listed with priority status on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. These hard water springs are characterised by lime encrustations, often associated with small waterfalls. A rich bryophyte flora is typical of the habitat and two diagnostic species, *Palustriella commutata* and *Eucladium verticillatum*, have been recorded.

The best examples of old oak woodlands are seen in the ancient Park Hill woodland in the estate at Abbeyleix; at Kyleadohir, on the Delour, Forest Wood House, Kylecorragh and Brownstown Woods on the Nore; and at Cloghristic Wood, Drummond Wood and Borris Demesne on the Barrow, though other patches occur throughout the site. Abbeyleix Woods is a large tract of mixed deciduous woodland which is one of the only remaining true ancient woodlands in Ireland. Historical records show that Park Hill has been continuously wooded since the 16th century and has the most complete written record of any woodland in the country. It supports a variety of woodland habitats and an exceptional diversity of species including 22 native trees, 44 bryophytes and 92 lichens. It also contains eight indicator species of ancient woodlands. Park Hill is also the site of two rare plants, Nettle-leaved

Bellflower and the moss *Leucodon sciuroides*. The rare Myxomycete fungus, *Licea minima* has been recorded from woodland at Abbeyleix.

Oak woodland covers parts of the valley side south of Woodstock and is well developed at Brownsford where the Nore takes several sharp bends. The steep valley side is covered by oak (*Quercus* spp.), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*), with some Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). All the trees are regenerating through a cover of Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Great Wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) and Broad Buckler-fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*).

On the steeply sloping banks of the River Nore, about 5 km west of New Ross, in Co. Kilkenny, Kylecorragh Woods form a prominent feature in the landscape. This is an excellent example of relatively undisturbed, relict oak woodland with a very good tree canopy. The wood is quite damp and there is a rich and varied ground flora. At Brownstown, a small, mature oak dominated woodland occurs on a steep slope. There is younger woodland to the north and east of it. Regeneration throughout is evident. The understorey is similar to the woods at Brownsford. The ground flora of this woodland is developed on acidic, brown earth type soil and comprises a thick carpet of Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) and Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

Borris Demesne contains a very good example of a semi-natural broadleaved woodland in very good condition. There is quite a high degree of natural regeneration of oak and Ash through the woodland. At the northern end of the estate oak species predominate. Drummond Wood, also on the Barrow, consists of three blocks of deciduous woods situated on steep slopes above the river. The deciduous trees are mostly oak species. The woods have a well-established understorey of Holly, and the herb layer is varied, with Bramble abundant. The whitebeam *Sorbus devoniensis* has also been recorded here.

Eutrophic tall herb vegetation occurs in association with the various areas of alluvial forest and elsewhere where the floodplain of the river is intact. Characteristic species of the habitat include Meadowsweet, Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Marsh Ragwort (*Senecio aquaticus*), Ground Ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*) and Hedge Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*). Indian Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), an introduced and invasive species, is abundant in places.

Floating river vegetation is well represented in the Barrow and in the many tributaries of the site. In the Barrow the species found include water-starworts (*Callitriche* spp.), Canadian Pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Bulbous Rush (*Juncus bulbosus*), water-milfoils (*Myriophyllum* spp.), the pondweed *Potamogeton x nitens*, Broad-leaved Pondweed (*P. natans*), Fennel Pondweed (*P. pectinatus*), Perfoliated Pondweed (*P. perfoliatus*) and crowfoots (*Ranunculus* spp.). The water quality of the Barrow has improved since the vegetation survey was carried out (EPA, 1996).

Dry heath at the site occurs in pockets along the steep valley sides of the rivers especially in the Barrow Valley and along the Barrow tributaries where they occur in the foothills of the Blackstairs Mountains. The dry heath vegetation along the slopes of the river bank consists of Bracken and Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) with patches of acidic grassland vegetation. Additional typical species include Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), Foxglove, Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) and Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*). On the steep slopes above New Ross the Red Data Book species Greater Broomrape (*Orobanche rapum-genistae*) has been recorded. Where rocky outcrops are shown on the maps Bilberry and Great Wood-rush are present. At Ballyhack a small area of dry heath is interspersed with patches of lowland dry grassland. These support a number of clover species, including the legally protected Clustered Clover (*Trifolium glomeratum*) - a species known from only one other site in Ireland. This grassland community is especially well developed on the west side of the mud-capped walls by the road. On the east of the cliffs a group of rock-dwelling species occur, i.e. English Stonecrop (*Sedum anglicum*), Sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*) and Wild Madder (*Rubia peregrina*). These rocks also support good lichen and moss assemblages with *Ramalina subfarinacea* and *Hedwigia ciliata*.

Dry heath at the site generally grades into wet woodland or wet swamp vegetation lower down the slopes on the river bank. Close to the Blackstairs Mountains, in the foothills associated with the Aughnabriskey, Aughavaud and Mountain Rivers there are small patches of wet heath dominated by Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) with Heather, Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), Carnation Sedge (*Carex panicea*) and Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*).

Salt meadows occur at the southern section of the site in old meadows where the embankment has been breached, along the tidal stretches of in-flowing rivers below Stokestown House, in a narrow band on the channel side of Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) beds and in narrow fragmented strips along the open shoreline. In the larger areas of salt meadow, notably at Carrickloney, Ballinlaw Ferry and Rochestown on the west bank; Fisherstown, Alderton and Great Island to Dunbrody on the east bank, the Atlantic and Mediterranean sub types are generally intermixed. At the upper edge of the salt meadow in the narrow ecotonal areas bordering the grasslands where there is significant percolation of salt water, the legally protected species Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia fasciculata*) and Meadow Barley (*Hordeum secalinum*) are found. The very rare and also legally protected Divided Sedge (*Carex divisa*) is also found. Sea Rush (*Juncus maritimus*) is also present. Other plants recorded and associated with salt meadows include Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*), Thrift (*Armeria maritima*), Sea Couch (*Elymus pycnanthus*), Spear-leaved Orache (*Atriplex prostrata*), Lesser Sea-spurrey (*Spergularia marina*), Sea Arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*) and Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*).

Glassworts (*Salicornia* spp.) and other annuals colonising mud and sand are found in the creeks of the saltmarshes and at the seaward edges of them. The habitat also occurs in small amounts on some stretches of the shore free of stones.

The estuary and the other E.U. Habitats Directive Annex I habitats within it form a large component of the site. Extensive areas of intertidal flats, comprised of substrates ranging from fine, silty mud to coarse sand with pebbles/stones are present. Good quality intertidal sand and mudflats have developed on a linear shelf on the western side of Waterford Harbour, extending for over 6 km from north to south between Passage East and Creadaun Head, and in places are over 1 km wide. The sediments are mostly firm sands, though grade into muddy sands towards the upper shore. They have a typical macro-invertebrate fauna, characterised by polychaetes and bivalves. Common species include *Arenicola marina*, *Nephtys hombergii*, *Scoloplos armiger*, *Lanice conchilega* and *Cerastoderma edule*. An extensive area of honey-comb worm biogenic reef occurs adjacent to Duncannon, Co. Wexford on the eastern shore of the estuary. It is formed by the polychaete worm *Sabellaria alveolata*. This intertidal *Sabellaria alveolata* reef is formed as a sheet of interlocking tubes over a considerable area of exposed bedrock. This polychaete species constructs tubes, composed of aggregated sand grains, in tightly packed masses with a distinctive honeycomb-like appearance. These can be up to 25cm proud of the substrate and form hummocks, sheets or more massive formations. A range of species are reported from these reefs including: *Enteromorpha* sp.; *Ulva* sp.; *Fucus vesiculosus*; *Fucus serratus*; *Polysiphonia* sp.; *Chondrus crispus*; *Palmaria palmate*; *Coralinus officinalis*; *Nemertea* sp.; *Actinia equine*; *Patella vulgate*; *Littorina littorea*; *Littorina obtusata* and *Mytilus edulis*.

The western shore of the harbour is generally stony and backed by low cliffs of glacial drift. At Woodstown there is a sandy beach, now much influenced by recreation pressure and erosion. Behind it a lagoonal marsh has been impounded which runs westwards from Gaultiere Lodge along the course of a slow stream. An extensive reedbed occurs here. At the edges is a tall fen dominated by sedges (*Carex* spp.), Meadowsweet, willowherbs (*Epilobium* spp.) and rushes (*Juncus* spp.). Wet woodland also occurs.

The dunes which fringe the strand at Duncannon are dominated by Marram (*Ammophila arenaria*) towards the sea. Other species present include Wild Clary/Sage (*Salvia verbenaca*), a rare Red Data Book species. The rocks around Duncannon ford have a rich flora of seaweeds typical of a moderately exposed shore and the cliffs themselves support a number of coastal species on ledges, including Thrift, Rock Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*) and Buck's-horn Plantain (*Plantago coronopus*).

Other habitats which occur throughout the site include wet grassland, marsh, reedswamp, improved grassland, arable land, quarries, coniferous plantations, deciduous woodland, scrub and ponds.

Seventeen Red Data Book plant species have been recorded within the site, most in the recent past. These are Killarney Fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*), Divided Sedge, Clustered Clover, Basil Thyme (*Acinos arvensis*), Red Hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis angustifolia*), Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass, Meadow Barley, Opposite-leaved Pondweed (*Groenlandia densa*), Meadow Saffron/Autumn Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), Wild Clary/Sage, Nettle-leaved Bellflower, Saw-wort (*Serratula tinctoria*), Bird Cherry

(*Prunus padus*), Blue Fleabane (*Erigeron acer*), Fly Orchid (*Ophrys insectifera*), Ivy Broomrape (*Orobanche hederæ*) and Greater Broomrape. Of these, the first nine are protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015. Divided Sedge was thought to be extinct but has been found in a few locations in the site since 1990. In addition plants which do not have a very wide distribution in the country are found in the site including Thin-spiked Wood-sedge, Field Garlic (*Allium oleraceum*) and Summer Snowflake. Six rare lichens, indicators of ancient woodland, are found including *Lobaria laetevirens* and *L. pulmonaria*. The rare moss *Leucodon sciuroides* also occurs.

The site is very important for the presence of a number of E.U. Habitats Directive Annex II animal species including Freshwater Pearl Mussel (both *Margaritifera margaritifera* and *M. m. durrovensis*), White-clawed Crayfish, Salmon, Twaite Shad, three lamprey species – Sea Lamprey, Brook Lamprey and River Lamprey, the tiny whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana* and Otter. This is the only site in the world for the hard water form of the Freshwater Pearl Mussel, *M. m. durrovensis*, and one of only a handful of spawning grounds in the country for Twaite Shad. The freshwater stretches of the River Nore main channel is a designated salmonid river. The Barrow/Nore is mainly a grilse fishery though spring salmon fishing is good in the vicinity of Thomastown and Inistioge on the Nore. The upper stretches of the Barrow and Nore, particularly the Owenass River, are very important for spawning.

The site supports many other important animal species. Those which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book include Daubenton's Bat, Badger, Irish Hare and Common Frog. The rare Red Data Book fish species Smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) occurs in estuarine stretches of the site. In addition to the Freshwater Pearl Mussel, the site also supports two other freshwater mussel species, *Anodonta anatina* and *A. cygnea*.

Three rare invertebrates have been recorded in alluvial woodland at Murphy's of the River. These are: *Neoascia obliqua* (Order Diptera: Syrphidae), *Tetanocera freyi* (Order Diptera: Sciomyzidae) and *Dictya umbrarum* (Order Diptera: Sciomyzidae). The rare invertebrate, *Mitostoma chrysomelas* (Order Arachnida), occurs in the old oak woodland at Abbeyleix and only two other sites in the country. Two flies (Order Diptera) *Chrysogaster virescens* and *Hybomitra muhlfeldi* also occur at this woodland.

The site is of ornithological importance for a number of E.U. Birds Directive Annex I species, including Greenland White-fronted Goose, Whooper Swan, Bewick's Swan, Bar-tailed Godwit, Peregrine and Kingfisher. Nationally important numbers of Golden Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit are found during the winter. Wintering flocks of migratory birds are seen in Shanahoe Marsh and the Curragh and Goul Marsh, both in Co. Laois, and also along the Barrow Estuary in Waterford Harbour. There is also an extensive autumnal roosting site in the reedbeds of the Barrow Estuary used by Swallows before they leave the country. The old oak woodland at Abbeyleix has a typical bird fauna including Jay, Long-eared Owl and Raven. The reedbed at Woodstown supports populations of typical waterbirds including Mallard, Snipe, Sedge Warbler and Water Rail.

Land use at the site consists mainly of agricultural activities – mostly intensive in nature and principally grazing and silage production. Slurry is spread over much of the area. Arable crops are also grown. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of the salmonid river and to the populations of E.U. Habitats Directive Annex II animal species within the site. Many of the woodlands along the rivers belong to old estates and support many non-native species. Little active woodland management occurs. Fishing is a main tourist attraction along stretches of the main rivers and their tributaries and there are a number of Angler Associations, some with a number of beats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. Both commercial and leisure fishing takes place on the rivers. There is net fishing in the estuary and a mussel bed also. Other recreational activities such as boating, golfing and walking, particularly along the Barrow towpath, are also popular. There is a golf course on the banks of the Nore at Mount Juliet and GAA pitches on the banks at Inistioge and Thomastown. There are active and disused sand and gravel pits throughout the site. Several industrial developments, which discharge into the river, border the site. New Ross is an important shipping port. Shipping to and from Waterford and Belview ports also passes through the estuary.

The main threats to the site and current damaging activities include high inputs of nutrients into the river system from agricultural run-off and several sewage plants, over-grazing within the woodland areas, and invasion by non-native species, for example Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*). The water quality of the site remains vulnerable. Good quality water is necessary to maintain the populations of the Annex II animal species listed above. Good quality is dependent on controlling fertilisation of the grasslands, particularly along the Nore. It also requires that sewage be properly treated before discharge. Drainage activities in the catchment can lead to flash floods which can damage the many Annex II species present. Capital and maintenance dredging within the lower reaches of the system pose a threat to migrating fish species such as lamprey and shad. Land reclamation also poses a threat to the salt meadows and the populations of legally protected species therein.

Overall, the site is of considerable conservation significance for the occurrence of good examples of habitats and of populations of plant and animal species that are listed on Annexes I and II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. Furthermore it is of high conservation value for the populations of bird species that use it. The occurrence of several Red Data Book plant species including three rare plants in the salt meadows and the population of the hard water form of the Freshwater Pearl Mussel, which is limited to a 10 km stretch of the Nore, add further interest to this site.

Appendix B Slaney River Valley SAC Site Documentation

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Slaney River Valley SAC 000781



*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

000781	Slaney River Valley SAC
1029	Freshwater Pearl Mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
1095	Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
1096	Brook Lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>
1099	River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
1103	Twaite Shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>
1106	Atlantic Salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> (only in fresh water)
1130	Estuaries
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
1355	Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
1365	Harbour Seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles
91E0	* Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)

Please note that this SAC is adjacent to/overlaps with Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC 000710; The Raven SPA 004019; and Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA 004076. See map 2.

Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications (listed by date)

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

Title: Comparison of field- and GIS-based assessments of barriers to Atlantic salmon migration: a case study in the Nore Catchment, Republic of Ireland

Year: in press

Author: Gargan, P.G.; Roche, W.K.; Keane, S.; King, J.J.; Cullagh, A.; Mills, P.; O'Keeffe, J.

Series: Journal of Applied Ichthyology

Title: Slaney River Valley SAC (000781). Conservation objectives supporting document - marine habitats and species [Version 1]

Year: 2011

Author: NPWS

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS

Title: NPWS Rare and Threatened Species Database

Year: 2011

Author: NPWS

Series: Unpublished NPWS Dataset

Title: Slaney River Valley SAC (000781). Conservation objectives supporting document - woodland habitats [Version 1]

Year: 2011

Author: NPWS

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS

Title: Subtidal Benthic Investigations in Slaney River Valley cSAC (000781) and Wexford Harbour and Slob SPA (004076) Co. Wexford

Year: 2010

Author: Aquafact

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS & MI

Title: Otter tracking study of Roaringwater Bay

Year: 2010

Author: De Jongh, A.; O'Neill, L.

Series: Unpublished Draft Report to NPWS

Title: A provisional inventory of ancient and long-established woodland in Ireland

Year: 2010

Author: Perrin, P.M.; Daly, O.H.

Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 46

Title: Report of the standing scientific committee to the DCENR. The status of Irish salmon stocks in 2010 and precautionary catch advice for 2011

Year: 2010

Author: SSC

Series: Unpublished Report to DCENR

Title: A survey of mudflats and sandflats in Ireland. An intertidal soft sediment survey of Wexford Harbour

Year: 2009

Author: ASU

Series: Unpublished Report to NPWS

Title:	The European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations 2009. [S.I. 272 of 2009]
Year:	2009
Author:	Government of Ireland
Series:	Irish Statute Book
Title:	Aspects of anadromous Allis shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i> Linnaeus) and Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i> Lacépède) biology in four Irish Special Areas of Conservation (SACs): status, spawning indications and implications for cons
Year:	2008
Author:	King, J.J.; Roche, W.K.
Series:	Hydrobiologia 602, 145–154
Title:	Water-starworts, <i>Callitriche</i> , of Europe
Year:	2008
Author:	Lansdown, R.V.
Series:	BSBI Handbook, No. 11, London
Title:	Poor water quality constrains the distribution and movements of Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i> (Lacepede, 1803) in the watershed of river Scheldt
Year:	2008
Author:	Maas, J.; Stevens, M. ; Breine, J.
Series:	Hydrobiologia 602, 129 - 143
Title:	National Survey of Native Woodlands 2003-2008
Year:	2008
Author:	Perrin, P.; Martin, J.; Barron, S.; O'Neill, F.; McNutt, K.; Delaney, A.
Series:	Unpublished Report to NPWS
Title:	Supporting documentation for the Habitats Directive Conservation Status Assessment - backing documents, Article 17 forms and supporting maps
Year:	2007
Author:	NPWS
Series:	Unpublished Report to NPWS
Title:	A Survey of Juvenile Lamprey Populations in the Corrib and Suir Catchments
Year:	2007
Author:	O'Connor, W.
Series:	Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 26
Title:	Otter Survey of Ireland 2004/2005
Year:	2006
Author:	Bailey, M.; Rochford, J.
Series:	Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 23
Title:	Otters - ecology, behaviour and conservation
Year:	2006
Author:	Kruuk, H.
Series:	Oxford University Press

-
- Title:** Harbour seal population assessment in the Republic of Ireland: August 2003
Year: 2004
Author: Cronin, M.; Duck, C.; Ó Cadhla, O.; Nairn, R.; Strong, D.; O'Keeffe, C.
Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 11
-
- Title:** The status and distribution of lamprey and shad in the Slaney and Munster Blackwater SACs
Year: 2004
Author: King, J.J.; Linnane, S.M.
Series: Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 14
-
- Title:** Monitoring the river, sea and brook lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*, *L. planeri* and *Petromyzon marinus*
Year: 2003
Author: Harvey, J.; Cowx, I.
Series: Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough
-
- Title:** Ecology of Watercourses Characterised by *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* Vegetation
Year: 2003
Author: Hatton-Ellis, T.W.; Grieve, N.
Series: Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Ecology Series No. 11. English Nature, Peterborough
-
- Title:** Ecology of the Allis and Twaite shad
Year: 2003
Author: Maitland, P.S.; Hatton-Ellis, T.W.
Series: Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Ecology Series No. 3. English Nature, Peterborough
-
- Title:** Pondweeds of Great Britain and Ireland
Year: 2003
Author: Preston, C.D.
Series: BSBI Handbook, No. 8, London
-
- Title:** Reversing the habitat fragmentation of British woodlands
Year: 2002
Author: Peterken, G.
Series: WWF-UK, London
-
- Title:** Aquatic Plants in Britain and Ireland
Year: 2001
Author: Preston, C.D.
Series: Harley Books, Colchester
-
- Title:** Diet of Otters *Lutra lutra* on Inishmore, Aran Islands, west coast of Ireland
Year: 1999
Author: Kingston, S.; O'Connell, M.; Fairley, J.S.
Series: Biol & Environ Proc R Ir Acad B 99B:173–182
-
- Title:** The spatial organization of otters (*Lutra lutra*) in Shetland
Year: 1991
Author: Kruuk, H.; Moorhouse, A.
Series: J. Zool, 224: 41-57
-

Title: CORINE Biotopes Database - Ireland

Year: 1989

Author: NPWS

Series: Unpublished NPWS Dataset

Title: The vegetation of Irish rivers

Year: 1987

Author: Heuff, H.

Series: Unpublished Report

Title: Otter survey of Ireland

Year: 1982

Author: Chapman, P.J.; Chapman, L.L.

Series: Unpublished Report to Vincent Wildlife Trust

Title: The distribution of grey and common seals on the coasts of Ireland

Year: 1966

Author: Lockley, R.M.

Series: Irish Naturalists' Journal 15: 136-143

Spatial data sources

Year:	2010
Title:	EPA WFD transitional waterbody data
GIS operations:	Clipped to SAC boundary
Used for:	1130 (map 3)
Year:	Interpolated 2011
Title:	2008 intertidal survey data; 2010 subtidal survey data
GIS operations:	Polygon feature classes from marine community types base data sub-divided based on interpolation of marine survey data. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used for:	Marine community types, 1140 (maps 4 and 5)
Year:	2005
Title:	OSi Discovery series vector data
GIS operations:	High water mark (HWM) and low water mark (LWM) polyline feature classes converted into polygon feature classes and combined; EU Annex I Saltmarsh and Coastal data erased out if present
Used for:	Marine community types base data (map 5)
Year:	Revision 2010
Title:	National Survey of Native Woodlands 2003-2008. Version 1
GIS operations:	QIs selected; clipped to SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used for:	91A0, 91E0 (map 6)
Year:	Derived 2011
Title:	Internal NPWS files
GIS operations:	Dataset created from spatial references contained in files
Used for:	3260 (map 6)
Year:	2011
Title:	NPWS rare and threatened species database
GIS operations:	Dataset created from spatial references in database records. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used for:	1365 (map 7)
Year:	2005
Title:	OSi Discovery series vector data
GIS operations:	High Water Mark (HWM) polyline feature class converted into polygon feature class; clipped to SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used for:	1365 (map 7)
Year:	2005
Title:	OSi Discovery series vector data
GIS operations:	Creation of an 80m buffer on the marine side of the high water mark (HWM); creation of a 10m buffer on the terrestrial side of the HWM; combination of 80m and 10m HWM buffer datasets; creation of a 10m buffer on the terrestrial side of the river banks data; creation of 20m buffer applied to canal centreline data. These datasets are combined with the derived EPA WDF Waterbodies data. Overlapping regions investigated and resolved; resulting dataset clipped to SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used for:	1355 (no map)

Year:	2010
Title:	EPA WFD Waterbodies data
GIS operations:	Creation of a 20m buffer applied to river and stream centreline data; creation of 80m buffer on the aquatic side of lake data; creation of 10m buffer on the terrestrial side of lake data. These datasets are combined with the derived OSi data. Overlapping regions investigated and resolved; resulting dataset clipped to SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising
Used for:	1355 (no map)

1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera*

The status of the freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) as a qualifying Annex II species for the Slaney River Valley SAC is currently under review. The outcome of this review will determine whether a site-specific conservation objective is set for this species

1095 Sea Lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Sea lamprey in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	Greater than 75% of main stem length of rivers accessible from estuary	Artificial barriers can block or cause difficulties to lampreys' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. In this site, some barrier modification is required (e.g. Clohamon weir) to permit sea lamprey passage (Gargan et al., in press)
Population structure of juveniles	Number of age/size groups	At least three age/size groups present	Attribute and target based on Harvey and Cowx (2003)
Juvenile density in fine sediment	Juveniles/m ²	Juvenile density at least 1/m ²	Juveniles burrow in areas of fine sediment in still water. Attribute and target based on data from Harvey and Cowx (2003)
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning beds. Improved dispersal of spawning beds into areas upstream of barriers	Attribute and target based on spawning bed mapping by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI). Lampreys spawn in clean gravels
Availability of juvenile habitat	Number of positive sites in 3rd order channels (and greater), downstream of spawning areas	More than 50% of sample sites positive	Target based on studies by Central Fisheries Board (CFB)/IFI; Ecofact for NPWS (e.g. King and Linnane, 2004; O'Connor, 2007)

1096 Brook Lamprey *Lampetra planeri*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Brook lamprey in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	% of river accessible	Access to all water courses down to first order streams	Artificial barriers can block lampreys' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. Barrier modification required to facilitate passage of adult fish within channels (Gargan et al., in press)
Population structure of juveniles	Number of age/size groups	At least three age/size groups of brook/river lamprey present	Attribute and target based on data from Harvey & Cowx (2003). It is impossible to distinguish between brook and river lamprey juveniles in the field, hence they are considered together in this target
Juvenile density in fine sediment	Juveniles/m ²	Mean catchment juvenile density of brook/river lamprey at least 2/m ²	Juveniles burrow in areas of fine sediment in still water. Attribute and target based on data from Harvey & Cowx (2003) who state 10/m ² in optimal conditions and more than 2/m ² on a catchment basis
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning beds	Attribute and target based on spawning bed mapping by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI). Lampreys spawn in clean gravels
Availability of juvenile habitat	Number of positive sites in 2nd order channels (and greater), downstream of spawning areas	More than 50% of sample sites positive	Target based on studies by Central Fisheries Board (CFB)/IFI; Ecofact for NPWS (e.g. King and Linnane, 2004; O'Connor, 2007)

1099 River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of River lamprey in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	Greater than 75% of main stem and major tributaries down to second order accessible from estuary	Artificial barriers can block lampreys' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. Barrier modification required to facilitate passage of adult fish within channels (Gargan et al., in press)
Population structure of juveniles	Number of age/size groups	At least three age/size groups of river/brook lamprey present	Attribute and target based on data from Harvey & Cowx (2003). It is impossible to distinguish between brook and river lamprey juveniles in the field, hence they are considered together in this target
Juvenile density in fine sediment	Juveniles/m ²	Mean catchment juvenile density of brook/river lamprey at least 2/m ²	Juveniles burrow in areas of fine sediment in still water. Attribute and target based on data from Harvey & Cowx (2003) who state 10/m ² in optimal conditions and more than 2/m ² on a catchment basis
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning beds	Attribute and target based on spawning bed mapping by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI). Lampreys spawn in clean gravels
Availability of juvenile habitat	Number of positive sites in 2nd order channels (and greater), downstream of spawning areas	More than 50% of sample sites positive	Target based on studies by Central Fisheries Board (CFB)/IFI; Ecofact for NPWS (e.g. King and Linnane, 2004; O'Connor, 2007)

1103 Twaite Shad *Alosa fallax*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Twaite shad in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	Greater than 75% of main stem length of rivers accessible from estuary	In some catchments, artificial barriers block twaite shads' upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas. Barrier modification required to facilitate passage of adult fish within channels (Gargan et al., in press)
Population structure- age classes	Number of age classes	More than one age class present	Regular breeding has not been confirmed in the River Slaney in recent years (King and Roche, 2008)
Extent and distribution of spawning habitat	m ² and occurrence	No decline in extent and distribution of spawning habitats	
Water quality- oxygen levels	Milligrammes per litre	No lower than 5mg/l	Attribute and target based on Maas, Stevens and Briene (2008)
Spawning habitat quality: Filamentous algae; macrophytes; sediment	Occurrence	Maintain stable gravel substrate with very little fine material, free of filamentous algal (macroalgae) growth and macrophyte (rooted higher plants) growth	

Conservation objectives for: Slaney River Valley SAC [000781]

1106 Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* (only in fresh water)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Salmon in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: extent of anadromy	% of river accessible	100% of river channels down to second order accessible from estuary	Artificial barriers can block salmon's upstream migration, thereby limiting species to lower stretches and restricting access to spawning areas
Adult spawning fish	Number	Conservation Limit (CL) for each system consistently exceeded	A conservation limit is defined by the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO) as "the spawning stock level that produces long-term average maximum sustainable yield as derived from the adult to adult stock and recruitment relationship". The target is based on the Standing Scientific Committee of the National Salmon Commission's annual model output of CL attainment levels. See SSC (2010). Stock estimates are either derived from direct counts of adults (rod catch, fish counter) or indirectly by fry abundance counts. The fish counter at Clohamon is used to assess the run of salmon on the Slaney. The Slaney is currently (2011) below its CL for both 1SW salmon (meeting 54%) & MSW salmon (meeting 34%)
Salmon fry abundance	Number of fry/5 minutes electrofishing	Maintain or exceed 0+ fry mean catchment-wide abundance threshold value. Currently set at 17 salmon fry/5 min sampling	Target is threshold value for rivers currently exceeding their conservation limit (CL)
Out-migrating smolt abundance	Number	No significant decline	Smolt abundance can be negatively affected by a number of impacts such as estuarine pollution, hydroelectric schemes, predation and sea lice (<i>Lepeophtheirus salmonis</i>)
Number and distribution of redds	Number and occurrence	No decline in number and distribution of spawning redds due to anthropogenic causes	Salmon spawn in clean gravels
Water quality	EPA Q value	At least Q4 at all sites sampled by EPA	Q values based on triennial water quality surveys carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

1130 Estuaries

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

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 3	Habitat area was estimated as 1,905ha using OSi data and the defined Transitional Water Body area under the Water Framework Directive. See marine supporting document for further information
Community distribution	Hectares	The following community types should be maintained in, or restored to, a natural condition: Mixed sediment community complex; Estuarine muds dominated by polychaetes and crustaceans community complex; and Sand dominated by polychaetes community complex. See map 5	The likely area of sediment communities was derived from a combination of intertidal and subtidal surveys undertaken in 2008 and 2010 (ASU, 2009; Aquafact, 2010). See marine supporting document for further information

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

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

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 4	Habitat area was estimated as 1,027ha using OSi data. See marine supporting document for further information
Community distribution	Hectares	The following community types should be maintained in a natural condition: Estuarine muds dominated by polychaetes and crustaceans community complex; and Sand dominated by polychaetes community complex. See map 5	The likely area of sediment communities was derived from a intertidal surveys undertaken in 2008 (ASU, 2009). See marine supporting document for further information

1355 Otter *Lutra lutra*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Otter in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	Percentage positive survey sites	No significant decline	Measure based on standard otter survey technique. FCS target, based on 1980/81 survey findings, is 88% in SACs. Current range in south-east estimated at 73% (Bailey and Rochford 2006)
Extent of terrestrial habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 64.7ha above high water mark (HWM); 453.4ha along river banks/ around ponds	No field survey. Areas mapped to include 10m terrestrial buffer along shoreline (above HWM and along river banks) identified as critical for otters (NPWS, 2007)
Extent of marine habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 534.7ha	No field survey. Area mapped based on evidence that otters tend to forage within 80m of the shoreline (HWM) (NPWS, 2007; Kruuk, 2006)
Extent of freshwater (river) habitat	Kilometres	No significant decline. Length mapped and calculated as 264.1km	No field survey. River length calculated on the basis that otters will utilise freshwater habitats from estuary to headwaters (Chapman and Chapman, 1982)
Extent of freshwater (lake/lagoon) habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 0.4ha	No field survey. Area mapped based on evidence that otters tend to forage within 80m of the shoreline (NPWS, 2007)
Couching sites and holts	Number	No significant decline	Otters need lying up areas throughout their territory where they are secure from disturbance (Kruuk, 2006; Kruuk and Moorhouse, 1991)
Fish biomass available	Kilograms	No significant decline	Broad diet that varies locally and seasonally, but dominated by fish, in particular salmonids, eels and sticklebacks in freshwater (Bailey and Rochford 2006) and wrasse and rockling in coastal waters (Kingston et al., 1999)
Barriers to connectivity	Number	No significant increase	Otters will regularly commute across stretches of open water up to 500m e.g. between the mainland and an island; between two islands; across an estuary (De Jongh & O'Neill, 2010). It is important that such commuting routes are not obstructed

1365 Harbour Seal *Phoca vitulina*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Harbour Seal in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Access to suitable habitat	Number of artificial barriers	Species range within the site should not be restricted by artificial barriers to site use. See map 7	See marine supporting document for further details
Breeding behaviour	Breeding sites	The breeding sites should be maintained in a natural condition. See map 7	Attribute and target based on background knowledge of Irish breeding populations and review of data from unpublished National Parks & Wildlife Service records. See marine supporting document for further details
Moulting behaviour	Moult haul-out sites	The moult haul-out sites should be maintained in a natural condition. See map 7	Attribute and target based on background knowledge of Irish populations, review of data from Lockley (1966), Cronin et al. (2004) and unpublished National Parks & Wildlife Service records. See marine supporting document for further details
Resting behaviour	Resting haul-out sites	The resting haul-out sites should be maintained in a natural condition. See map 7	Attribute and target based on background knowledge of Irish populations and unpublished National Parks & Wildlife Service records. See marine supporting document for further details
Disturbance	Level of impact	Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the harbour seal population at the site. See map 7	See marine supporting document for further details

Conservation objectives for: Slaney River Valley SAC [000781]

3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes. See map 6 for mapped known extent	The full distribution of this habitat and its sub-types in this site is currently unknown. The basis of the selection of the SAC for the habitat is the presence of an excellent example of the vegetation assemblage associated with tidal reaches of large rivers between Enniscorthy and Polladern townland (see map 6). This sub-type is characterised by the presence of the rare and protected species short-leaved water-starwort (<i>Callitriche truncata</i>) and Opposite-leaved pondweed (<i>Groenlandia densa</i>). Other sub-types of the habitat were recorded in two tributaries of the Slaney: <i>Scapanietum undulatae</i> and <i>Pellietum epiphyllae scapanietosum</i> (Derreen River) and <i>Callitricho-Batrachionthe</i> (Derreen and Derry Rivers) (Heuff, 1987). Other examples of these or other sub-types may be present within the SAC
Habitat area	Kilometres	Area stable at 12.6km or increasing, subject to natural processes. See map 6	The full extent of this habitat in this site is currently unknown. The target of 12.6km applies to the tidal sub-type only
Hydrological regime: river flow	Metres per second	Maintain appropriate hydrological regimes	Due to regular disturbance (through variations in flow), river macrophytes rarely reach a climax condition but frequently occur as transient communities. A natural (relatively unmodified) flow regime is required for both plant communities and channel geomorphology to be in favourable condition, exhibiting typical dynamics for the river type (Hatton-Ellis and Grieve, 2003). For most of the sub-types of this habitat, high flows are required to maintain the substratum (see below) necessary for the characteristic species. Flow variation is particularly important, with high and flood flows being critical to the hydromorphology
Hydrological regime: tidal influence	Daily water level fluctuations - metres	Maintain natural tidal regime	The disturbance associated with the tidal regime is the primary driver of the tidal sub-type and rare associated species (see Lansdown, 2008; Preston, 2003; Preston and Croft, 2001)

3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Substratum composition: particle size range	Millimetres	For the tidal sub-type, the substratum of the channel must be dominated by particles of sand to gravel, with silt at the river margins	Target applies to tidal sub-type only. The size and distribution of substratum particles is largely determined by the river flow and tidal regime. Short-leaved water-starwort (<i>Callitriche truncata</i>) has been recorded from gravel-dominated substratum in the centre of the channel, as well as muds in marginal inlets and at the rivers' edge (J. Ryan, pers. comm., NPWS Rare and Threatened Species Database, 2011). Opposite-leaved pondweed (<i>Groenlandia densa</i>) is typically found on silts, sometimes sands, while needle spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>) requires the marginal fine muds
Water quality: nutrients	Milligrammes per litre	The concentration of nutrients in the water column must be sufficiently low to prevent changes in species composition or habitat condition	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) do not monitor the tidal stretch of the Slaney. However, the data from upstream of Enniscorthy suggest the water quality for the tidal stretch is at good status (2007-2009). It is likely that the rare species associated with the tidal sub-type are tolerant of some nutrient enrichment, but may be sensitive to severe enrichment (Preston, 2003). Consequently, water quality should reach Water Framework Directive good status, in terms of nutrient standards, and macroinvertebrate and phytobenthos quality elements (see S.I. 272 of 2009)

Conservation objectives for: Slaney River Valley SAC [000781]

3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Vegetation composition: typical species	Occurrence	Typical species of the relevant habitat sub-type reach favourable status	The sub-types of this habitat are poorly understood and their typical species have not yet been defined. Additional typical species and appropriate targets may emerge. The typical species of the tidal sub-type in the Slaney include short-leaved water-starwort (<i>Callitriche truncata</i>), opposite-leaved pondweed (<i>Groenlandia densa</i>), spiked water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>), other pondweeds (<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.), as well as pioneer vegetation of bare mud, e.g. needle spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>) (NPWS Rare and Threatened Species Database, 2011; NPWS, 1989; J. Ryan, pers. comm.). The tidal stretch also supports important reed beds (including common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), greater pond-sedge (<i>Carex riparia</i>), reed canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) and common club-rush (<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>)), marginal swamp vegetation and freshwater marsh. The invasive macrophyte Nuttall's waterweed (<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>) is also known to occur in the tidal stretch of the Slaney (R. Goodwillie, pers. comm.). The typical species may include higher plants, bryophytes, macroalgae and microalgae
Floodplain connectivity: area	Hectares	The area of active floodplain at and upstream of the habitat must be maintained	River connectivity with the floodplain must be maintained. The site of the tidal sub-type in the Slaney River is within an area of floodplain. Floodplain connectivity is particularly important in terms of sediment sorting and nutrient deposition

Conservation objectives for: Slaney River Valley SAC [000781]

91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

To restore the favourable conservation condition of old sessile oakwoods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the Slaney River Valley 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, at least 146.17ha for sub-sites surveyed. See map 6	Minimum area, based on 10 sites surveyed by Perrin et al. (2008) - site codes 1, 8, 26, 158, 172, 180, 210, 310, 749 and 988. NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the SAC
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline. Surveyed locations shown on map 6	Distribution based on Perrin et al. (2008). NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the SAC
Woodland size	Hectares	Area stable or increasing. Where topographically possible, "large" woods at least 25ha in size and "small" woods at least 3ha in size	The sizes of at least some of the existing woodlands need to be increased in order to reduce habitat fragmentation and benefit those species requiring 'deep' woodland conditions (Peterken, 2002). Topographical constraints may restrict expansion
Woodland structure: cover and height	Percentage and metres	Diverse structure with a relatively closed canopy containing mature trees; subcanopy layer with semi-mature trees and shrubs; and well-developed herb layer	Described in Perrin et al. (2008). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: community diversity and extent	Hectares	Maintain diversity and extent of community types	Described in Perrin et al. (2008). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: natural regeneration	Seedling:sapling:pole ratio	Seedlings, saplings and pole age-classes occur in adequate proportions to ensure survival of woodland canopy	Oak regenerates poorly. In suitable sites ash can regenerate in large numbers although few seedlings reach pole size
Woodland structure: dead wood	m ³ per hectare; number per hectare	At least 30m ³ /ha of fallen timber greater than 10cm diameter; 30 snags/ha; both categories should include stems greater than 40cm diameter	Dead wood is a valuable resource and an integral part of a healthy, functioning woodland ecosystem.
Woodland structure: veteran trees	Number per hectare	No decline	Mature and veteran trees are important habitats for bryophytes, lichens, saproxylic organisms and some bird species. Their retention is important to ensure continuity of habitats/niches and propagule sources
Woodland structure: indicators of local distinctiveness	Occurrence	No decline	Includes ancient or long-established woodlands, archaeological and geological features as well as red-data and other rare or localised species. Perrin and Daly (2010) list sites 1, 26, 158, 172, 180, 310, 749 as potential ancient/long-established woodlands

91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

To restore the favourable conservation condition of old sessile oakwoods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Vegetation composition: native tree cover	Percentage	No decline. Native tree cover not less than 95%	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008)
Vegetation composition: typical species	Occurrence	A variety of typical native species present, depending on woodland type, including oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) and birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008)
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Occurrence	Negative indicator species, particularly non-native invasive species, absent or under control	The following are the most common invasive species in this woodland type: beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)

Conservation objectives for: Slaney River Valley SAC [000781]

91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion) in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

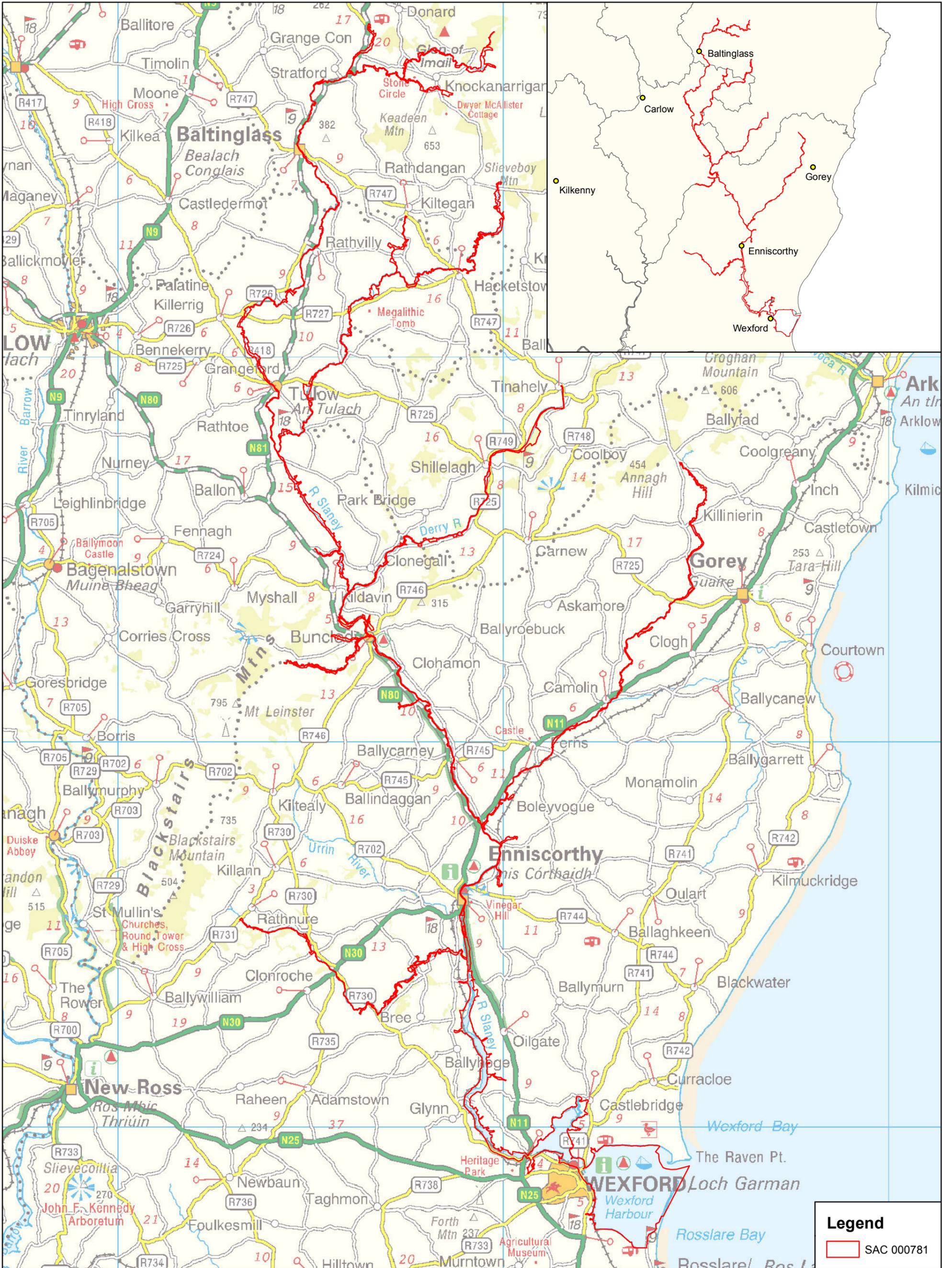
Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, at least 18.7ha for sites surveyed. See map 6	Minimum area, based on 7 sites surveyed by Perrin et al. (2008) - site codes 1, 157, 208, 209, 211, 875, 988. NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the SAC
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline. Surveyed locations shown on map 6	Distribution based on Perrin et al. (2008). NB further unsurveyed areas maybe present within the SAC
Woodland size	Hectares	Area stable or increasing. Where topographically possible, "large" woods at least 25ha in size and "small" woods at least 3ha in size	The sizes of at least some of the existing woodlands need to be increased in order to reduce habitat fragmentation and benefit those species requiring 'deep' woodland conditions (Peterken, 2002). Topographical and land-ownership constraints may restrict expansion
Woodland structure: cover and height	Percentage and metres	Diverse structure with a relatively closed canopy containing mature trees; subcanopy layer with semi-mature trees and shrubs; and well-developed herb layer	Described in Perrin et al. (2008). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: community diversity and extent	Hectares	Maintain diversity and extent of community types	Described in Perrin et al. (2008). See woodland habitats supporting document for further details
Woodland structure: natural regeneration	Seedling:sapling:pole ratio	Seedlings, saplings and pole age-classes occur in adequate proportions to ensure survival of woodland canopy	Alder and oak regenerate poorly. Ash often regenerates in large numbers although few seedlings reach pole size
Hydrological regime: Flooding depth/height of water table	Metres	Appropriate hydrological regime necessary for maintenance of alluvial vegetation	Periodic flooding is essential to maintain alluvial woodlands along river floodplains
Woodland structure: dead wood	m ³ per hectare; number per hectare	At least 30m ³ /ha of fallen timber greater than 10cm diameter; 30 snags/ha; both categories should include stems greater than 40cm diameter (greater than 20cm diameter in the case of alder)	Dead wood is a valuable resource and an integral part of a healthy, functioning woodland ecosystem

Conservation objectives for: Slaney River Valley SAC [000781]

91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion) in the Slaney River Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Woodland structure: veteran trees	Number per hectare	No decline	Mature and veteran trees are important habitats for bryophytes, lichens, saproxylic organisms and some bird species. Their retention is important to ensure continuity of habitats/niches and propagule sources
Woodland structure: indicators of local distinctiveness	Occurrence	No decline	Includes ancient or long-established woodlands, archaeological and geological features as well as red-data and other rare or localised species. Perrin & Daly (2010) list site 1as containing potential ancient/long established woodlands
Vegetation composition: native tree cover	Percentage	No decline. Native tree cover not less than 95%	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008)
Vegetation composition: typical species	Occurrence	A variety of typical native species present, depending on woodland type, including alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), willows (<i>Salix</i> spp) and, locally, oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Species reported in Perrin et al. (2008)
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Occurrence	Negative indicator species, particularly non-native invasive species, absent or under control	The following are the most common invasive species in this woodland type: sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and Himalayan balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>)



Legend

SAC 000781

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

**MAP 1:
 SLANEY RIVER VALLEY
 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
 SAC DESIGNATION**

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

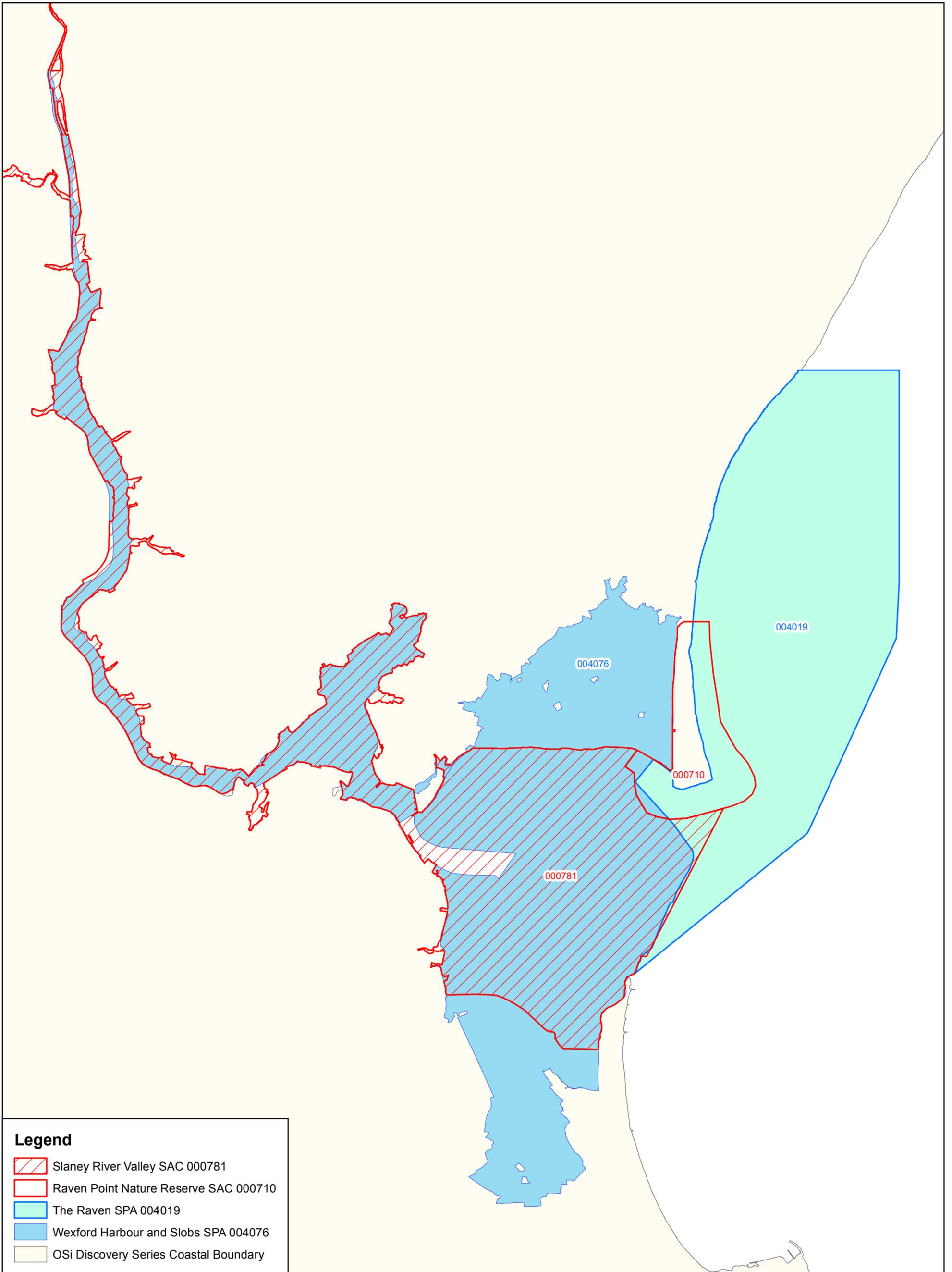
SITE CODE: SAC 000781
 CO. CARLOW: version 1.03,
 CO. WICKLOW: version 1.02, CO. WEXFORD: version 1.07

0 2 4 6 8 10 km

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey material by permission of the Government (Permit number EN 0059208).
 Níl sna teorainneacha ar na léarscálanna ach nod garshuíomhach ginearálta. Féadfar athbheithnithe a déanamh ar theorainneacha na gceantar comharthaithe. Macasamhail d'ábhar na Suirbhéarachta Ordonáis le chead ón Rialtas (Ceadúnas Uimh. EN 0059208)

N

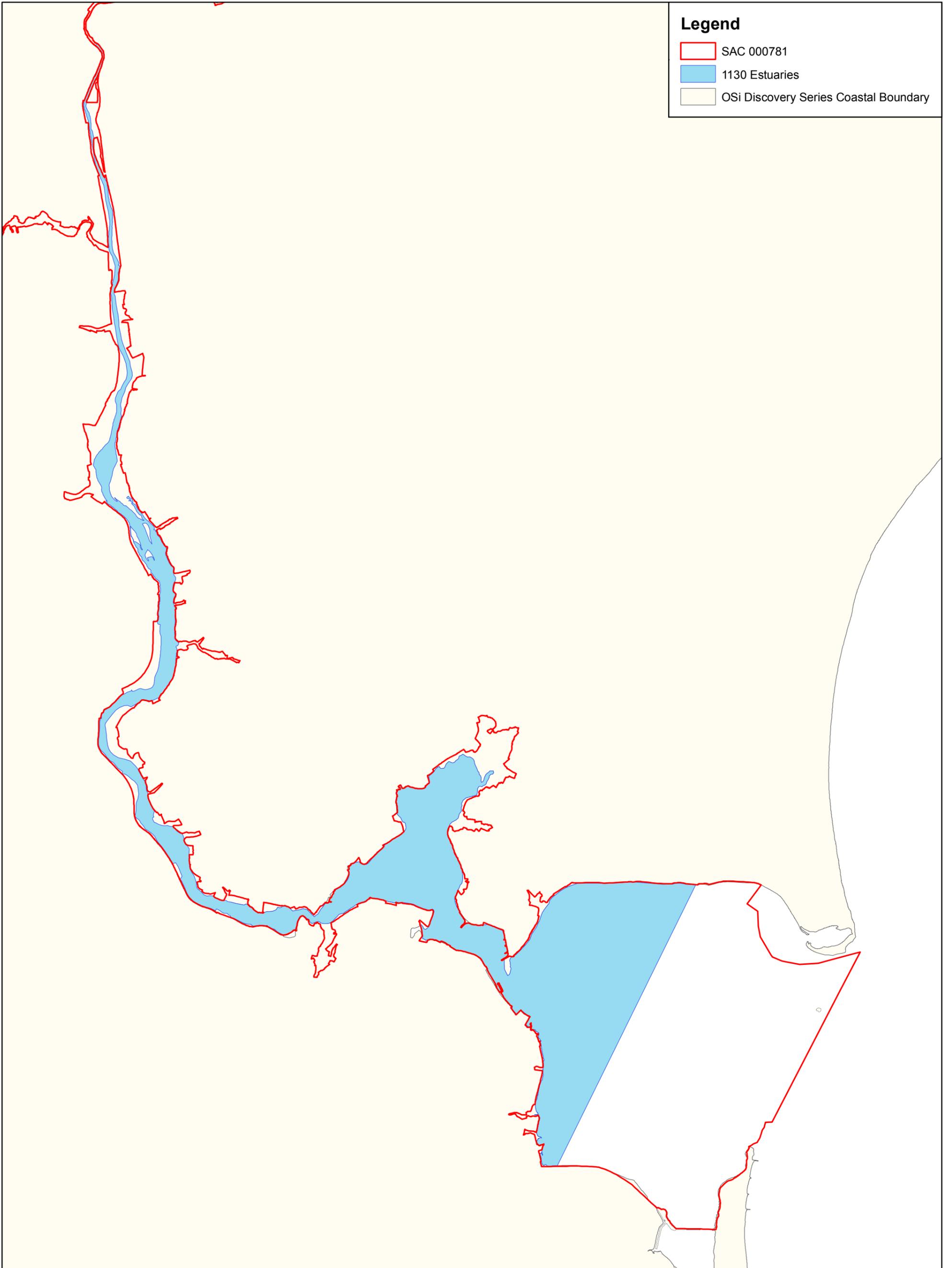
Map Version 1
Date: Sept 2011



Legend

-  Slaney River Valley SAC 000781
-  Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC 000710
-  The Raven SPA 004019
-  Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA 004076
-  OSi Discovery Series Coastal Boundary



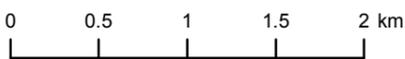
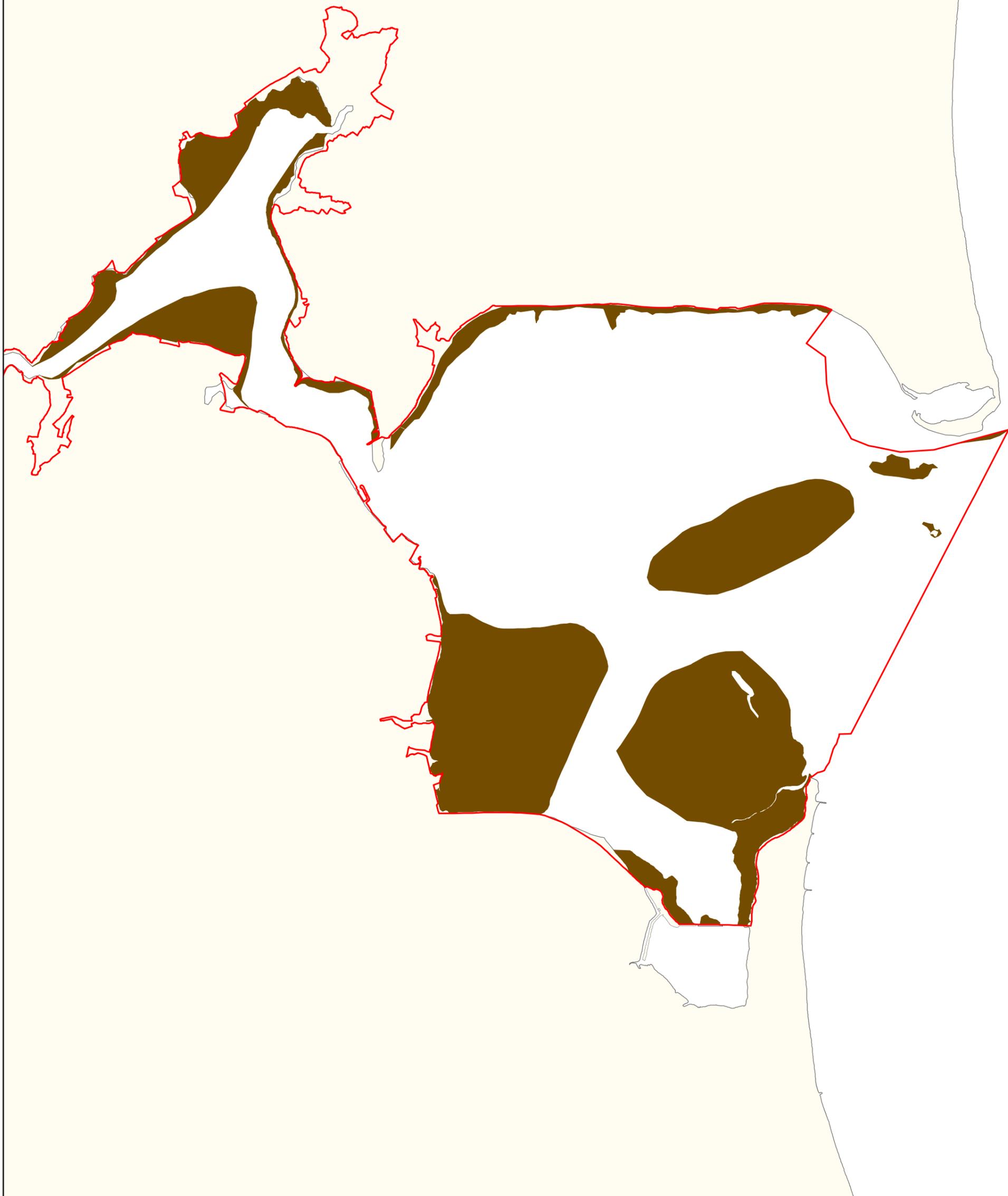


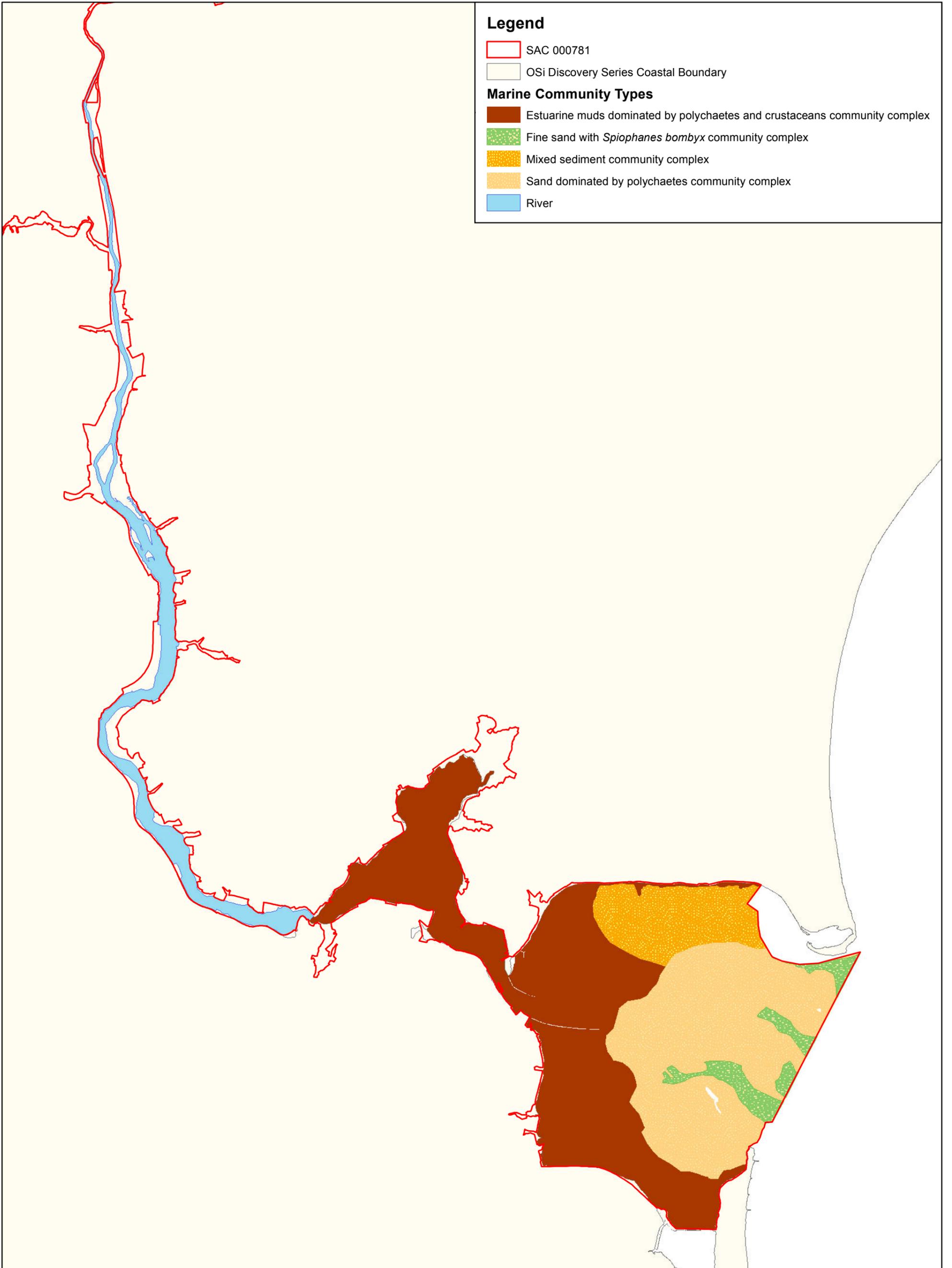
Legend

- SAC 000781
- 1130 Estuaries
- OSi Discovery Series Coastal Boundary

Legend

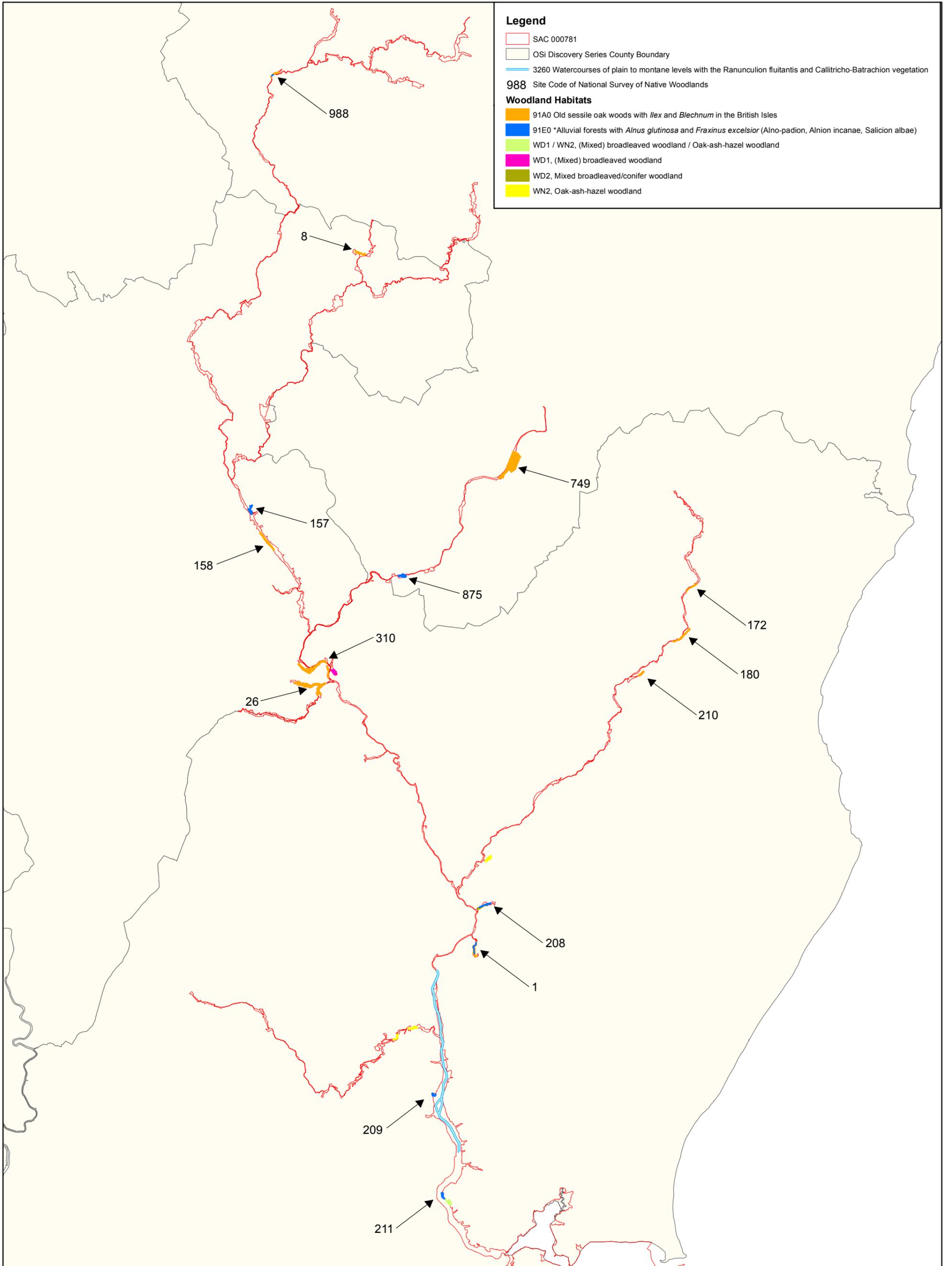
- SAC 000781
- 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide
- OSi Discovery Series Coastal Boundary

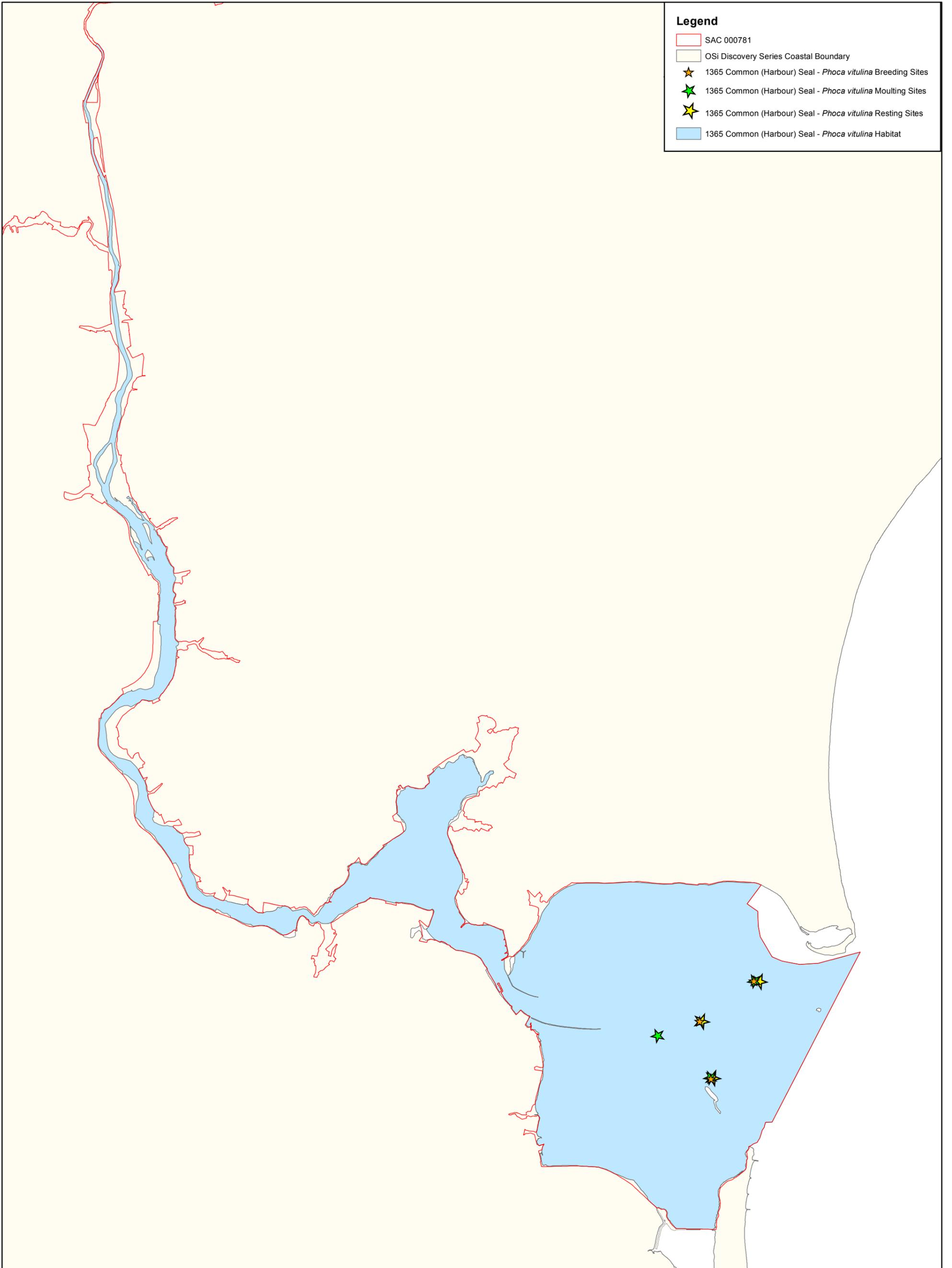




Legend

- SAC 000781
- OSi Discovery Series Coastal Boundary
- Marine Community Types**
- Estuarine muds dominated by polychaetes and crustaceans community complex
- Fine sand with *Spiophanes bombyx* community complex
- Mixed sediment community complex
- Sand dominated by polychaetes community complex
- River





Legend

- SAC 000781
- OSi Discovery Series Coastal Boundary
- ★ 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Breeding Sites
- ★ 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Moulting Sites
- ★ 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Resting Sites
- 1365 Common (Harbour) Seal - *Phoca vitulina* Habitat



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0000781
SITENAME Slaney River Valley SAC

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- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000781	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Slaney River Valley SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1998-12	1.5 Update date 2018-09
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address: 90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
Email: datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

Date site proposed as SCI:	2002-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	No data
National legal reference of SAC designation:	No data

2. SITE LOCATION

[Back to top](#)

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-6.562136945

Latitude

52.46297955

2.2 Area [ha]:

6017.81077

2.3 Marine area [%]

56.142

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

IEZZ	Extra-Regio
IE02	Southern and Eastern
IE02	Southern and Eastern

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1130 			1904.7885		M	A	B	B	A
1140 			1027.2379		M	A	A	B	A
1330 			16.95		G	B	C	A	B
1410 			25.39		G	B	C	B	C
3260 			240.82		M	B	C	B	B
91A0 			146.1682		M	B	C	B	B
91E0 			18.6929		M	B	B	B	B

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A297	Acrocephalus scirpaceus			c				P	DD	B	A	B	A
F	1102	Alosa alosa			c				P	DD	D			
F	1103	Alosa fallax			c				P	DD	B	B	C	A
B	A052	Anas crecca			w	800	800	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A050	Anas penelope			w	850	850	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			w	620	620	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A169	Arenaria interpres			w	41	41	i		G	C	A	C	C
B	A062	Aythya marila			w	416	416	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A046	Branta bernicla			w	200	200	i		G	C	B	C	A
B	A067	Bucephala clangula			w	151	151	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A144	Calidris alba			w	262	262	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w	3037	3037	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A143	Calidris canutus			w	566	566	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A137	Charadrius hiaticula			w	69	69	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A026	Egretta garzetta			p	12	12	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A130	Haematopus ostralegus			w	1800	1800	i		G	B	A	C	A
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			r				P	DD	C	B	C	B
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			c				P	DD	C	B	C	B
F	1096	Lampetra planeri			p				P	DD	C	B	C	B
B	A182	Larus canus			w	100	100	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A183	Larus fuscus			w	1036	1036	i		G	C	B	C	B

B	A179	Larus ridibundus		w	6136	6136	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A157	Limosa lapponica		w	1843	1843	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A156	Limosa limosa		w	350	350	i		G	C	B	C	A
M	1355	Lutra lutra		p				P	DD	C	A	C	A
I	1029	Margaritifera margaritifera		p	3000	3000	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A069	Mergus serrator		w	226	226	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A160	Numenius arquata		w	1300	1300	i		G	B	B	C	B
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus		r				P	DD	C	B	C	B
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus		c				P	DD	C	B	C	B
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo		w	443	443	i		G	B	A	C	A
M	1365	Phoca vitulina		c	1	27	i		M	C	B	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina		r	20	20	i		G	C	B	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina		w	1	20	i		M	C	B	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina		p	16	27	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria		w	3070	3070	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A141	Pluvialis squatarola		w	1412	1412	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus		w	123	123	i		G	C	A	C	B
F	1106	Salmo salar		r				C	DD	C	B	C	A
B	A048	Tadorna tadorna		w	903	903	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A164	Tringa nebularia		w	12	12	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A162	Tringa totanus		w	535	535	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus		w	5000	5000	i		G	B	B	C	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size

can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site			Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max			C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C
P		Acinos arvensis									X			
B		Ardea cinerea												X
P		Callitriche truncata									X			
B		Cygnum olor												X
P		Erigeron acer									X			
P		Filago minima									X			
P		Groenlandia deusa									X			
P		Lamiastrum galeobdolon									X			
B		Larus argentatus												X
B		Larus marinus												X
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus									X			
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus										X		
M		Lepus timidus hibernicus											X	
P		Leucojum aestivum												X
M		Martes martes									X			
M		Martes martes											X	
M		Meles meles									X			
M		Meles meles											X	
M		Myotis daubentonii									X			
A		Rana temporaria									X			
B		Tachybaptus ruficollis											X	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** **IV, V:** Annex Species (Habitats Directive), **A:** National Red List data; **B:** Endemics; **C:** International Conventions; **D:** other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N15	1.0
N07	2.0
N14	6.0
N12	4.0
N22	1.0
N17	1.0
N02	68.0
N10	4.0
N08	2.0
N06	7.0
N03	1.0
N23	1.0
N16	1.0
N09	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

This site comprises almost the entire Slaney system, from the headwater streams in the Wicklow Mountains to the extensive estuarine area of Wexford Harbour. The main river tributaries included are the Bann, Glasha, Clody, Derry, Derreen, Douglas and Carrigower Rivers. The tidal influence extends upriver as far as Enniscorthy. In the upper and central regions the geology consists of granite. Above Kilcarr Bridge, the Slaney has cut a gorge into the granite plain. The Derry and Bann Rivers are bounded by a narrow line of uplands which corresponds to schist outcrops. South of Kildavin the Slaney flows through an area of Ordovician slates and grits. The river is often fringed by woodland and/or swamp vegetation. Other habitats which occur alongside the river include wet grassland, scrub and, in higher areas, heath and bog. Improved grassland and arable land is included alongside the river for water quality reasons. Salt marshes are a feature of the lower estuarine area of the site.

4.2 Quality and importance

Estuaries and intertidal sand and mud flats are particularly well represented in this site, with salinity ranging from full freshwater to full seawater. The quality of these habitats is generally good. The Slaney River and its tributaries display good examples of floating river vegetation. An important area of alluvial forest is found at Macmine, while old oak woodlands occur at Toomnafinnoge, the latter being a remnant of the ancient oak woods of Shillelagh. The site is of high importance for the conservation of fish species, notably *Salmo salar*, *Petromyzon marinus*, *Lampetra fluviatilis*, *L. planeri* and the very localised *Alosa fallax fallax*. *Lutra lutra* is well distributed throughout, while a significant population of *Margaritifera margaritifera* occurs on the Derreen River. The site provides year-round haul-out habitat for the Annex II species *Phoca vitulina*, and includes regionally significant breeding and moulting sites. The site has high ornithological importance, especially for wintering waterfowl with internationally important populations of *Branta bernicla hrota*, *Cygnus olor*, *Limosa limosa* and *Limosa lapponica*. There is at least a further 14 species of wintering waterfowl which occur in numbers of national importance. Wintering *Larus* gulls are well represented, especially *Larus ridibundus* and *Larus fuscus*. A nesting colony of *Egretta garzetta* has recently become established within the site and birds

are present in the area throughout the year. The site supports one of the best breeding concentrations of *Acrocephalus scirpaus* in the country. A range of flora and fauna species listed as Red Data Book species occur within the site.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	J02.05.02		i
H	I01		b
M	D01.05		i
M	D01.01		i
L	E05		i
H	H01.05		b
M	J02.06.01		i
M	A10.01		i
H	B02		b
L	D03.01.03		i
M	K01.01		i
M	F01.03		i
M	F02.03.01		i
M	E03		i
M	C01.01		i
M	F03.02.04		i
M	H01		i
M	H01.01		b
M	H01.08		b
H	A08		b
M	J02.12.02		i
M	A09		b
M	J02.06		i
M	J02.11		i
H	A01		b

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	J02		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

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5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
IE05	1.0	IE11	5.0		

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE11	River Slaney Salmonid Water	+	5.0
IE05	River Slaney (part)	+	1.0

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

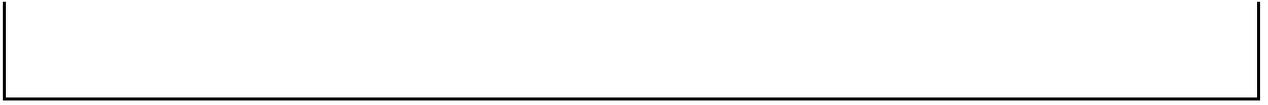
[Back to top](#)

INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).





Site Name: Slaney River Valley SAC

Site Code: 000781

This site comprises the freshwater stretches of the River Slaney as far as the Wicklow Mountains; a number of tributaries, the larger of which include the Bann, Boro, Glasha, Clody, Derry, Derreen, Douglas and Carrigower Rivers; the estuary at Ferrycarrig; and Wexford Harbour. The site flows through the Counties of Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow. Towns along the site but not within it include Baltinglass, Hacketstown, Tinahely, Tullow, Bunclody, Camolin, Enniscorthy and Wexford. The river is up to 100 m wide in places and is tidal at the southern end from Edermine Bridge below Enniscorthy. In the upper and central regions almost as far as the confluence with the Derry River the geology consists of granite. Above Kilcarrig Bridge, the Slaney has cut a gorge into the granite plain. The Derry and Bann Rivers are bounded by a narrow line of uplands which corresponds to schist outcrops. Where these tributaries cut through this belt of hard rocks they have carved deep gorges, more than two miles long at Tinahely and Shillelagh. South of Kildavin the Slaney flows through an area of Ordovician slates and grits.

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):

- [1130] Estuaries
- [1140] Tidal Mudflats and Sandflats
- [1330] Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*)
- [1410] Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)
- [3260] Floating River Vegetation
- [91A0] Old Oak Woodlands
- [91E0] Alluvial Forests*

- [1029] Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)
- [1095] Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)
- [1096] Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)
- [1099] River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*)
- [1103] Twaite Shad (*Alosa fallax*)
- [1106] Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)
- [1355] Otter (*Lutra lutra*)
- [1365] Common (Harbour) Seal (*Phoca vitulina*)

Floating river vegetation is found along much of the freshwater stretches within the site. Species present here include Pond Water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus peltatus*), other water-crowfoot species, Canadian Pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Broad-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), water-milfoils (*Myriophyllum* spp.), Common Club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*), water-starworts (*Callitriche* spp.), Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*), Fine-leaved Water-dropwort (*O. aquatica*), Common Duckweed (*Lemna minor*), Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), Unbranched Bur-reed (*Sparganium emersum*) and the moss *Fontinalis antipyretica*. Two rare aquatic plant species which are legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015, have been recorded in this site: Short-leaved Water-starwort (*Callitriche truncata*), a very rare, small aquatic herb found nowhere else in Ireland, and Opposite-leaved Pondweed (*Groenlandia densa*).

Good examples of wet woodland are found associated with Macmine marshes, along the banks of the Slaney and its tributaries, and within reedswamps. Rusty Willow (*Salix cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*) scrub and pockets of wet woodland dominated by Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) have become established in places. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) are common in the latter and the ground flora is typical of wet woodland, with Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.) and occasional tussocks of Greater Tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*). These woodlands have been described as two types: one is quite eutrophic, dominated by willow and subject to a tidal influence; while the other is flushed or spring-fed, subject to waterlogging but not to flooding, and dominated by Alder and Ash.

Old oak woodlands are best represented at Tomnafinnoge, though patches are present throughout the site. At Tomnafinnoge the wood is dominated by mature, widely spaced Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), which were planted around 1700, with some further planting in 1810. There is now a varied age structure with over-mature, mature and young trees. The open canopy permits light to reach the forest floor and encourages natural regeneration of Sessile Oak. As well as Sessile Oak, the wood includes occasional Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), birch (*Betula* sp.), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

The shrub layer is well-developed with Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) occurring. The ground layer consists of Great Wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) and Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), with some Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). Herbaceous species in the ground layer include Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) and Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Many of the trees carry an epiphytic flora of mosses, Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*), and lichens such as *Usnea comosa*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Ramalina* spp. and *Parmelia* spp.

Tomnafinnoge Wood is a remnant of the ancient Shillelagh oak woods, and it appears that woodland has always been present on the site. In the past, the wood was managed as a Hazel coppice with Oak standards, a common form of woodland management in England but not widely practised in Ireland. The importance of the

woodland lies in the size of the trees, their capacity to regenerate, their genetic continuity with ancient woodland and their historic interest. The nearest comparable stands are at Abbeyleix, Co. Laois and Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

Below Enniscorthy there are several areas of woodland with a mixed canopy of oak, Beech, Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Ash and generally a good diverse ground flora. Near the mouth of the river at Ferrycarrig is a steep south facing slope covered with oak woodland. Holly and Hazel are the main species in the shrub layer and a species-rich ground flora typical of this type of oak woodland has abundant ferns (*Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polystichum setiferum* and *Phyllitis scolopendrium*) and mosses (*Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Mnium hornum* and *Eurynchium praelongum*). North of Bunclody, the river valley still has a number of dry woodlands though these have mostly been managed by the estates, with the introduction of Beech and occasional conifers. The steeper sides are covered in a thick scrub from which taller trees protrude.

At the southern end of the site, the Red Data Book species Yellow Archangel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*) occurs. Three more Red Data Book species have also been recorded from the site: Blue Fleabane (*Erigeron acer*), Basil Thyme (*Acinos arvensis*), and Small Cudweed (*Logfia minima*). Basil Thyme and Small Cudweed are protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015. A nationally rare species, Summer Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum*), is also found within the site.

Mixed woodlands occur at Carrickduff and Coolaphuca in Bunclody. Oak trees, which make up the greater part of the canopy, were originally planted and at the present time are not regenerating actively. In time, if permitted, the woodland will probably become dominated by Beech. A fair number of Yew (*Taxus baccata*) trees have also reached a large size and these, together with Holly, give to the site some of the appearance of a south-western oak wood.

The site is considered to contain a very good example of the extreme upper reaches of an estuary. Tidal reedbeds with wet woodland are present in places. The fringing reed communities support Sea Club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*), Grey Club-rush (*S. tabernaemontani*) and abundant Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*). Other species occurring are Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Branched Bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). The reedswamp is extensive around Macmine, where the river widens and there are islands with swamp and marsh vegetation. Further south of Macmine are expanses of intertidal mudflats and sandflats and shingle shore often fringed with a narrow band of saltmarsh and brackish vegetation. Narrow shingle beaches up to 10 m wide occur in places along the river banks and are exposed at low tide. Upslope the shingle is sometimes colonised by Saltmarsh Rush (*Juncus gerardii*), Townsend's Cord-grass (*Spartina townsendii*), Common Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*), Hemlock Water-dropwort and the non-native and invasive Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*).

The salt marsh at Castlebridge is dominated by Mediterranean salt meadows. The main community is characterized by the presence of Sea Rush (*Juncus maritimus*). Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and Creeping Bent-grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) are both abundant within this vegetation type. Other species present include Autumn Hawkbit (*Leontodon autumnalis*), Sea Milkwort (*Glaux maritima*), Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), Long-bracted Sedge (*Carex extensa*), Parsley Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe lachenalii*), Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*), Sea Arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*), Smooth Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*), Wild Celery (*Apium graveolens*), Spear-leaved Orache (*Atriplex prostrata*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Sea Aster and Saltmarsh Rush. These species vary in cover values and Salt marsh Rush may occasionally be dominant. Species such as Hard-grass (*Parapholis strigosa*) and Common Saltmarsh-grass are found along some of the tracks, while Common Saltmarsh-grass is also more common around the mouths of the creeks and along some of the drainage channels.

The marsh is perched on ground that is bisected by a number of channels which extend a considerable distance inland. The site is notable for the presence of Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinnellia fasciculata*), which is found along the cattle tracks of the marsh. Another notable feature is the transition from saltmarsh to brackish marsh communities, which is quite extensive and diverse. The marsh is generally in good condition.

A significant area of Atlantic salt meadows also occurs at Castlebridge. This habitat is characterised by the presence of grassy upper saltmarsh vegetation communities dominated by Red Fescue and/or Creeping Bent-grass. Other species present include Saltmarsh Rush, Sea Milkwort (*Glaux maritima*), Sea Aster, Sea Arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritimum*), Sea Plantain, Common Scurvygrass (*Cochlearia officinalis*), and Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*). Sea Rush may be present in this habitat and has cover values between 0-10%.

Wexford Harbour is an extensive, shallow estuary which dries out considerably at low tide exposing large expanses of mudflats and sandflats. Within these habitats four biological community complexes have been recorded: estuarine muds dominated by polychaetes and crustaceans community complex; sand dominated by polychaetes community complex; mixed sediment community complex; and fine sand with *Spiophanes bombyx* community complex. The harbour is largely sheltered by the Raven Point to the north and Rosslare Point in the south.

Other habitats present within the site include species-rich marsh in which sedges such as *Carex disticha*, *Carex riparia* and *Carex vesicaria* are common. Among the other species found in this habitat are Yellow Iris, Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*). Extensive marshes occur to the west of Castlebridge associated with the tidal areas of the River Sow.

The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, including Sea Lamprey, River Lamprey and Brook Lamprey, Otter, Salmon, small numbers of Freshwater Pearl Mussel, and in the tidal stretches,

Twaiite Shad. A survey of the Derreen River in 1995 estimated the population of Freshwater Pearl Mussel at about 3,000 individuals. This is a significant population, especially in the context of eastern Ireland. The Slaney is primarily a spring salmon fishery and is regarded as one of the top rivers in Ireland for early spring fishing. The upper Slaney and tributary headwaters are very important for spawning. The site supports regionally significant numbers of Common Seal. This Annex II species occurs year-round in Wexford Harbour where several sandbanks are used for breeding, moulting and resting activity. At least 27 Common Seal regularly occur within the site.

The site is of high ornithological importance also, with internationally important populations of Mute Swan (300), Light-bellied Brent Goose (200), Bar-tailed Godwit (1,843) and Black-tailed Godwit (350) occurring – all figures are average peaks for the five winters, 1995/96-99/2000. There are at least a further 18 species of wintering waterfowl which occur in numbers of national importance, i.e. Great-crested Grebe (123), Cormorant (443), Shelduck (903), Teal (800), Scaup (416), Goldeneye (151), Red-breasted Merganser (226), Oystercatcher (1,800), Golden Plover (3,000), Grey Plover (1,412), Lapwing (5,000), Knot (566), Sanderling (262), Dunlin (3,037), Curlew (1,300), Redshank (535), Black-headed Gull (6,136) and Lesser Black-backed Gull (1,036). Several of the above populations represent substantial proportions of the national totals, especially Shelduck (6.1%), Scaup (5.9%), Red-breasted Merganser (5.6%), Grey Plover (18.8%, the top site in the country) and Black-headed Gull (6.1%).

A nesting colony of Little Egret has recently become established within the site (12+ pairs in 2003) and birds are present in the area throughout the year. The sheltered estuarine habitat to the west of Wexford Bridge is the favoured location. Another very localised breeding species, Reed Warbler, is well established within the swamp vegetation along the River Slaney and on the South Slob (estimated as at least 10 pairs). The River Slaney supports typical riparian species, including Dipper and Kingfisher.

The site supports many of the mammal species occurring in Ireland. Those which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book include Pine Marten, Badger, Irish Hare and Daubenton's Bat. Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*), another Red Data Book species, also occurs within the site.

Agriculture is the main land use. Arable crops are important. Improved grassland and silage account for much of the remainder. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of this salmonid river and to the populations of E.U. Habitats Directive Annex II animal species within it. Run-off is undoubtedly occurring, as some of the fields slope steeply directly to the river bank. In addition, cattle have access to the river bank in places. Fishing is a main tourist attraction along stretches of the Slaney and its tributaries, and there are a number of Angler Associations, some with a number of boats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. Both commercial and leisure fishing takes place. There are some gravel pits along the river below Bunclody and many of these are active. There is a

large landfill site adjacent to the river close to Hacketstown and at Killurin. Boating, bait-digging and fishing occur in parts of Wexford Harbour.

Waste water outflows, runoff from intensive agricultural enterprises, a meat factory at Clohamon, a landfill site adjacent to the river, and further industrial development upstream in Enniscorthy and in other towns could all have potential adverse impacts on the water quality unless they are carefully managed. The spread of exotic species is reducing the quality of the woodlands.

The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, and habitats listed on Annex I of this Directive, as well as important numbers of wintering wildfowl including some species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The presence of wet and broadleaved woodlands increases the overall habitat diversity and the occurrence of a number of Red Data Book plant and animal species adds further importance to the site. Overall it is of considerable conservation significance.