



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 IE0001021

SITENAME Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0001021	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-08	1.5 Update date 2020-10
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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

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-9.505208055

Latitude

52.81022351

2.2 Area [ha]:

4236.471977

2.3 Marine area [%]

95.399

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

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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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
1150			12.5076		M	B	C	B	B
1170			2829.4555		M	A	C	A	A
1220			42.38		M	B	C	C	B
7220			42.38		M	B	C	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			
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A169	Arenaria interpres			w	476	476	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A045	Branta leucopsis			w	350	350	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A144	Calidris alba			w	189	189	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w	1540	1540	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A148	Calidris maritima			w	239	239	i		G	A	A	C	A
B	A137	Charadrius hiaticula			w	170	170	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A038	Cygnus cygnus			w	10	30	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A130	Haematopus ostralegus			w	128	128	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A014	Hydrobates pelagicus			r	1	10	p		G	C	C	C	C
B	A183	Larus fuscus			r	24	24	p		G	C	B	C	C
B	A160	Numenius arquata			w	179	179	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			r	60	60	p		G	C	B	C	B
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria			w	883	883	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A141	Pluvialis squatarola			w	14	14	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A162	Tringa totanus			w	43	43	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			w	352	352	i		G	C	B	C	C

- **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)

A		Rana temporaria											X	
A		Rana temporaria								X				
P		Ruppia maritima												X
I		Sigara stagnalis												X
I		Tetilla zetlandica												X
I		Thymosia guernei												X
I		Tritonia nilsodhneri												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

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N04	1.0
N10	1.0
N02	3.0
N06	1.0
N01	83.0
N07	1.0
N09	2.0
N08	1.0
N05	7.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

This site stretches for over 10 km of the west Clare coast. It consists mostly of marine waters which are exposed to the full force of Atlantic swells from the west. Tidal streams are weak to moderate. Bedrock is composed of Carboniferous Lower Devonian Shales and Sandstones, Carboniferous Slate Series and Calciferous Sandstone Series. Several islands are included, the largest of which is Mutton Island. Mutton Island is uninhabited and is dominated by a maritime grassy sward. The mainland shoreline is mostly rocky or stony, though there are several sandy beaches and areas of intertidal flats. Lough Donnell is a shallow, sedimentary lagoon with a large cobble barrier.

4.2 Quality and importance

The site holds a very high number of littoral reef communities. Some have extremely high species richness, e.g. 85 species in the sublittoral fringe and 80 species in the lower eulittoral south of Cloghaunichy Point. There are uncommon species in the intertidal (*Paracentrotus lividus* and *Bifurcaria bifurcata*). Sublittorally, the area is important for its deep, exposed reef communities that are characterized by unusual and delicate, erect sponges, the fragile anthozoan *Eunicella verrucosa*, the rare sponge *Tetilla zetlandica* and the anthozoan *Parazoanthus axinellae*. Lough Donnell is a good example of a moderately large, oligohaline percolation lagoon. The floral and faunal communities are not particularly rich but include an important brackish element with five lagoonal specialists and it is the most northerly station of one relatively rare species (*Notonecta viridis*). The site has significant examples of vegetated shingle and stony banks, all of which are very exposed. The site has a good example of petrifying springs with tufa formations, with several species of bryophyte typical of the Cratoneurion. The springs occur along seepage zones in clay sea cliffs. A population of *Branta leucopsis* of international importance winters on Mutton Island, and *Hydrobates pelagicus* may still breed. *Phalacrocorax carbo* breeds on Mattle Island. The site holds nationally important wintering populations of *Charadrius hiaticula*, *Calidris maritima*, *Calidris alba*, *Calidris alpina* and *Arenaria interpres*. *Cygnus cygnus* and *Pluvialis apricaria* occur in small numbers.

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	C01.01		i
M	K01.02		i
M	F06		i
M	A08		i
M	A04		i
M	A04		o
M	G01.01		i
H	G01.02		i
M	A08		o
H	J02.12.01		i
M	F02.03		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	A04		o
M	F02.03		i
M	G01.01		i

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

Adams, J. (1908). A synopsis of Irish algae, freshwater and marine. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 27B: 11-60. Andrews, W. (1877). Notes on Irish Crustacea, - first series - the Brachyura. Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, 1: 21-31. Brennan, A.T. (1945). Notes on the distribution of certain marine algae on the west coast of Ireland. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 8: 252-254. Casley, B. (1974). *Acrothrix gracilis* Kylin on the Galway and Clare coasts. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 18: 20-21. Costelloe, J., Keegan, B.R., & Konnecker, G.F. (1986). Rocky subtidal assemblages on the west coast of Ireland. Hydrobiologia, 142: 97-111. Colhoun, K. (2001). I-WeBS Report 1998-99. BirdWatch Ireland, Dublin. Cullinane, J.P. (1978). A preliminary account of the distribution of *Cordylecladia erecta* (Grev.) J.G.Ag. (Rhodophyta: Rhodymeniales) in Ireland and the British Isles. Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, Ser. A: 6: 49-58., Ser. A: 5: 475-490. Cunnington, W.H. (1900). The crabs of our sea-shore. Irish Naturalist, 9: 120-127. Farran, G.P. 1949. *Stenoteuthis pteropus* (Steenstrup) on Co. Clare shore. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 9: 277-278. Good, J.A. (1999). Irish coastal lagoon survey, 1998. Vol V. Dúchas. Good, J.A. and Butler, F.T. (1998). Coastal lagoon shores as a habitat for Staphylinidae and Carabidae (Coleoptera) in Ireland. Bull. Ir. biogeogr. Soc. 21: 21-66. Guiry, M.D. (1978). A consensus and bibliography of Irish seaweeds. Cramer, Vaduz 287pp. Guiry, M.D., & Maggs, C.A. (1985). Notes on Irish marine algae - 7. *Gigartina teedii* (Roth) Lamour. (Rhodophyta). Irish Naturalists' Journal, 21: 490-493. Healy, B. (1999). Irish coastal lagoon survey,

(1998). Vol 1, Part 1. Dúchas. Healy, B. and Oliver, G.A. (1998). Irish coastal lagoons: summary of a survey. Bull. Ir. biogeogr. Soc. 21: 116-151. Healy, B., Oliver, G.A., Hatch, P. and Good, J.A. (1997). Coastal lagoons in the Republic of Ireland. Vol. 2. Inventory of lagoons and saline lakes. Report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Hunt, J., Derwin, J., Coveney, J. & Newton, S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in M.F. Heath & M.I. Evans, eds. Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation 1: Northern Europe. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Killeen, I., & Light, J. (1989). Marine recording on the Burren. Conchologists' Newsletter, 3: 242-45. Kinahan, J.R. (1863). Notes on the marine fauna of the west coast of Clare. Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Dublin, 99-103. Lloyd, C. (1982). Inventory of seabird breeding colonies in Republic of Ireland. Unpublished report, Forestry and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Merne, O.J. (1989). Important bird areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett, R.F.A. and Jones, T.A. (eds) Important Bird Areas in Europe. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9. Cambridge. Merne, O.J. and Walsh, A. (1994). Barnacle Geese in Ireland, spring 1993 and 1994. Irish Birds 5: 151-156. McGrath, D., & King, P.A. (1991). Settlement of mussels, *Mytilus edulis* L., on wave-exposed shores in Irish waters: a survey. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 91B: 49-58. Moore, D. & Wilson, F. (1999). National Shingle Beach Survey of Ireland 1999. Unpublished report to National Parks & Wildlife Service, Dublin. Murphy, J. (1993). Preliminary report on the Birds and Wildlife of Mutton Island, Co. Clare. Unpublished report, Irish Wildbird Conservancy, Clare. Murphy, J. (1995). Visit to Mutton Island County Clare in May 1995. Unpublished report, Irish Wildbird Conservancy, Clare. Murray, P.J. (1972). The occurrence of *Mytilicola intestinalis* Steuer on the coasts of counties Galway and Clare. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 17: 198-199. Oliver, G.A. (1999). Irish coastal lagoon survey, 1998. Vol IV. Dúchas. Oliver, G.A. and Healy B. (1998). Records of aquatic fauna from coastal lagoons in Ireland. Bull. Ir. biogeogr. Soc. 21: 66-115. O'Loughlin, E.F.M. (1989). Notes on the distribution of *Calliostoma zizyphinum* (L.) (Mollusca) on the shores and shallow waters of the Irish coast. Bulletin of the Irish Biogeographical Society, 12: 22-30. Picton, B.E., (1985). Anthozoans (Coelenterata: Anthozoa) new to Ireland and new records of some rarely recorded species. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 21: 484-488. Praeger, R.L. (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges, Figgis & Co, Dublin. Roden, C. 1999. Irish coastal lagoon survey, 1998. Vol III. Dúchas. Ryland, J.S., & Nelson-Smith, A. (1975). Littoral and benthic investigations on the west coast of Ireland - IV. (Section A: faunistic and ecological studies.) Some shores on counties Clare and Galway. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 75B: 245-266. Sheppard, R. (1993). Ireland's Wetland Wealth. IWC, Dublin. Southward, A. J., and Crips, D. J. (1954). The distribution of certain intertidal animals around the Irish coast. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 57B: 1-29. Webster, A. (1972). A note on *Corallina squamata* Ellis as it occurs in the eulittoral zone in counties Clare and Galway. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 17: 267-268. de Valera, M. (1960). Interesting seaweeds from the shores of the Burren. Irish Naturalists' Journal, 13: 168. de Valera, M. (1962). Some aspects of the problem of the distribution of *Bifurcaria bifurcata* (Velley) Ross on the shores of Ireland, north of the Shannon Estuary. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 62B: 77-99.

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				

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE05	Mutton Island Wildfowl Sanctuary	+	2.0

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

No, but in preparation

No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0001021

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).