



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 IE0001741
SITENAME Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0001741	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-11	1.5 Update date 2019-09
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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:	1997-11
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	2018-12
National legal reference of SAC designation:	547/2018

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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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.

- **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	D
P		Equisetum x moorei						C						X
P		Roseliniella cladoniae						R						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
N04	75.0
N08	10.0
N05	11.0
N09	2.0
N16	2.0

Other Site Characteristics

A 4km long coastal site on the south east coast overlooking the Irish Sea. The coast consists of eroding cliffs of glacial clay in the south, and sand dunes in the north. Shingle and sandy beaches form the eastern site boundary. A stream bordered by Salix scrub crosses the north end of the site. Some small derelict fields lie along the top of the cliffs. The area is quite isolated with few access roads.

4.2 Quality and importance

An interesting and little disturbed example of an east of Ireland shoreline. Some of the dunes support an excellent example of fixed or grey dune vegetation including a very rich cryptogam flora. An Equisetum sp. hybrid is common along the clay cliffs, it does not occur elsewhere in Ireland outside Wexford and Wicklow. One parent, *E. ramosissimum*, is not found in the British Isles. The Red Data Book species *Mathiola sinuata* used to grow here.

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]
H	A05.02		i
H	I01		b
L	E01.03		o
L	D01.01		b

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	J03		i
H	K01		o

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

Praeger, R.L. (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges Figgis, Dublin, Section 277. Site Survey Card, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.2 Management Plan(s):

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An actual management plan does exist:

- Yes
 No, but in preparation
 No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SAC.IE0001741

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).