SITE SYNOPSIS

Site Name: Hook Head SAC

Site Code: 000764

The areas of conservation interest at Hook Head comprise marine subtidal reefs to the south and east of the Hook Head Peninsula, and also sea cliffs from Hook Head to Baginbun and Ingard Point. The peninsula forms the eastern side of Waterford Harbour, while to the east it adjoins the estuary mouth of Bannow Bay. Hook Head itself is composed of Carboniferous limestone overlain by Devonian Old Red Sandstone and is palaeontologically of international importance.

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):

[1160] Large Shallow Inlets and Bays
[1170] Reefs
[1230] Vegetated Sea Cliffs

An exposed to moderately exposed intertidal reef community complex occurs around Hook Head. Subtidally the reefs are aligned in a north-east/south-west orientation and are typically strewn with boulders, cobbles and patches of sand and gravel. They are exposed to prevailing winds and swells from the west and tidal streams tend to be moderate but are strong in some areas. There are also a number of isolated reefs that project from a sand plain. The reefs around Hook Head have excellent examples of tide-swept communities and species richness is high in both the shallow and deep-water communities. A *Laminaria*-dominated community is recorded from the shallow waters around Hook Head. Deeper waters consist of Echinoderm and sponge-dominated community complex types, characterised by cushion sponges, with branching sponges and the rose 'coral' *Pentapora foliacea*. In addition, the sponge *Stryphnus ponderosa,* the sea squirts *Sidnyum elegans*, *Distomus variolosus* and *Stolonica socialis,* and the brittlestar *Amphiura securigera* are present. These species have a limited distribution in Ireland. The rare red algae *Schizymenia dubyi* also occurs.

The sublittoral sediments within this area consist of exposed, tide-swept patches of duned gravel and moderately exposed silty sand with only weak tidal streams. The duned gravel is characterised by the burrowing sea cucumber *Neopendactyla mixta* and the burrowing brittlestar *Amphiura securigera,* whilst the silty sand is relatively barren. *A. securigera* has only been recorded from the south-east of Ireland (the Kenmare River) and in Northern Ireland, where it is considered rare. The coarse sediments consist of a community complex distinguished by *Pisidia longicornis* and mobile and epibenthic species.

The sea cliffs, which extend for a distance of approximately 15 km, are mostly low, usually not more than 10 m, though they extend up to 30 m high near Baginbun Head. Both clay and rock cliffs are represented. The vegetation of the cliffs, as well as the underlying rocky shoreline, is characterised by species such as Thrift (*Armeria maritima*), Rock Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*), Rock Sea-lavender (*Limonium binervosum*), Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*), Buck's-horn Plantain (*Plantago coronopus*), Rock Sea-spurrey (*Spergularia rupicola*) and Sea Mayweed (*Matricaria maritima*).

The cliffs at this site are of ornithological interest for breeding Chough, Raven) and Peregrine, and there is a small seabird colony, mainly of Guillemots, near Baginbun. The headland is a noted landfall point for migrants.

The waters off Hook Head are rich in marine life and are a popular diver site for SCUBA enthusiasts. Rock pools on the shore support a diverse flora and fauna.

In summary, this site is of conservation importance for its subtidal reef and shallow bay communities, and their diversity of species, as well as for the vegetated sea cliffs. These habitats are listed under the E.U. Habitats Directive. The rocky coastline is also important for a number of breeding birds, two of which are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.