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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001209</td>
<td>Glenasmole Valley SAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210</td>
<td>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6410</td>
<td><em>Molinia</em> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<em>Molinion caeruleae</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7220</td>
<td>Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<em>Cratoneurion</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NPWS Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Grasslands monitoring project 2006</td>
<td>Dwyer, R.; Crowley, W.; Wilson, F.</td>
<td>Unpublished report to NPWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Spatial data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>GIS Operations</th>
<th>Used For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Grasslands Monitoring Survey 2015-2017</td>
<td>Dataset clipped to the SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising</td>
<td>6210 (map 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Irish Semi-Natural Grassland Survey</td>
<td>Dataset clipped to the SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising</td>
<td>6210 (map 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Grassland Monitoring Project 2006</td>
<td>Dataset clipped to the SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising</td>
<td>6210 (map 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Point file associated with Lyons (2015)</td>
<td>Dataset created from spatial references; clipped to SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising</td>
<td>7220 (map 4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Conservation Objectives for: Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]**

**6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)**

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) in Glenasmole Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat area</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
<td>Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</td>
<td>Orchid-rich calcareous grassland has been the subject of three grassland surveys in this SAC: the Grasslands Monitoring Project (Dwyer et al., 2007), the Irish Semi-natural Grasslands Survey (O'Neill et al., 2013; site 1300), and most recently, the Grasslands Monitoring Survey (Martin et al., 2018; site 1300). The total area of the habitat recorded in the SAC by the three surveys is 3.93ha. See map 3. It is important to note that further unmapped areas of the habitat are likely to be present within the SAC, particularly to the west of the reservoirs. It should also be noted that some areas of orchid-rich calcareous grassland were incorrectly mapped as 'lowland hay meadow' (Annex I habitat code 6510) by the Irish Semi-natural Grasslands Survey; this was because hay was cut at the time of survey, an unusual management for this site, which is usually grazed, and such is the richness of the flora, that many indicators for both Annex-listed habitat types were present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat distribution</td>
<td>Occurrence</td>
<td>No decline, subject to natural processes</td>
<td>Distribution based on Dwyer et al. (2007), O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018). Note that further unsurveyed areas of the habitat are likely to be present within the SAC, particularly to the west of the reservoirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: positive indicator species</td>
<td>Number at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops; within 20m surrounding area of monitoring stops</td>
<td>At least 7 positive indicator species present in monitoring stop or, if 5–6 present in stop, additional species within 20m of stop; this includes at least two 'high quality' positive indicator species present in stop or within 20m of stop</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018), where the lists of positive indicator species, including high quality indicators, are also presented. These documents should be consulted for further details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: negative indicator species</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Negative indicator species collectively not more than 20% cover, with cover of an individual species not more than 10%</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018), where the list of negative indicator species is presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: non-native species</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Cover of non-native species not more than 1%</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: woody species and bracken</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Cover of woody species (except certain listed species) and bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) not more than 5%</td>
<td>Woody species that can occur above 5% cover are juniper (Juniperus communis), burnet rose (Rosa spinosissima), mountain avens (Dryas octopetala) and hoary rock-rose (Helianthemum oelandicum). However, cover of these species above 25% may indicate transition to another Annex I habitat such as Alpine and Boreal heaths (4060) or Juniperus communis formations (5130). Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018). Bracken has been noted as being problematic in species-rich calcareous grasslands in this SAC, particularly where farming is being abandoned or lessened (Dwyer et al., 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation Structure</td>
<td>Percentage at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf herb:grass ratio</td>
<td>Broadleaf herb component of vegetation between 40% and 90%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sward height</td>
<td>Percentage at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>At least 30% of sward between 5cm and 40cm tall</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Litter cover not more than 25%</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare soil</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Not more than 10% bare soil</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing or disturbance</td>
<td>Area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops</td>
<td>Area of the habitat showing signs of serious grazing or disturbance less than 20m²</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O'Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Conservation Objectives for: Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]**

**6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)**

To restore the favourable conservation condition of *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) in Glenasmole Valley SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat area</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
<td>Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</td>
<td>The total current area of <em>Molinia</em> meadows Glenasmole Valley SAC is unknown, although the habitat is known to occur near the centre of the SAC, on the eastern side of the reservoirs. It is likely that it occurs in other areas also, most often associated with areas of water seepage and flushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat distribution</td>
<td>Occurrence</td>
<td>No decline, subject to natural processes</td>
<td>See the notes for habitat area above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: positive indicator species</td>
<td>Number at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops; within 20m surrounding area of monitoring stops</td>
<td>At least 7 positive indicator species present in monitoring stop or, if 5–6 present in stop, additional species within 20m of stop; this includes at least one 'high quality' positive indicator species present in the stop or within 20m of stop</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018), where the lists of positive indicator species, including high quality positives, are presented. These documents should be consulted for further details. Note that purple moor-grass (<em>Molinia caerulea</em>) should be present in at least one monitoring stop, or within 20m of a monitoring stop (Martin et al., 2018). Note that Martin et al. (2018) mention two additional species which may be considered, should stops fail marginally on presence of indicators. The high-quality positive indicator marsh hawk's-beard (<em>Crepis paludosa</em>) was recorded from within the habitat in the SAC in recent years, and as an indication of the quality of this habitat within the Glenasmole Valley as a whole, five high quality indicator species were recorded in a small area of the habitat adjacent to (but outside of) the SAC by NPWS staff in 2019 (NPWS internal files).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: negative indicator species</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Negative indicator species collectively not more than 20% cover, with cover by an individual species not more than 10%</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018), where the list of negative indicator species is presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: non-native species</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Cover of non-native species not more than 1%</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: moss species</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Hair mosses (<em>Polytrichum</em> spp.) not more than 25% cover</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation composition: woody species and bracken</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Cover of woody species and bracken (<em>Pteridium aquilinum</em>) not more than 5% cover</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation structure: broadleaf herb:grass ratio</td>
<td>Percentage at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Broadleaf herb component of vegetation between 40% and 90%</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018). Broadleaf herb component of vegetation between 30% and 40% may be allowed to pass on expert judgement (Martin et al., 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation structure: sward height</td>
<td>Percentage at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>At least 30% of sward between 10cm and 80cm tall</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation structure: litter</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Litter cover not more than 25%</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical structure: bare ground</td>
<td>Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops</td>
<td>Not more than 10% bare ground</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical structure: grazing or disturbance</td>
<td>Area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops</td>
<td>Area of the habitat showing signs of serious grazing or disturbance less than 20m²</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on O’Neill et al. (2013) and Martin et al. (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Conservation Objectives for : Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]**

7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat area</td>
<td>Square metres</td>
<td>Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</td>
<td>The total current area of the habitat in Glenasmole Valley SAC in unknown. Lyons (2015) mapped 18 petrifying springs with a total area of 10,950m² at the sites Glenasmole Upr Reservoir (site code PS014) and Glenasmole Lwr Reservoir (code PS015), each containing a number of sub-sites (PS014a, PS014e, PS014g, PS015a, PS015b, PS015g, PS015f, PS015h and PS015n), most of which were wooded, where Lyons (2015) carried out short/full surveys. This is a dynamic habitat and one which is likely to be significantly impacted by any reduction in water supply. Tufa sites may also decrease naturally due to natural blockages of upwelling springs. See Lyons (2015) for further details on the sub-sites and Lyons and Kelly (2016) for further details on this and all attributes. It is important to note that additional areas of the habitat may be present in the SAC, particularly on the western side of the valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat distribution</td>
<td>Occurrence</td>
<td>No decline, subject to natural processes. See map 4</td>
<td>See map 4 for the point locations of the habitat surveyed by Lyons (2015). It is important to note that additional areas of the habitat may be present in the SAC, particularly on the western side of the valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrological regime: height of water table; water flow</td>
<td>Metres; metres per second</td>
<td>Maintain appropriate hydrological regimes</td>
<td>Petrifying springs rely on permanent irrigation, usually from upwelling groundwater sources or seepage sources (Lyons and Kelly, 2013). In karst areas, water tends to flow away rapidly over bare rock surfaces, even on fairly flat ground (Lyons and Kelly, 2013). Water flow should not be altered anthropogenically. See Lyons and Kelly (2016) for further details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical structure: tufa formations</td>
<td>Seepage rate to the spring and groundwater quality (saturated calcium carbonate, pH, temperature and alkalinity conditions)</td>
<td>Maintain appropriate levels of tufa formation</td>
<td>Petrifying springs are springs that typically form small calcareous or 'tufa' deposits. On contact with the atmosphere at the spring head, carbon dioxide is lost from calcium saturated water to the atmosphere or is depleted by the photosynthetic activities of plants. This results in the precipitation of a calcium carbonate marl or tufa. Seepage flow rates are crucial for the development of tufa. In this SAC, the main tufa types at the sub-sites surveyed by Lyons (2015) were tufa cascades with stream crust tufa and oncoids/ooids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystem function: water quality - nitrate level</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>Maintain nitrate level at less than 10mg/l</td>
<td>Attribute and target based on Lyons and Kelly (2016). Nitrate analysis was carried out by Lyons (2015) at the sub-sites PS014g, PS015e, PS015f, PS015g, PS015h and PS015n where levels of 2.33mg/l, 2.95mg/l, 3.92mg/l, 1.59mg/l, 5.04mg/l and 3.30mg/l were recorded, respectively; thus, all sampled sub-sites passed the attribute target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Ecosystem function: water quality - phosphate level | µg/l | Restore phosphate level to less than 15µg/l | Attribute and target based on Lyons and Kelly (2016). Lyons (2015) recorded phosphate levels of 18µg/l at PS014g, 19µg/l at PS015e, 18µg/l at PS015f, 27µg/l at PS015g, 18µg/l at PS015h and 23µg/l at PS015n; thus, all sampled sub-sites failed the attribute target, though some only marginally.
### Vegetation composition: community diversity

Variety of vegetation communities  
Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes  
Lyons and Kelly (2016) describe eight plant communities of petrifying springs in Ireland based on relevé data. In Glenasmole Valley SAC, Lyons (2015) recorded the community *Eucladium verticillatum-Pellia endiviifolia* tufa cascades at PS014g, PS015f and PS015h; *Palustriella commutata-Agrostis stolonifera* springheads at PS015a, PS015e and PS015f; *Brachythecium rivulare-Platyhypnidium riparioides* tufaceous streams and flushes at PS015e, PS015f and PS015g; and *Palustriella commutata-Geranium robertianum* springheads at PS015e, PS015g and PS015n. See Lyons (2015) for further details. Further information on the vegetation communities associated with the habitat is presented in Lyons and Kelly (2016).

### Vegetation composition: positive indicator species

Number per spring  
At least three positive/high quality indicator species as listed in Lyons and Kelly (2016) and no loss from baseline number  
Attribute and target based on Lyons and Kelly (2016), where the lists of positive and high quality indicator species are presented. Lyons (2015) recorded 2 positive indicator species at PS014a (small extent of habitat), 3 at PS014e, 9 at PS014g, 5 at PS015a, 8 at PS015b, 11 at PS015e, 13 at PS015f, 6 at PS015g, 7 at PS015h and 7 at PS015n. Positive indicators recorded by Lyons (2015) at a number of sub-site springs in the SAC include red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), remote sedge (*Carex remota*), opposite-leaved saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*), marsh hawk's-beard (*Crepis paludosa*), yellow pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*), great horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*) and the bryophytes *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*, *Didymodon tophaceus*, *Eucladium verticillatum*, *Palustriella commutata*, *Pellia endiviifolia* and *Philonotis calcarea*. See Lyons (2015) for further details.

### Vegetation composition: negative indicator species

Cover (DAFOR scale)  
Potentially negative indicator species should not be Dominant or Abundant; potentially negative woody species should be absent in unwooded springs; invasive species should be absent  
Attribute and target based on Lyons and Kelly (2016), where the lists of potentially negative herbaceous, bryophyte, algal and woody species are presented. See Lyons and Kelly (2016) also for details on potentially invasive species. If two or more potentially negative bryophyte/alga species are present, and if at least two are Frequent, or at least one is Abundant, then the habitat fails for this attribute. See Lyons and Kelly (2016). Potentially negative species recorded at a number of sub-site springs in the SAC by Lyons (2015) include the potentially negative herbaceous species hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) and the potentially negative bryophytes *Brachythecium rivulare* and *Cratoneuron filicinum*, but none were Dominant or Abundant. The potentially negative woody species sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) was recorded as Occasional in PS015f, PS015g and PS015n (all wooded springs) by Lyons (2015). See Lyons (2015) for further details.

### Vegetation composition: algal cover

Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of monitoring stops  
Cover of algae less than 2%  
Algal cover is indicative of nutrient enrichment from multiple sources (McBride et al., 2011).

### Vegetation structure: sward height

Centimetres  
Field layer height between 10cm and 50cm (except for bryophyte-dominated ground <10cm)  

### Physical structure: trampling/dung

Cover (DAFOR scale)  
Cover should not be Dominant or Abundant  

### Indicators of local distinctiveness

Occurrence and population size  
No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat; maintain features of local distinctiveness, subject to natural processes  
This includes species on the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015 and/or Red Lists (Byrne et al., 2009; Regan et al., 2010; Lockhart et al., 2012; Wyse Jackson et al., 2016, etc.; see Nelson et al., 2019, 2021).
The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision. 

Ordnance Survey of Ireland Licence No OSI-NMA-014. © Ordnance Survey of Ireland Government of Ireland

SITE CODE: SAC 001209; version 3.02
CO. DUBLIN

Glenasmole Valley SAC

Legend

MAP 1: GLENSMOLLE VALLEY SAC CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
SAC DESIGNATION

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPIWS Conservation Objectives Document

Date: November 2021
Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209
Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122

SITE CODE:
SAC 001209; version 3.02
CO. DUBLIN

Legend

Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209
Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122

MAP 2:
GLENASMOLE VALLEY SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
ADJACENT SITE

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.
Ordnance Survey of Ireland Licence No OSI-NMA-014. © Ordnance Survey of Ireland Government of Ireland

Date: December 2021

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

Legend:

Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209
Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122

Níl sna teorainneacha ar na léarscáileanna ach nod garshuiomhach ginearálta. Féadfar athbhreithnithe a déanamh ar theorainneacha na gceantar comharthaithe. Suirbhéarachta Ordonáis na hÉireann Ceadúnas Uimh OSI-NMA-014. © Suirbhéarachta Ordonáis Rialtas na hÉireann

Date: December 2021
Legend
- 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)

Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209

MAP 3:
GLENASMOLE VALLEY SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
GRASSLAND HABITATS

SITE CODE:
SAC 001209; version 3.02
CO. DUBLIN

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.

Ordnance Survey of Ireland Licence No OSI-NMA-014. © Ordnance Survey of Ireland Government of Ireland

Date: December 2021
The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.

Ordnance Survey of Ireland Licence No OSI-NMA-014. © Ordnance Survey of Ireland Government of Ireland

SITE CODE: SAC 001209; version 3.02
CO. DUBLIN

Date: December 2021

Legend

*Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)

MAP 4: GLENASMOLE VALLEY SAC CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES PETRIFYING SPRINGS

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