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National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Sheep's Head SAC 000102

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Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
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Local Government and Heritage

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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***

000102	Sheep's Head SAC
1024	Kerry Slug *Geomalacus maculosus*
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*
4030	European dry heaths

Please note that this SAC overlaps with Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA (004156). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping site as appropriate.

Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications

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

NPWS Documents

Year :	1986
Title :	Report on Areas of Scientific Interest in County Cork
Author :	Goodwillie, R.N.
Series :	Unpublished Report
Year :	2009
Title :	Ireland Red List No. 2: Non-marine molluscs
Author :	Byrne, A.; Moorkens, E.A.; Anderson, R.; Killeen, I.J.; Regan, E.C.
Series :	Ireland Red List series, NPWS
Year :	2010
Title :	Ireland Red List No. 4: Butterflies
Author :	Regan, E.C.; Nelson, B.; Aldwell, B.; Bertrand, C.; Bond, K.; Harding, J.; Nash, D.; Nixon, D.; Wilson, C.J.
Series :	Ireland Red List series, NPWS
Year :	2011
Title :	Distribution and population dynamics of the Kerry Slug, *Geomalacus maculosus* (Arionidae)
Author :	Mc Donnell, R.J.; Gormally, M.J.
Series :	Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 54
Year :	2012
Title :	Ireland Red List No. 8: Bryophytes
Author :	Lockhart, N.; Hodgetts, N.; Holyoak, D.
Series :	Ireland Red List series, NPWS
Year :	2013
Title :	The status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland. Volume 2. Habitats assessments
Author :	NPWS
Series :	Conservation assessments
Year :	2014
Title :	Guidelines for a national survey and conservation assessment of upland vegetation and habitats in Ireland, Version 2.0
Author :	Perrin, P.M.; Barron, S.J.; Roche, J.R.; O'Hanrahan, B.
Series :	Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 79
Year :	2016
Title :	Ireland Red List No. 10: Vascular Plants
Author :	Wyse Jackson, M.; FitzPatrick, Ú.; Cole, E.; Jebb, M.; McFerran, D.; Sheehy Skeffington, M.; Wright, M.
Series :	Ireland Red List Series, NPWS
Year :	2019
Title :	The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 2: Habitat Assessments
Author :	NPWS
Series :	Conservation assessments

Other References

Year :	2009
Title :	Common Standards Monitoring guidance for upland habitats
Author :	JNCC
Series :	Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough
Year :	2013
Title :	Interpretation manual of European Union habitats- Eur 28
Author :	European Commission- DG Environment
Series :	European Commission
Year :	2013
Title :	Revised distribution and habitat associations for the protected slug, *Geomalacus maculosus* (Stylommatophora: Arionidae) in Ireland
Author :	Mc Donnell, R.J.; O'Meara, K.; Nelson, B.; Marnell, F.; Gormally, M.J.
Series :	Basteria, 77: 33-37
Year :	2017
Title :	Irish Vegetation Classification: Technical Progress Report No. 3
Author :	Perrin, P.
Series :	Report submitted to National Biodiversity Data Centre

Spatial data sources

Year :	2021
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 :	1024 (map 3)

4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* in Sheep's Head 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	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* has not been mapped in detail for Sheep's Head SAC and thus the exact total area of the qualifying habitat in the SAC is currently unknown. A rocky ridge of sandstone, supporting heath vegetation, runs the entire length of the peninsula. The SAC contains a good example of extreme coastal wet heath, though limited in extent. The habitat is concentrated in depressions between ridges of sandstone and occurs throughout the SAC, in mosaic with European dry heaths (habitat code 4030), pockets of blanket bog and exposed rock, wet grassland and sometimes merges with fen/swamp vegetation in the vicinity of the lakes and in hollows in the SAC (Goodwillie, 1986; NPWS internal files). See also the conservation objective for habitat 4030 in this volume
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes	See the notes on habitat area above
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients	Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops	Maintain soil pH and nutrient status within natural ranges	Relevant nutrients and their natural ranges are yet to be defined. However, nitrogen deposition is noted as being relevant to this habitat (NPWS, 2013, 2019)
Community diversity	Abundance of variety of vegetation communities	Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes	The entire diversity of wet heath vegetation communities within this SAC is unknown. Further information on vegetation communities associated with this habitat in the uplands is presented in Perrin et al. (2014). See also the Irish Vegetation Classification (Perrin, 2017; www.biodiversityireland.ie/projects/national-vegetation-database/irish-vegetation-classification)
Vegetation composition: cross-leaved heath	Occurrence within 20m of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) present within a 20m radius of each monitoring stop	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Cross-leaved heath is the only characteristic species of the habitat listed in European Commission (2013). Whilst it is seldom abundant in wet heaths, its presence at high frequencies is considered one of the few characteristics common between the varied communities of this habitat (JNCC, 2009)
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of positive indicator species at least 50%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of positive indicator species for this habitat is also presented. Positive indicator species recorded in the habitat in the SAC include cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*), ling heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), creeping willow (*Salix repens*), purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*), carnation sedge (*Carex panicea*), green-ribbed sedge (*C. binervis*), star sedge (*C. echinata*), common cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) and the liverwort *Pleurozia purpurea* (NPWS internal files)
Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Total cover of *Cladonia* and *Sphagnum* species, *Racomitrium lanuginosum* and pleurocarpous mosses at least 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). A plentiful lichen/bryophyte layer is characteristic of this habitat. Bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) recorded in the habitat in the SAC include *Sphagnum compactum, S. cuspidatum, S. denticulatum* and *S. papillosum* (NPWS internal files)

Vegetation composition: ericoid species and crowberry	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of ericoid species and crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) at least 15%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). A dwarf shrub layer with ericoid species is characteristic of this habitat (crowberry is only rarely present). Low cover of these species would be indicative of chronic overgrazing, burning, etc.
Vegetation composition: dwarf shrub species	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of dwarf shrubs less than 75%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). A dwarf shrub layer is characteristic of wet heaths, but the vegetation should be a mixture of dwarf shrub and graminoid species with higher cover of dwarf shrubs being potentially indicative of drainage
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Total cover of negative indicator species less than 1%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of negative indicator species for this habitat is also presented
Vegetation composition: non-native species	Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of non-native species less than 1%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Non-native species can be invasive and have deleterious effects on native vegetation. A low target is set as non-native species can spread rapidly and are most easily dealt with when still at lower abundances
Vegetation composition: native trees and shrubs	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of scattered native trees and shrubs less than 20%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). High cover of native trees and shrubs would indicate that the habitat may be succeeding towards scrub or woodland due to lack of grazing or due to the habitat drying out
Vegetation composition: bracken	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) less than 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). High cover of bracken would indicate that the habitat may be succeeding towards a dense bracken community
Vegetation composition: soft rush	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) less than 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). High cover of soft rush would suggest undesirable hydrological conditions. Note, however, that poor flushes dominated by soft rush can naturally occur in mosaic with this habitat. Discrete areas of this separate habitat should not be considered here
Vegetation structure: *Sphagnum* condition	Condition at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Less than 10% of the *Sphagnum* cover is crushed, broken and/or pulled up	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). High levels of disturbed *Sphagnum* would indicate undesirable levels of grazers
Vegetation structure: signs of browsing	Percentage of shoots browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Less than 33% collectively of the last complete growing season's shoots of ericoids, crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) and bog-myrtle (*Myrica gale*) showing signs of browsing	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014)
Vegetation structure: burning	Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	No signs of burning in sensitive areas, into the moss, liverwort or lichen layer or exposure of peat surface due to burning	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of sensitive areas for this habitat is also presented
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground	Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Disturbance can include hoof marks, wallows, human footprints and vehicle and machinery tracks. Excessive disturbance can result in loss of characteristic species and presage erosion for heaths and peatlands
Physical structure: drainage	Percentage area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Area showing signs of drainage from heavy trampling, tracking or ditches less than 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Drainage can result in loss of characteristic species and transition to drier habitats

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 and no decline in status of hepatic mats associated with this habitat	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.). A number of rare and threatened invertebrates have been recorded in the SAC. The Annex II listed Kerry slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) has been recorded in open areas of rocky wet heath and grassland in the SAC. See also the conservation objective for Kerry slug (species code 1024) in this volume

4030 European dry heaths

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths in Sheep's Head 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	European dry heaths has not been mapped in detail for Sheep's Head SAC and thus the exact total area of the qualifying habitat in the SAC is currently unknown. A rocky ridge of sandstone, supporting heath vegetation, runs the entire length of Sheep's Head peninsula. Dry heath is the dominant habitat in the SAC and occurs in mosaic with Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* (habitat code 4010), blanket bog, grassland habitats and rocky outcrops (Goodwillie, 1986; NPWS internal files). See also the conservation objective for habitat 4010 in this volume
Habitat distribution	Occurrence	No decline, subject to natural processes	See the notes for Habitat area above
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients	Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops	Maintain soil pH and nutrient status within natural ranges	Relevant nutrients and their natural ranges are yet to be defined. However, nitrogen deposition is noted as being relevant to this habitat (NPWS, 2013, 2019)
Community diversity	Abundance of variety of vegetation communities	Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes	The entire diversity of dry heath vegetation communities within this SAC is unknown; however, it has been noted that a good variety of vegetation communities, reflecting the ridged topography of the SAC, is present (NPWS internal files). Information on vegetation communities associated with this habitat in the uplands is presented in Perrin et al. (2014). See also the Irish Vegetation Classification (Perrin, 2017; www.biodiversityireland.ie/projects/national-vegetation-database/irish-vegetation-classification)
Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes	Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Number of bryophyte or non-crustose lichen species present at each monitoring stop is at least three, excluding *Campylopus* and *Polytrichum* mosses	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Dry heath is not necessarily rich in lichen and bryophyte species, but a minimum amount should still be present. Bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) have been recorded in the habitat in the SAC, including *Sphagnum compactum, S. cuspidatum* and S. papillosum. Other bryophytes recorded include *Dicranum scoparium, Hypnum jutlandicum, Mylia taylori* and *Racomitrium lanuginosum* (NPWS internal files)
Vegetation composition: number of positive indicator species	Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Number of positive indicator species present at each monitoring stop is at least two	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of positive indicator species for this habitat, which is composed of dwarf shrubs, is also presented. See also the Article 17 habitat assessment for 4030 (NPWS, 2013, 2019). Positive indicator species recorded in the habitat in the SAC include western gorse (*Ulex gallii*), ling heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and bell heather (*Erica cinerea*) (NPWS internal files)
Vegetation composition: cover of positive indicator species	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of positive indicator species at least 50% for siliceous dry heath and 50-75% for calcareous dry heath	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of positive indicator species for this habitat, which is composed of dwarf shrubs, is also presented. See also the Article 17 habitat assessment for 4030 (NPWS, 2013, 2019)
Vegetation composition: dwarf shrub composition	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Proportion of dwarf shrub cover composed collectively of bog-myrtle (*Myrica gale*), creeping willow (*Salix repens*) and western gorse (*Ulex gallii*) is less than 50%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Bog-myrtle is indicative of flushed conditions and is more characteristic of wet heaths and blanket bogs. Creeping willow is more characteristic of dune heaths. Western gorse is a component of dry heath, but high proportions of it may indicate a history of undesirable levels of grazing

Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Total cover of negative indicator species less than 1%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of negative indicator species for this habitat is also presented
Vegetation composition: non-native species	Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of non-native species less than 1%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Non-native species can be invasive and have deleterious effects on native vegetation. A low target is set as non-native species can spread rapidly and are most easily dealt with when still at lower abundances
Vegetation composition: native trees and shrubs	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of scattered native trees and shrubs less than 20%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). High cover of native trees and shrubs would indicate that the habitat may be succeeding towards scrub or woodland due to lack of grazing
Vegetation composition: bracken	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) less than 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). High cover of bracken would indicate that the habitat may be succeeding towards a dense bracken community
Vegetation composition: soft rush	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Cover of soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) less than 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). High cover of soft rush would suggest undesirable hydrological conditions. Note, however, that poor flushes dominated by soft rush can naturally occur in mosaic with this habitat. Discrete areas of this separate habitat should not be considered here
Vegetation structure: senescent ling	Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Senescent proportion of ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) cover less than 50%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Senescence is part of the natural cycle of ling, but a dominance of ling in the senescent phase would indicate a lack of management (e.g. appropriate grazing) to promote ling regeneration
Vegetation structure: signs of browsing	Percentage of shoots browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Less than 33% collectively of the last complete growing season's shoots of ericoids showing signs of browsing	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014)
Vegetation structure: burning	Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	No signs of burning in sensitive areas	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of sensitive areas is also presented. Fires can be part of the natural cycle of heaths and may, under carefully controlled circumstances, be used as an occasional management tool to promote regeneration of, or diversity of growth phases, in ling (*Calluna vulgaris*). However, currently most hill fires in Ireland are intentionally started to encourage grass growth for livestock. Fires which are too intense, too frequent, too extensive or which occur in sensitive areas are damaging to the habitat
Vegetation structure: growth phases of ling	Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops	Outside sensitive areas, all growth phases of ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) should occur throughout, with at least 10% of cover in the mature phase	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014), where the list of sensitive areas is also presented. The growth phases of ling are pioneer (<10cm high), building (10-30cm high) and mature (<30cm high). As burning is undesirable in sensitive areas, it is not reasonable to require the stated diversity of growth phases within these areas
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground	Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops	Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10%	Attribute and target based on Perrin et al. (2014). Disturbance can include hoof marks, wallows, human footprints and vehicle and machinery tracks. Excessive disturbance can result in loss of characteristic species and presage erosion for heaths and peatlands
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	This includes species on the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015 (FPO) and/or Red Lists (Byrne et al., 2009; Regan et al., 2010; Lockhart et al., 2012; Wyse Jackson et al., 2016, etc.). The FPO listed and Vulnerable pale dog-violet (*Viola lactea*) (Wyse Jackson et al., 2016) has been recorded in the habitat in the SAC (NPWS internal files), as has the Annex V listed fir clubmoss (*Huperzia selago*) (NPWS internal files). See also the conservation objective for Kerry slug (species code 1024) in this volume

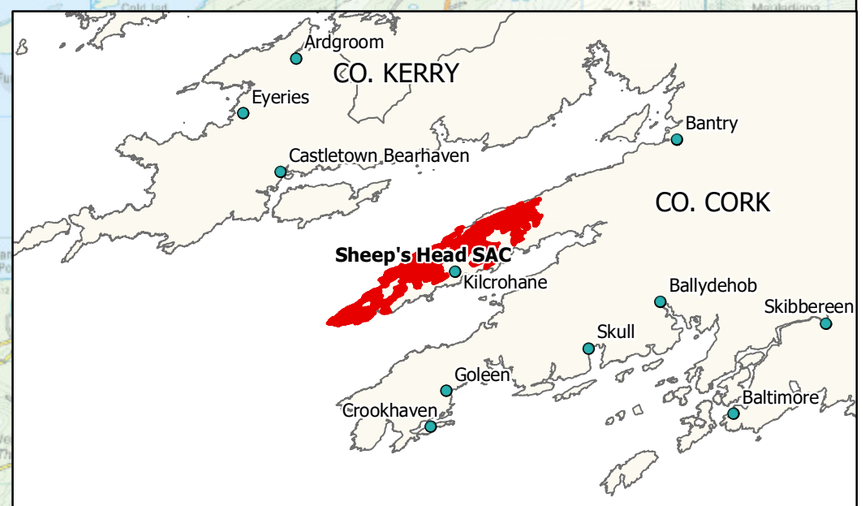
1024 Kerry Slug *Geomalacus maculosus*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Kerry Slug in Sheep's Head SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution: occupied 1km grid squares	Number	Number of occupied 1km grid squares at least stable, subject to natural processes. See map 3	The distribution of Kerry slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) within Sheep's Head SAC is not known in detail. There are confirmed records from within the the SAC boundary, in three 1km grid squares (V8039, V8539 and V7334) (NPWS species database; Mc Donnell and Gormally, 2011; Mc Donnell et al., 2013). See map 3. Given the extent of contiguous habitat in the SAC, it is likely the species is widespread but this has not been confirmed by positive records
Habitat extent: area of heath/bog/grassland with exposed sandstone outcrops	Hectares	Stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Kerry slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) has been found on the exposed areas of old red sandstone, which forms extensive areas in the SAC. The slug occurs on the bare rock faces where it feeds on lichens and mosses. It will retreat during dry periods to refuges around the interface between rock and soil. The quality of the habitat surrounding the rock outcrops is not considered important for the species as there is no evidence that the slug feeds off the rock surface. However, heavily enriched habitat may impact locally on the rock face flora. Movement presumably does occur between rocks but the conditions needed to facilitate this are not known. As this SAC contains a large element of exposed rock surface that is contiguous, the species is likely widespread subject to constraints of exposure and food supply
Habitat extent: area of suitable woodland	Hectares	Stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Kerry slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) is also found in woodland, but this has not been confirmed in this SAC. The woodland that is present is likely to support the species

BANTRY BAY
Bá Bheanntraí

Dunmanus Bay
Bá Dhún Mánais



Legend

Sheep's Head SAC 000102

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

MAP 1:
SHEEP'S HEAD SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
SAC DESIGNATION

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

SITE CODE:
SAC 000102; version 3.01.
CO. CORK

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres

N

Date: February 2021

Sheep's Head SAC 000102

Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA 004156

Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA 004156

Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA 004156

Rerrin

Glanlough

Ahakista

Kilcrohane

Durrus

Dromore

Drimoleague

Caheragh

N71

Ballydehob

Skibbereen

Church Cross

Skull

Toormore

Goleen

Harbourmount

CORCAIGH

Na Fir Bhreagacha

Legend

- Sheep's Head SAC 000102
- Sheep's Head to Toe Head SPA 004156

Ordnance Survey Ireland 2018

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

MAP 2:
SHEEP'S HEAD SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
OVERLAPPING SITE

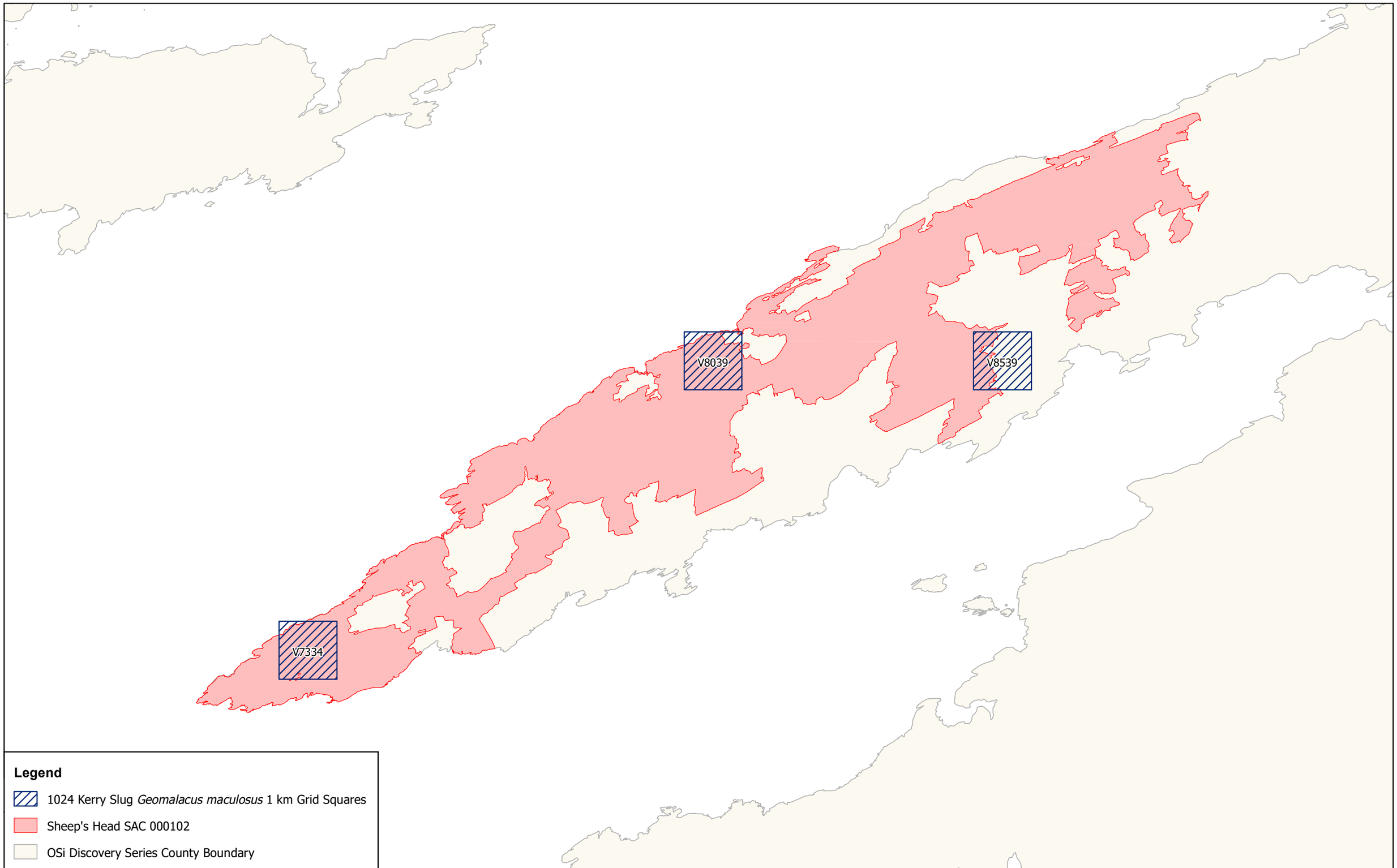
Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document

SITE CODE:
SAC 000102; version 3.01.
CO. CORK

0 1 2 4 Kilometres

N

Date: February 2021



Legend

- 1024 Kerry Slug *Geomalacus maculosus* 1 km Grid Squares
- Sheep's Head SAC 000102
- OSi Discovery Series County Boundary

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

MAP 3:
SHEEP'S HEAD SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
KERRY SLUG

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

SITE CODE:
SAC 000102; version 3.01.
CO. CORK

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres

N

Date: February 2021