

Appendix 11. Natura 2000 site synopses

BOYNE ESTUARY SPA SITE CODE: 004080

This moderately-sized coastal site is situated west of Drogheda on the border of Counties Louth and Meath. The site comprises most of the estuary of the Boyne River, a substantial river which drains a large catchment. Apart from one section which is over 1 km wide, its width is mostly less than 500 m. The river channel, which is navigable and dredged, is defined by training walls, these being breached in places. Intertidal flats occur along the sides of the channelled river. The sediments vary from fine muds in the sheltered areas to sandy muds or sands towards the river mouth. The linear stretches of intertidal flats to the north and south of the river mouth are mainly composed of sand. One or more species of Eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.) occur in the estuary. Parts of the intertidal areas are fringed by salt marshes, most of which are of the Atlantic type, and dominated by Sea-purslane (*Halimione portulacoides*). Other species present include Common Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*), Lax-flowered Sea-lavender (*Limonium humile*) and Glasswort (*Salicornia* spp.). Common Cord-grass (*Spartina anglica*) occurs frequently on the flats and salt marshes.

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Shelduck, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Sanderling, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Turnstone and Little Tern. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds. The Boyne Estuary is the second most important estuary for wintering birds on the Louth-Meath coastline. Black-tailed Godwit occurs here in internationally important numbers (471). A further nine species of wintering waterbirds have populations of national importance, i.e. Shelduck (218), Oystercatcher (1,179), Golden Plover (6,070), Grey Plover (146), Lapwing (4,771), Knot (1,944), Sanderling (81), Redshank (583) and Turnstone (221) - all figures are mean peaks for the 5 year period 1995/96-1999/2000. Of particular note is that the site supports 6.8% of the all-Ireland population of Knot and almost 3% of the total for Golden Plover. Other species which occur include Bar-tailed Godwit (86), Cormorant (97), Brent Goose (172), Wigeon (454), Teal (230), Dunlin (498), Curlew (395), Mallard (197), Red-breasted Merganser (14), Greenshank (6), Ringed Plover (80) and Mute Swan (13). The site provides both feeding and high-tide roost areas for the birds. The estuary also attracts large numbers of gulls in winter, including Black-headed Gull (593), Common Gull (145), Herring Gull (403) and Great Black-backed Gull (160). Little Tern have bred here since at least 1984 and a nationally important population was recorded in 1995 (14 pairs). In the intervening years breeding numbers and fledgling success has varied significantly. In 1996 approximately 20 pairs fledged 15 - 20 chicks but in 1998 and 1999 part of the shingle bank where the birds nested was washed away by storms. In 2008 35 pairs of Little Tern were recorded.

The site is of considerable ornithological importance for wintering waterfowl, with Black-tailed Godwit occurring in internationally important numbers and nine other species having populations of national importance. Of particular significance is that three species that regularly occur, Golden Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit and Little Tern are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Part of the Boyne Estuary SPA is a Wildfowl Sanctuary. 30.5.2015

RIVER NANNY ESTUARY AND SHORE SPA SITE CODE: 004158

The site comprises the estuary of the River Nanny and sections of the shoreline to the north and south of the estuary (c. 3 km in length), in Co. Meath. The estuarine channel, which extends inland for almost 2 km, is narrow and well sheltered. Sediments are muddy in character and edged by saltmarsh and freshwater marsh/wet grassland. The saltmarsh is best developed in the eastern portion of the estuarine channel, with species such as Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*), Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and Sea Purslane (*Halimione portulacoides*) occurring. Further up the estuary, the marsh habitats support species such as Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and Yellow Flag (*Iris pseudacorus*). The shoreline, which is approximately 500 m in width to the low tide mark, comprises beach and intertidal habitats. It is a well-exposed shore, with coarse sand sediments. The welldeveloped beaches, which are backed in places by clay cliffs, provide high tide roosts for the birds. The village of Laytown occurs in the northern side of the River Nanny estuary.

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Knot, Sanderling and Herring Gull. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands, and as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds. This is an important site for wintering waders, with nationally important populations of Golden Plover (1,759), Oystercatcher (1,014), Ringed Plover (185), Knot (1,140) and Sanderling (240) present (all figures are mean peaks for the 5 year period 1995/96- 1999/2000). The populations of Knot and Sanderling are of particular note as they represent approximately 4% of their respective national totals. Herring Gull (609) also occurs here in nationally important numbers. A range of other waterbirds also occurs, including Cormorant (35), Light-bellied Brent Goose (145), Mallard (76), Grey Plover (55), Lapwing (1,087), Dunlin (721), Bar-tailed Godwit (59), Curlew (107), Redshank (150), Turnstone (59), Blackheaded Gull (926), Common Gull (66) and Great Black-backed Gull (70). The site is of most importance as a roost area for the birds but the intertidal flats also provide feeding habitat.

The River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA is of ornithological importance as it supports five species of wintering waterbirds and one gull species in numbers of national importance. The regular occurrence of two species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, i.e. Golden Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit, is of note. 20.1.2015

River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC Site Code: 002299

This site comprises the freshwater element of the River Boyne as far as the Boyne Aqueduct, the Blackwater as far as Lough Ramor and the Boyne tributaries including the Deel, Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers. These riverine stretches drain a considerable area of Meath and Westmeath, and smaller areas of Cavan and Louth. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part, with areas of Upper, Lower and Middle well represented. In the vicinity of Kells Silurian Quartzite is present while close to Trim are Carboniferous Shales and Sandstones. There are many large towns adjacent to but not within the site, including Slane, Navan, Kells, Trim, Athboy and Ballivor.

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): [7230] Alkaline Fens [91E0] Alluvial Forests* [1099] River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) [1106] Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) [1355] Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

The main areas of alkaline fen in this site are concentrated in the vicinity of Lough Shesk, Freehan Lough and Newtown Lough. The hummocky nature of the local terrain produces frequent springs and seepages which are rich in lime. A series of base-rich marshes have developed in the poorly-drained hollows, generally linked with these three lakes. Open water is usually fringed by Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), Common Club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*) or Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), and this last species also extends shorewards where a dense stand of Great Fen-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) frequently occurs. This in turn grades into a sedge and grass community (*Carex* spp. and Purple Moor-grass, *Molinia caerulea*), or one dominated by Black Bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*). An alternative aquatic/terrestrial transition is a floating layer of vegetation. This is normally based on Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and Marsh Cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*). Other species gradually become established on this cover, especially plants tolerant of low nutrient status e.g. bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.). Diversity of plant and animal life is high in the fen and the flora includes many rarities. Plants of interest include Narrow-leaved Marsh-orchid (*Dactylorhiza traunsteineri*), Fen Bedstraw (*Galium uliginosum*), Cowbane (*Cicuta virosa*), Frogbit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*) and Least Bur-reed (*Sparganium minimum*). These species tend to be restricted in their distribution in Ireland. Also notable is the abundance of aquatic stoneworts (*Chara* spp.) which are characteristic of calcareous wetlands. The rare plant Round-leaved Wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) occurs around Newtown Lough. This species is listed in the Red Data Book and this site represents its only occurrence in Co. Meath. Wet woodland fringes many stretches of the Boyne.

The Boyne River Islands are a small chain of three islands situated 2.5 km west of Drogheda. The islands were formed by the build-up of alluvial sediment in this part of the river where water movement is sluggish. All of the islands are covered by dense thickets of wet, willow (*Salix* spp.) woodland, with the following species occurring: Osier (*S. viminalis*), Crack Willow (*S. fragilis*), White Willow (*S. alba*), Purple Willow (*Salix purpurea*) and Rusty Willow (*S. cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*). A small area of Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) woodland is found on soft ground at the edge of the canal in the north-western section of the islands. Along other stretches of the rivers of the site Rusty Willow scrub and pockets of wet woodland dominated by Alder have become established, particularly at the river edge of mature deciduous woodland. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) are common in the latter, and the ground flora is typical of wet woodland with Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*),

Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.) and occasional tussocks of Greater Tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*). The dominant habitat along the edges of the river is freshwater marsh, and the following plant species occur commonly in these areas: Yellow Iris, Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Canary Reed-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Marsh Bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and Water Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*). In the wetter areas Common Meadow-rue (*Thalictrum flavum*) is found. In the vicinity of Dowth, Fen Bedstraw (*Galium uliginosum*), a scarce species mainly confined to marshy areas in the midlands, is common in this vegetation. Swamp Meadow-grass (*Poa palustris*) is an introduced plant which has spread into the wild (naturalised) along the Boyne approximately 5 km south-west of Slane. It is a rare species which is listed in the Red Data Book and has been recorded among freshwater marsh vegetation on the banks of the Boyne in this site. The only other record for this species in the Republic of Ireland is from a site in Co. Monaghan. The secondary habitat associated with the marsh is wet grassland and species such as Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*), Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Meadowsweet and Meadow Vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) are well represented. Strawberry Clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*), a plant generally restricted to coastal locations in Ireland, has been recorded from wet grassland vegetation at Trim. At Rossnaree river bank on the River Boyne, Round-Fruited Rush (*Juncus compressus*) is found in alluvial pasture, which is generally periodically flooded during the winter months. This rare plant is only found in three counties in Ireland.

Along much of the Boyne and along tributary stretches are found areas of mature deciduous woodland on the steeper slopes above the floodplain marsh or wet woodland vegetation. Many of these are planted in origin. However the steeper areas of King Williams Glen and Townley Hall wood have been left unmanaged and now have a more natural character. East of Curley Hole the woodland has a natural appearance with few conifers. Broadleaved species include oaks (*Quercus* spp.), Ash, willows, Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and the shrubs Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Southwest of Slane and in Dowth, some more exotic tree species such as Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and occasionally Lime (*Tilia cordata*), are seen. The coniferous trees Larch (*Larix* sp.) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) also occur. The woodland ground flora includes Barren Strawberry (*Potentilla sterilis*), Enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and Ground-ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), along with a range of ferns. Variation occurs in the composition of the canopy - for example, in wet patches alongside the river, White Willow and Alder form the canopy. Other habitats present along the Boyne and Blackwater include lowland dry grassland, improved grassland, reedswamp, weedy waste ground, scrub, hedge, drainage ditch and canal. In the vicinity of Lough Shesk, the dry slopes of the morainic hummocks support grassland vegetation which, in some places, is partially colonised by Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) scrub. Those grasslands which remain unimproved for pasture are species-rich, with Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) commonly present. Fringing the canal alongside the Boyne south-west of Slane are areas with Reed Sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*), Great Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and Meadowsweet.

The Boyne and its tributaries form one of Ireland's premier game fisheries and the area offers a wide range of angling, from fishing for spring salmon and grilse to seatrout fishing and extensive brown trout fishing. Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) use the tributaries and headwaters as spawning grounds. Although this species is still fished commercially in Ireland,

it is considered to be endangered or locally threatened elsewhere in Europe and is listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. Atlantic Salmon run the Boyne almost every month of the year. The Boyne is most important as it represents an eastern river which holds large three-sea-winter fish from 20-30 lb. These fish generally arrive in February, with smaller spring fish (10 lb) arriving in April/May. The grilse come in July, water permitting. The river gets a further run of fish in late August and this run would appear to last well after the fishing season. The salmon fishing season lasts from 1st March to 30th September. The Blackwater is a medium sized limestone river which is still recovering from the effects of the arterial drainage scheme of the 1970s. Salmon stocks have not recovered to the numbers that existed pre-drainage. The Deel, Riverstown, Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers are all spring-fed, with a continuous high volume of water. They are difficult to fish because some areas are overgrown, while others have been affected by drainage with resultant high banks.

This site is also important for the populations of two other species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive which it supports, namely River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*), which is present in the lower reaches of the Boyne River, and Otter (*Lutra lutra*), which can be found throughout the site. In addition, the site also supports many more of the mammal species occurring in Ireland. Those which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book include Pine Marten, Badger and Irish Hare. Common Frog, another Red Data Book species, also occurs within the site. All of these animals, with the addition of the Stoat and Red Squirrel, which also occur within the site, are protected under the Wildlife Act, 1976. Whooper Swans winter regularly at several locations along the Boyne and Blackwater Rivers. Known sites are at Newgrange (approx. 20 in recent winters), near Slane (20+ in recent winters), Wilkinstown (several records of 100+) and River Blackwater from Kells to Navan (104 at Kells in winter 1996/97, 182 at Headfort in winter 1997/98, 200-300 in winter 1999/00). The available information indicates that there is a regular wintering population of Whooper Swans based along the Boyne and Blackwater River valleys. The birds use a range of feeding sites but roosting sites are not well known. The population is substantial, certainly of national, and at times international, importance. Numbers are probably in the low hundreds. Intensive agriculture is the main land use along the site. Much of the grassland is in very large fields and is improved. Silage harvesting is carried out. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of this salmonid river and to the lakes. In the more extensive agricultural areas sheep grazing is carried out. Fishing is a main tourist attraction on the Boyne and Blackwater and there are a number of Angler Associations, some with a number of beats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. The Eastern Regional Fishery Board have erected fencing along selected stretches of the river as part of their salmonid enhancement programme. Parts of the river system have been arterially dredged. In 1969 an arterial dredging scheme commenced and disrupted angling for 18 years. The dredging altered the character of the river completely and resulted in many areas in very high banks. The main channel from Drogheda upstream to Navan was left untouched, as were a few stretches on the Blackwater. Ongoing maintenance dredging is carried out along stretches of the river system where the gradient is low. This is extremely destructive to salmonid habitat in the area. Drainage of the adjacent river systems also impacts on the many small wetland areas throughout the site. The River Boyne is a designated Salmonid Water under the E.U. Freshwater Fish Directive. The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, and habitats listed on Annex I of this Directive, as well as examples of other important habitat types. Although the wet woodland areas appear small there are few similar examples of this type of alluvial wet woodland remaining in the country, particularly in the north-east. The semi-

natural habitats, particularly the strips of woodland which extend along the river banks, and the marsh and wet grasslands, increase the overall habitat diversity and add to the ecological value of the site, as does the presence of a range of Red Data Book plant and animal species and the presence of nationally rare plant species.

BOYNE AND RIVER BLACKWATER SPA SITE CODE: 004232

The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA is a long, linear site that comprises stretches of the River Boyne and several of its tributaries; most of the site is in Co. Meath, but it extends also into Cos Cavan, Louth and Westmeath. It includes the following river sections: the River Boyne from the M1 motorway bridge, west of Drogheda, to the junction with the Royal Canal, west of Longwood, Co Meath; the River Blackwater from its junction with the River Boyne in Navan to the junction with Lough Ramor in Co. Cavan; the Tremblestown River/Athboy River from the junction with the River Boyne at Kilnagross Bridge west of Trim to the bridge in Athboy, Co. Meath; the Stoneyford River from its junction with the River Boyne to Stonestown Bridge in Co. Westmeath; the River Deel from its junction with the River Boyne to Cumber Bridge, Co. Westmeath. The site includes the river channel and marginal vegetation. Most of the site is underlain by Carboniferous limestone but Silurian quartzite also occurs in the vicinity of Kells and Carboniferous shales and sandstones close to Trim.

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive of special conservation interest for the following species: Kingfisher. A survey in 2010 recorded 19 pairs of Kingfisher (based on 15 probable and 4 possible territories) in the River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA. A survey conducted in 2008 recorded 20-22 Kingfisher territories within the SPA. Other species which occur within the site include Mute Swan (90), Teal (166), Mallard (219), Cormorant (36), Grey Heron (44), Moorhen (84), Snipe (32) and Sand Martin (553) – all figures are peak counts recorded during the 2010 survey. The River Boyne and River Blackwater Special Protection Area is of high ornithological importance as it supports a nationally important population of Kingfisher, a species that is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. 25.11.2010

Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC Site Code: 001957

Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC is a coastal site which includes most of the tidal sections of the River Boyne, intertidal sand- and mudflats, saltmarshes, marginal grassland, and the stretch of coast from Bettystown to Termonfeckin that includes the Mornington and Baltray sand dune systems. 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): [1130] Estuaries [1140] Tidal Mudflats and Sandflats [1210] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1310] Salicornia Mud [1330] Atlantic Salt Meadows [2110] Embryonic Shifting Dunes [2120] Marram Dunes (White Dunes) [2130] Fixed Dunes (Grey Dunes)*

The Boyne River channel, which is navigable and dredged, is defined by training walls, these being breached in places. Intertidal flats occur on the sides of the channelled river. The sediments vary from fine muds in the sheltered areas to sandy muds or sands towards the river mouth. The linear stretches of intertidal flats to the north and south of the river mouth are

mainly composed of sand. One or more species of eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.) occur in the estuary. Parts of the intertidal areas are fringed by saltmarshes, most of which are of the Atlantic type, and dominated by Sea-purslane (*Halimione portulacoides*). Other species present include Common Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*), Lax-flowered Sea-lavender (*Limonium humile*) and glassworts (*Salicornia* spp.). Common Cord-grass (*Spartina anglica*) occurs frequently on the flats and saltmarshes. The two sand dune systems in the site, at Baltray and Mornington, are of conservation value, despite the restricted distribution of the intact areas and the high recreational pressure to which they are subjected. A gradient from embryonic dunes to Marram (*Ammophila arenaria*) dunes and then fixed dunes is shown at both systems.

The largest area of annual vegetation of drift lines within this SAC is located at Baltray, north of the estuary. The vegetation is highly representative of the habitat type, which is limited to a small number of highly specialised species that are capable of coping with harsh environmental conditions including high salinity, wind exposure, and unstable substrate and lack of soil moisture. Species present include oraches (*Atriplex* spp.), Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*), Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola kali*) and Sea Sandwort (*Honkenya peploides*). Embryonic dunes are particularly well-developed at Baltray where there is active accretion. Species present include Sand Couch (*Elymus farctus*), Lyme-grass (*Leymus arenarius*), Marram, Sea Sandwort and Prickly Saltwort. The embryonic dunes grade into a narrow band of shifting Marram dunes. Marram is dominant, though there are also such species as Cat's-ear (*Hypochoeris radicata*), Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*) and Dandelion (*Taraxacum* agg.). The areas of fixed dunes on the site have a typical diversity of species, including Marram, Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Common Restharrow (*Ononis repens*), Wild Thyme (*Thymus praecox*), Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*) and Wild Pansy (*Viola tricolor*). Vegetation dominated by bryophytes and lichens is limited, though such species as *Brachythecium albicans*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Peltigera canina* and *Cladonia* spp. occur. Some dune slacks may still occur at the site. A number of scarce plants such as Viper's-bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), Adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), Variegated Horsetail (*Equisetum variegatum*) and Wild Clary/Sage (*Salvia verbenaca*) have been recorded from the site in the past. The last-named species is of particular note as it is a Red Data Book species at its most northerly known Irish station.

The Boyne is the second most important estuary for wintering birds on the LouthMeath coastline. From a recent wetland survey carried out over 4 seasons (1994/95- 97/98), it is known that this site supports nationally important numbers of Shelduck (176 individuals), Golden Plover (5,338), Lapwing (4,755), Knot (1,559), Black-tailed Godwit (414), Redshank (539), Turnstone (104), Oystercatcher (922), Grey Plover (112) and Sanderling (93). Other species of regional or local importance include Brent Goose (142), Wigeon (485), Teal (185), Mallard (160), Dunlin (627), Curlew (352) and Ringed Plover (approx. 100). An area of shingle at Baltray Dunes is also an important breeding site for Little Tern, with 14 pairs recorded in 1995. Little Tern is the rarest Irish tern species, and is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Part of the estuary is a Wildfowl Sanctuary and has been designated a Special Protection Area under the E.U. Birds Directive. This site has been somewhat modified by human activities. The river is regularly dredged to accommodate cargo ships, which causes disturbance to the bird, fish and invertebrate communities in the estuary. Several factories operate upstream from the estuary and pollution and disturbance associated with them has

had an impact on the ecology of the area. There is a proposal to create a deep water facility at the north end of Mornington Dunes on the mouth of the Boyne estuary.

The site is of considerable conservation interest as a coastal complex that supports good examples of eight habitats that are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, including one which is listed with priority status, and for the important bird populations that it supports.