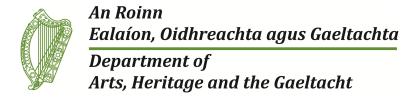
National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Objectives Series

Boyne Estuary SPA 004080



26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 1 of 17



National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht,

7 Ely Place, Dublin 2, Ireland.

Web: www.npws.ie E-mail: nature.conservation@ahg.gov.ie

Citation:

NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Boyne Estuary SPA 004080. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Series Editor: Rebecca Jeffrey ISSN 2009-4086

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 2 of 17

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.

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 3 of 17

Qualifying Interests

* indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive

004080	Boyne Estuary SPA
A048	Shelduck Tadorna tadorna
A130	Oystercatcher Haematopus ostralegus
A140	Golden Plover Pluvialis apricaria
A141	Grey Plover Pluvialis squatarola
A142	Lapwing Vanellus vanellus
A143	Knot Calidris canutus
A144	Sanderling Calidris alba
A156	Black-tailed Godwit Limosa limosa
A162	Redshank Tringa totanus
A169	Turnstone Arenaria interpres
A195	Little Tern Sterna albifrons
A999	Wetlands

Please note that this SPA overlaps with Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC (001957) and River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC (002299). See map 2. The conservation objectives for this site should be used in conjunction with those for the overlapping SACs as appropriate.

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 4 of 17

Supporting documents, relevant reports & publications

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

Year: 1995

Title: Seabird monitoring handbook for Britain and Ireland: a compilation of methods for survey and

monitoring of breeding seabirds.

Author: Walsh, P.; Halley, D.J.; Harris, M.P.; del Nevo, A.; Sim, I.M.W.; Tasker, M.L.

Series: JNCC, Peterborough

Year: 2004

Title: Seabird Populations of Britain and Ireland

Author: Mitchell, P.I.; Newton, S.F.; Ratcliffe, N.; Dunn, T.E.

Series: Poyser, London

Year: 2010

Title: 2010 report for the little tern conservation project at Baltray, Co. Louth

Author: Reilly, M.

Series: Unpublished report by Louth Nature Trust

Year: 2013

Title: Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP) Database

Author: JNCC

Series: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/smp/Default.aspx

Year: 2013

Title: BirdLife International Seabird Ecology and Foraging Range Database

Author: BirdLife International

Series: http://seabird.wikispaces.com

Year: 2012

Title: Boyne Estuary SPA (site code 4080) Conservation Objectives Supporting Document V1

Author: NPWS

Series: Unpublished report to NPWS

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 5 of 17

A048 Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Shelduck in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Waterbird population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas	No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by shelduck, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 6 of 17

A130 Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Oystercatcher in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas		Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 7 of 17

A140 Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Golden Plover in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Population trends are presented in part four of theconservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas		Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 8 of 17

A141 Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Grey Plover in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas		Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 9 of 17

A142 Lapwing Vanellus vanellus

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Lapwing in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Waterbird population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas	No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by lapwing, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 10 of 17

A143 Knot *Calidris canutus*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Knot in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Waterbird population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas		Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 11 of 17

A144 Sanderling Calidris alba

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Sanderling in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Waterbird population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas	No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by sanderling, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 12 of 17

A156 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Black-tailed Godwit in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas	No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by black-tailed godwit, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 13 of 17

A162 Redshank *Tringa totanus*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Redshank in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas	No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by redshank, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 14 of 17

A169 Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Turnstone in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Population trend	Percentage change	Long term population trend stable or increasing	Population trends are presented in part four of the conservation objectives supporting document
Distribution	Range, timing and intensity of use of areas	No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by turnstone, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	Waterbird distribution from the 2011/2012 waterbird survey programme is discussed in part five of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 15 of 17

A195 Little Tern Sterna albifrons

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Little Tern in Boyne Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)	Number	No significant decline	Measure based on standard tern survey methods (see Walsh et al., 1995). Mitchell et al. (2004) provides summary population information for Louth. The Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP) also provides background data (JNCC, 2013). In 2010, 43 breeding pairs were recorded at this colony (Reilly, 2010)
Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding pair	Mean number	No significant decline	Measure based on standard tern survey methods (see Walsh et al., 1995). For 2010, an estimated productivity rate of 2.2 fledged birds per breeding pair was reported (Reilly, 2010)
Distribution: breeding colonies	Number; location; area (Hectares)	No significant decline	Little tern nest in well-camouflaged shallow scapes on sand and shingle beaches, spits or inshore islets (Mitchell et al., 2004). For a description of the area used by the colony in 2010, see Reilly (2010)
Prey biomass available	Kilogrammes	No significant decline	Key prey items: Mainly small, often juvenile, fish; invertebrates, especially crustaceans and insects. Key habitats: Very shallow water, advancing or receding tidelines, brackish lagoons and saltmarsh creeks, sand-banks close to the coast. Foraging range: Max 11km, mean max 6.94km, mean 4.14km (BirdLife International Seabird Database (Birdlife International, 2013))
Barriers to connectivity	Number; location; shape; area (hectares)	No significant increase	Seabird species can make extensive use of the marine waters adjacent to their breeding colonies. Foraging range: Max 11km, mean max 6.94km, mean 4.14km (BirdLife International Seabird Database (Birdlife International, 2013))
Disturbance at the breeding site	Level of impact	Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding little tern population	Little tern nest in well-camouflaged shallow scrapes on sand and shingle beaches, spits or inshore islets (Mitchell et al., 2004)

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 16 of 17

A999 Wetlands

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in Boyne Estuary SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it. This is defined by the following attribute and target:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Habitat area	Hectares	The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of 594ha, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	The wetland habitat area was estimated as 594ha using OSi data and relevant orthophotographs. For further information see part three of the conservation objectives supporting document

26 Feb 2013 Version 1 Page 17 of 17

