



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0004015
SITENAME Rogerstown Estuary SPA

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code IE0004015	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Rogerstown Estuary SPA

1.4 First Compilation date 2003-09	1.5 Update date 2020-10
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address:	90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
Email:	datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	1998-10
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude -6.127873935 **Latitude** 53.50474824

2.2 Area [ha]: 645.3471939 **2.3 Marine area [%]:** 86.267

2.4 Sitelength [km]:
0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

IE02	Southern and Eastern
IEZZ	Extra-Regio

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A056	Anas clypeata			w	72	72	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A052	Anas crecca			w	379	379	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A050	Anas penelope			w	411	411	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			w	267	267	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A043	Anser anser			w	87	87	i		G	B	B	C	B
B	A169	Arenaria interpres			w	188	188	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A046	Branta bernicla			w	1194	1194	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A144	Calidris alba			w	89	89	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w	3128	3128	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A143	Calidris canutus			w	2159	2159	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A147	Calidris ferruginea			c	20	20	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A145	Calidris minuta			c	1	5	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A137	Charadrius hiaticula			w	187	187	i		G	C	B	C	B
B	A153	Gallinago gallinago			w	39	39	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A130	Haematopus ostralegus			w	1794	1794	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A156	Limosa limosa			w	212	212	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A069	Mergus serrator			w	22	22	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A160	Numenius arquata			w	614	614	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			w	54	54	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A151	Philomachus pugnax			c	5	10	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria			w	279	279	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A141	Pluvialis squatarola			w	343	343	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A048	Tadorna tadorna			w	781	781	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A164	Tringa nebularia			w	26	26	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A165	Tringa ochropus			c	1	4	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A162	Tringa totanus			w	674	674	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			w	2166	2166	i		G	C	B	C	B

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species			Population in the site					Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B		Ardea cinerea			12	12	i						X	
P		Hordeum secalinum									X			
P		Orchis morio									X			
P		Viola hirta									X			

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N15	1.0
N02	75.0
N04	2.0
N10	2.0
N01	15.0
N03	2.0
N09	1.0
N14	2.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

The site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It receives freshwater from the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers, both of which flow through an intensive agricultural catchment. It is a funnel shaped estuary, extending for about 6 km from east to west and up to 2 km at its widest. It has a wide salinity range, from full sea water to near full fresh water. The estuary is bisected by a causeway and bridge which carries the Dublin-Belfast railway line. A sandy peninsula stretches across the outer part of the estuary, restricting water flow to a channel of c.200 m. In addition to salt marsh and sand dune habitats, some agricultural fields which adjoin the estuary are included in the site, as these have ornithological or botanical interests. A section of shallow marine water is included in the site.

4.2 Quality and importance

Rogerstown Estuary is a typical eastern estuary with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Of high importance for wintering waterfowl, with an internationally important population of *Branta bernicla hrota* that accounts for 5.9% of the national total. It supports nationally important populations of a further 15 species and notably *Calidris canutus* (8.6% of national total), *Tadorna tadorna* (5.3% of

national total) and *Pluvialis squatarola* (4.5% of national total). It is an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants, especially *Calidris minuta*, *Calidris ferruginea*, *Philomachus pugnax* and *Tringa ochropus*. *Sterna albifrons* has bred in the past but not recently. It includes populations of three Red Data Book plant species. Wintering birds are well monitored.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	E03.01		o
L	F03.01		i
M	F02.03.01		i
H	J02.01		o
M	A04		i
M	A04		o
M	G01.01		i
H	A08		o
H	I01		i
M	E01.03		o
H	E03.02		o
M	G02.01		o

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	E01.03		o
H	G02.01		o
M	A04		o
M	A04		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

4.5 Documentation

Colhoun, K. (2001). I-WeBS Report 1998-99. BirdWatch Ireland, Dublin. Curtis, T.G.F. and Sheehy Skeffington, M.J. (1998). The salt marshes of Ireland: an inventory and account of their geographical variation. *Biology and Environment, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 98B: 87-104. Curtis, T.G.F. (1991). A site inventory of the sandy coasts of Ireland. In Quigley, M.B. (ed.). *A Guide to the Sand Dunes of Ireland*. E.U.C. C., Dublin. Doogue, D., Nash, D., Parnell, J., Reynolds, S. and Wyse Jackson, P. (1998). *Flora of County Dublin*. Dublin Naturalists' Field Club, Dublin. Fahy, E., Goodwillie, R., Rochford, J. and Kelly, D. (1975). Eutrophication of a partially enclosed estuarine mudflat. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 6: 29-31. Farrelly, P. (1993). Irish east coast Little Tern Survey 1992 and 1993. *Irish East Coast Bird Report* 1992: 60-64. Goodwillie, R. (1988). A Preliminary Report on Areas of Scientific Interest in County Dublin. 2nd Edition. An Foras Forbartha, Dublin. Hunt, J., Derwin, J., Coveney, J. and Newton, S. (2000). Republic of Ireland. Pp. 365-416 in Heath, M.F. and Evans, M.I. (eds). *Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority Sites for Conservation 1: Northern Europe*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8). Hutchinson, C.D. (1975). *The Birds of Dublin and Wicklow*. Irish Wildbird Conservancy, Dublin. Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) Database, 1994/95-2000/01. BirdWatch Ireland, Dublin. Kavanagh, P. (1989). Assessment of Copper, Lead and Zinc Levels in Rogerstown Estuary. Unpublished BA (Mod) thesis, Trinity College, Dublin. Kirk McClure Morton / MarEnCo. (1993). *Mathematical Modelling Study and Environmental Survey of Rogerstown Estuary, County Dublin*. A report for Dublin County Council. Madden, B., Jeffrey, D.W. and Jennings, E. (1993). Distribution and ecology of *Zostera* in County Dublin. *Irish Naturalists' Journal* 24: 303-309. McManus, F., McNally, J. and Cooney, T. (1992). The wildfowl and waders of Rogerstown Estuary. *Irish East Coast Bird Report* 1991 : 54-72. Merne, O.J. (1989). Important bird areas in the Republic of Ireland. In: Grimmett, R.F.A. and Jones, T.A. (eds). *Important Bird Areas in Europe*. ICBP Technical Publication No. 9., Cambridge. O'Reilly, H. and Pantin, G. (1957). Some observations on the salt marsh formation in Co. Dublin. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 58: 89-128. Praeger, R.L. (1934). *The Botanist in Ireland*. Hodges, Figgis and Co, Dublin. Sheppard, R. (1993). *Ireland's Wetland Wealth*. IWC, Dublin.

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
IE21	3.0	IE05	50.0	IE01	30.0

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
IE21	Rogerstown Estuary BirdWatch Ireland Reserve	+	3.0
IE05	Rogerstown Estuary Wildfowl Sanctuary	*	50.0
IE01	Rogerstown Estuary Nature Reserve	+	30.0

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
Other	Rogerstown Estuary Nature Reserve	+	30.0

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

IE.NPWS.PS.NATURA2000.SPA.IE0004015

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

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