### **Register of European sites**

Register entry UK9012091 under Regulation 13 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

This is the register entry for the European site known as **Dungeness**, **Romney Marsh and Rye Bay** in the Region of **East Sussex**, **Kent**. This area has been classified by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs pursuant to Article 4(1) or 4(2) of the Wild Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EC) as a Special Protection Area. The register reference number for this European site is UK9012091 and a folder, kept under this reference as part of this register, contains a map of the European site and a citation, both signed by me, giving the reasons for classification of the site as a Special Protection Area.

Other details of the European site are as follows:

Date classified as a Special Protection Area 30 March 2016

Site centre location<sup>1</sup>

Longitude: 0° 47' 16"E Latitude: 50° 55' 51" N

Area: 4010.29ha

Priority status<sup>2</sup>: Yes

Date of registration: 30 March 2016

Signed:

on behalf of the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This indicates the approximate centre of the site. Where the European site consists of several distinct areas, the co-ordinates of the most important subarea are entered.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Indicates whether the site has been identified under Article 4.2 of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EC) as hosting one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.

# Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds Special Protection Area (SPA)

Name: Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Unitary Authority/County: East Sussex, Kent

**Boundary of the SPA:** The SPA boundary is coincident with the boundaries of Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Site description: Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay is located on the south coast of England, on the border of East Sussex and Kent between Hastings and New Romney. This is a large area with a diverse coastal landscape comprising a number of habitats, which appear to be unrelated to each other. However, all of them exist today because coastal processes have formed and continue to shape a barrier of extensive shingle beaches and sand dunes across an area of intertidal mud and sand flats. The site includes the largest and most diverse area of shingle beach in Britain, with low-lying hollows in the shingle providing nationally important saline lagoons, natural freshwater pits and basin fens. Rivers draining the Weald to the north were diverted by the barrier beaches, creating a sheltered saltmarsh and mudflat environment, which was gradually in-filled by sedimentation, and then reclaimed on a piecemeal basis by man. Today this area is still fringed by important intertidal habitats, and contains relict areas of saltmarsh, extensive grazing marshes and reedbeds. Human activities have further modified the site, resulting in the creation of extensive areas of wetland habitat due to gravel extraction. As a whole, Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay is important for breeding and wintering waterbirds, birds of prey, passage warblers and breeding seabirds.

Size of SPA: 4010.29 ha.

## **Qualifying species:**

The site qualifies under **article 4.1** of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season:

Annex 1 species	Count and season	Period	% GB population
Bewick's swan Cygnus columbianus bewickii	155 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 2002/3 – 2006/7	1.9%
Bittern Botaurus stellaris	5 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 2002/3 – 2006/7	<u>5.0%</u>
Hen harrier Circus cyaneus	11 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 2002/3 – 2006/7	<u>1.5%</u>
Golden plover Pluvialis apricaria	4,050 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 2002/3 – 2006/7	<u>1.6%</u>
Ruff Philomachus pugnax	51 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 2000/01 – 2004/5	<u>7.3%</u>
Aquatic warbler Acrocephalus paludicola	2 individuals – passage	5 year mean 2004 – 2008	<u>6.1%</u>
Marsh harrier Circus aeruginosus	4 females – breeding	5 year mean 2004 – 2008	<u>2.0%</u>
Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta	31 pairs – breeding	5 year mean 2004 – 2008	<u>3.5%</u>
Mediterranean gull Larus melanocephalus	56 pairs – breeding	5 year mean 2004 – 2008	52.2%
Sandwich tern Sterna sandvicensis	350 pairs – breeding	5 year mean 2004 – 2008	<u>3.3%</u>
Common tern Sterna hirundo	273 pairs – breeding	5 year mean 2004 – 2008	2.7%
Little tern Sterna albifrons	35 pairs – breeding	5 year mean 1992 – 1996 <sup>1</sup>	1.5%



The site qualifies under **article 4.2** of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season:

Migratory species	Count and season	Period	% of population
Shoveler Anas clypeata	485 individuals –	5 year peak mean	1.2% NW & C Europe (non-
	wintering	2002/3 - 2006/7	breeding)

#### Assemblage qualification:

The site qualifies under **article 4.2** of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention) in any season:

In the non-breeding season, the area is regularly used by 34,625 individual waterbirds (5 year peak mean 2002/3 – 2006/7), including (but not limited to) Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, European white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons albifrons*, wigeon *Anas penelope*, gadwall *A. strepera*, shoveler *A. clypeata*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, little grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, great crested grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, coot *Fulica atra*, golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, sanderling *Calidris alba*, ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* and common sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*.

**Non-qualifying species of interest:** The site is used by breeding bittern and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* (both species listed in Annex I of the EC Birds Directive) in numbers of less than European importance (less than 1% of the GB population).

#### Bird counts from:

- 1) Dungeness Bird Observatory Annual Reports
- 2) Dungeness RSPB Reserve Records
- 3) Innogy. 2004. Little Cheyne Court Wind Farm Ornithological Assessment: update on wintering birds. Report to Npower Renewables Ltd, Kent
- 4) Kent Bird Reports
- 5) Marsh Environmental. 2003, 2004 & 2008. Breeding and Wintering Bird Survey of Proposed Wind Farm Area at Little Chevne Court
- 6) MoD Lydd Ranges Conservation Group
- 7) Wetland Trust Records (Pett Level)
- 8) Romney Marsh Harrier Recording Group
- 9) Rye Harbour Local Nature Reserve Records
- 10) Sussex Bird Reports
- 11) Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS database)

#### Status of SPA:

Dungeness to Pett Level SPA was classified under Directive 79/409/EEC on 2 August 1999.

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for England.

Register reference number: UK9012091 Date of registration: 30 March 2016

Signed:

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Little tern is the only species for which the SPA was classified in 1999 where the entire population remains within the previously classified boundary. It is therefore appropriate to retain the original baseline population of 35 pairs.



Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA UK9012091 Compilation date: July 2014



