

General ornithological character: Apart from the large urban centres of Bristol and Bath, this natural area is dominated by intensively managed grassland, with extensive hedgerow networks and few arable fields. Whilst these habitats support the typical range of common species associated with lowland farmland, the most significant bird-habitats are man-made waterbodies, notably Chew Valley Lake, Blagdon and Cheddar reservoirs, which support a range of waterbirds. Additional bird habitats are also provided by the remaining semi-natural woods (mostly in steep-sided limestone gorges) and riparian habitats.

Internationally important species	Wintering Gadwall, Shoveler.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
	Gadwall Pochard	Teal Shoveler Grey Partridge Lapwing
Other notable species	Breeding Dipper, Kingfisher, Buzzard, Hobby, Nightingale, Redstart, Lesser Whitethroat, Whitethroat. (Breeding and wintering Great Crested Grebe.)	
'Core Area' species	Wintering Great Crested Grebe.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Garganey, Shelduck, Peregrine, Quail, Snipe, Barn Owl, Nightjar, Yellow Wagtail, Whinchat, Stonechat, Wheatear, Bearded Tit.	
Key bird habitats	Reservoirs, hedgerows, improved grasslands, semi-natural woods.	
Species specific action	Encourage the expansion of the Barn Owl population by providing nest boxes and suitable rough grassland feeding habitats as appropriate.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Recreational disturbance on waterbodies.
- Pressure for land use change on the remaining semi-natural habitats.
- Hedgerow and woodland management.

Key objectives:

1. Minimise recreational disturbance to breeding and wintering waterbirds on reservoirs.
2. Maintain and, where possible, enhance management of remaining semi-natural habitats, maximising the opportunities for habitat creation under the appropriate schemes.
3. Encourage the management of farmland that is sympathetic to its bird populations.

NATURAL AREA 69 :
GREATER COTSWOLDS

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE:

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area of rather limited ornithological interest, it consists of gently undulating low hills, the majority of which are now arable and pasture farmland with few birds, but including Barn Owl and a few breeding Curlews. Most of the remaining bird interest is concentrated in semi-natural woods (Nightingale and Redstart), unimproved grasslands and parkland. Parkland lakes support low numbers of wintering wildfowl and breeding Gadwall. Calcareous streams, especially in the west, hold Dipper and fragmented wet meadows in the river valleys support some breeding waders, including low numbers of Snipe and Redshank.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Grey Partridge Golden Plover Lapwing Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Hobby, Kingfisher, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Turtle Dove, Yellow Wagtail, Dipper, Nightingale, Redstart, Corn Bunting. Low numbers of wintering wildfowl including Pochard.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Stonechat, Wheatear, Gadwall, Quail, Curlew, Snipe, Redshank, Hawfinch.	
Key bird habitats		
Species specific action	Semi-natural woods, unimproved grassland, parkland, calcareous streams, farmland.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Lack of management and pressure for land-use change on remaining semi-natural habitats.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland.
- Water quality and quantity in chalk streams.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, increase area of permanent grassland, and manage appropriately.
2. Manage semi-natural woods to benefit breeding birds.

**NATURAL AREA 70 :
SEVERN VALLEY**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

NOTABLE

General ornithological character: A natural area of notable ornithological interest, this is centred mainly on the remaining freshwater wetlands habitats associated with the River Severn and its tributaries (including an SPA at Walmore Common) and semi-natural woods. The banks of the River Avon in Worcestershire were formerly the centre of Britain's Marsh Warbler population, but this has now shifted to south-east England. These traditional haunts still, however, form a core area for the species in Britain.

Internationally important species	Wintering Bewick's Swan	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
	Marsh Warbler Bewick's Swan Pochard	Lapwing Curlew Barn Owl Wigeon Gadwall Teal
Other notable species	Breeding Kingfisher, Nightingale, Buzzard, Hobby, Snipe, Redshank, Lesser-spotted Woodpecker, Dipper, Whinchat, Redstart, Sedge Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Turtle Dove, Whitethroat, Linnet.	
'Core Area' species	Marsh Warbler.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species		
Key bird habitats	Wet meadows and riparian habitats, semi-natural woods, farmland.	
Species specific action	Ensure appropriate vegetation management at existing and former Marsh Warbler breeding sites and minimise disturbance.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Hydrological threats to and a lack of management of existing semi-natural wetlands.
- Habitat restoration/re-creation.
- Pressure for land use change on existing semi-natural habitats.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, restore traditional management to existing wet meadows. Re-create freshwater wetlands habitats, expanding or linking-up existing remnants as appropriate.
2. Manage semi-natural woods to benefit birds (eg restoration of coppicing and ride management, and maintenance of old/dead-wood features).

NATURAL AREA 71 : MALVERN HILLS & TEME VALLEY	ORNITHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE : SOME
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General ornithological character: A natural area of rather limited ornithological interest. The higher hills support much unimproved acid grassland with variable amounts of scrub of some value to breeding birds. On lower slopes there is a mixture of grassland, with fragments of heathland, farmland, deciduous woodland and orchards. The hills support few bird species of high priority but adds diversity to a predominantly lowland region.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Kingfisher, Dipper, Redstart, Stonechat, Turtle Dove, Raven (Pied Flycatcher, Wood Warbler).	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Peregrine, Nightjar, Wheatear, Nightingale, Quail, Cirl Bunting.	
Key bird habitats	Unimproved grassland, heathland, scrub and woodland, riparian habitats.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Pressure for land-use change on semi-natural habitats.
- Water quality/quantity issues.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, if possible, enhance management of semi-natural grassland, heathland and woods.

NATURAL AREA 72 :
DEAN PLATEAU AND WYE VALLEY

ORNITHOLOGICAL
INTEREST:

SOME

General ornithological character: The main bird habitats in this natural area are the fairly substantial blocks of remaining semi-natural woods, which support the typical range of species. Conifer plantations support the rare Goshawk. The remaining area is mainly pasture or arable farmland of generally low bird interest.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Goshawk Grey Partridge Lapwing Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Hobby, Kingfisher, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Redstart, Raven, Hawfinch.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Peregrine, Nightjar? Firecrest, Dipper.	
Key bird habitats	Semi-natural woods, conifer plantations, riparian habitats, farmland.	
Species specific action	Continue species protection measures for vulnerable breeding birds.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Lack of management and pressure for land use change (eg conversion to plantations) on semi-natural woods.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland.

Key objectives:

1. Manage semi-natural woods to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance breeding bird populations (eg restoration of coppice/ride management and maintain old/deadwood features).
2. Maximise benefits to breeding birds of new and existing conifer plantations (eg retain small blocks of mature trees to provide nest sites for Goshawk).

NATURAL AREA 73 :
BLACK MOUNTAINS & GOLDEN VALLEY

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :

SOME

General ornithological character: A hilly area, rising to over 600 m in the west as it extends across the border into Wales. Heather moorland supports small populations of some typical species, including Merlin and Red Grouse. Heavily grazed areas are dominated by grasses and sometimes bracken. Steep sided river valleys have retained large areas of semi-natural deciduous woodland which support the typical species and provide nest sites for Buzzard.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
		Merlin Grey Partridge Red Grouse Lapwing Curlew Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Snipe, Kingfisher, Wheatear, Whinchat, Ring Ouzel, Redstart, Dipper, Whitethroat, Raven, Tree Sparrow.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Peregrine, Black Grouse, Nightjar.	
Key bird habitats	Open heather moorland, upland pasture, deciduous woodland, farmland.	
Species specific action	Encourage appropriate management of heather moorland for Merlin and Red Grouse.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Overgrazing of moorland.
- Loss of semi-natural habitats such as deciduous woodland and grassland.
- Habitat fragmentation.
- Intensification of management on enclosed pastures.

Key objectives:

1. Manage and, where appropriate, restore management to heather moorland, thereby maintaining and enhancing the area's Merlin and Red Grouse populations.
2. Maintain present areas of semi-natural deciduous woodland; encourage traditional management to maintain and enhance their breeding bird populations.

NATURAL AREA 74 :
HEREFORD PLAIN

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE:

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area of rather limited ornithological interest, it consists of a low-lying basin surrounded by higher land on all sides. The most important bird habitats are the remnants of semi-natural woods and wet meadows, as well as other riparian habitats along the River Wye and its tributaries.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Grey Partridge Lapwing Curlew
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Kingfisher, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Redstart, (Pied Flycatcher and Wood Warbler).	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Goshawk, Buzzard, Snipe, Barn Owl, Yellow Wagtail, Raven.	
Key bird habitats	Wet meadows, rivers, semi-natural woods.	
Species specific action	Encourage creation of grass strips for hunting Barn Owls, providing nest boxes as appropriate.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Hydrological threats to wet meadows habitats.
- Lack of management and pressures for land-use change on semi-natural habitats.
- Water quality and quantity issues in running waters.
- Opportunities for habitat (re-)creation on farmland, particularly on floodplains.

Key objectives:

1. Manage semi-natural woods to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance breeding bird populations (eg restore coppicing/ride management and retain old/deadwood features).
2. Manage other semi-natural habitats, particularly wet meadows, to benefit breeding birds.

**NATURAL AREA 75 :
MIDLANDS PLATEAU**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE:**

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area of limited ornithological interest, it consists of a gently undulating plateau, mostly above 100 m. Includes the large urban area of Birmingham where, other than reeding Black Redstart, the remaining bird interest is confined to residential gardens, parks and reservoirs. Cannock Chase, a large area of heathland and woodland in the north of the area, supports an important population of Nightjar as well as other typical heathland birds. The remaining area is mostly farmland although some semi-natural woods are present, supporting the typical species.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
	Nightjar	Lapwing Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Hobby, Buzzard, Little Ringed Plover, Redshank, Snipe, Common Tern, Kingfisher, Black Redstart, Redstart, Whinchat, Corn Bunting. (Low numbers of wintering wildfowl and raptors.)	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Stonechat, Goshawk, Grey Partridge, Quail, Gadwall, Curlew.	
Key bird habitats	Lowland heath, semi-natural woods, conifer plantations, farmland, urban reservoirs.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Loss of semi-natural habitats through development for roads, housing and industry, and a lack of management.
- Recreational pressure on remaining semi-natural habitats, especially near large population centres and on remaining lowland heaths.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland, urban greenspace and derelict industrial land.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, increase area of lowland heath with the appropriate management.
2. Manage semi-natural woods to benefit breeding birds. Maximise benefits of new and existing conifer plantations.

General ornithological character: A natural area of rather limited ornithological interest, supporting a fairly isolated assemblage of upland breeding birds. There are a few areas of heather moorland (eg Long Mynd and the Stiperstones NNR), with associated bracken and gorse, which support most of the typical upland breeders but in small numbers, although much of the area is now upland grassland. The woods and streams support a typical assemblage of breeding birds.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Red Grouse Curlew Peregrine Lapwing Goshawk
Other notable species	Breeding Snipe, Wheatear, Whinchat, Stonechat, Dipper, Redstart, Buzzard, Raven, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Kingfisher (Grey Wagtail, Pied Flycatcher and Wood Warbler).	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Merlin, Hen Harrier, Peregrine, Golden Plover, Grey Partridge, Quail, Barn Owl, Ring Ouzel.	
Key bird habitats	Heather moorland and associated bracken and heath, grassland, broadleaf-woods, streams/small rivers.	
Species specific action	Protection of rare breeding raptors.	
Additional monitoring required	Ensure area is covered within national breeding bird monitoring scheme.	

Key issues:

- Persecution of raptors.
- Recreational disturbance of breeding birds.
- Conversion of upland heath to grassland.
- Agricultural improvement of pastures on enclosed land.
- Acidification of upland streams.
- Success of Clun and forthcoming Shropshire Hills ESAs.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, increase populations of rare breeding birds with the appropriate species-specific and habitat based measures
2. Maintain traditional management of remaining heather moorland.
3. Manage valley woods to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance breeding bird populations.
4. Maximise benefits to breeding birds of the Clun and Shropshire Hills ESAs.

NATURAL AREA 77 :
CENTRAL MARCHES

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :

NOTABLE

General ornithological character: A natural area of some ornithological interest, supporting assemblages of breeding birds associated with commons and heaths, semi-natural woodlands and upland streams and rivers. The natural area also contains some large conifer plantations such as Mortimer Forest and in the Clun Forest.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
		Curlew Peregrine Lapwing Goshawk
Other notable species	Breeding Snipe, Redshank, Wheatear, Whinchat, Stonechat, Dipper, Redstart, Buzzard, Raven, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Hawfinch, Yellow Wagtail, Kingfisher (Grey Wagtail, Pied Flycatcher and Wood Warbler).	
'Core Area' species	Goshawk.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Hen Harrier, Peregrine, Grey Partridge, Quail, Golden Plover, Barn Owl, Stonechat.	
Key bird habitats	'Upland' commons with associated bracken, heath and acid grassland, semi-natural woods, conifer plantation, streams and rivers with associated riparian habitat.	
Species specific action	Protection of rare breeding raptors.	
Additional monitoring required	Ensure area is covered within national breeding bird monitoring scheme.	

Key issues:

- Persecution of raptors.
- Recreational disturbance of breeding birds.
- Inappropriate/lack of management on commons/heaths.
- Agricultural improvement of pastures, including drainage of wet grassland.
- Acidification of upland streams.
- Success of Clun ESA.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, increase populations of rare breeding birds with the appropriate species-specific and habitat based measures.
2. Maintain traditional management of common land (heathland, bracken and grassland).
3. Manage valley woods to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance breeding bird populations.
4. Maximise benefits to breeding birds of the Clun ESA.

**NATURAL AREA 78 :
OSWESTRY UPLANDS**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

SOME

General ornithological character: These uplands are essentially an extension of the Clywd hills in Wales, and support some species typical of upland habitats.. Up to 300 m high, the carboniferous limestone and sandstone scarps have steep west-facing and gentle east-facing slopes, deep valleys and occasional limestone and cliffs and quarries. There is also some base-rich marsh and fen habitats.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Lapwing Curlew Peregrine
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Dipper, Snipe, Redstart, Raven (Pied Flycatcher).	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Wheatear.	
Key bird habitats	Semi-natural woods, limestone grassland, cliffs and quarries, rivers.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Intensification of agricultural management on upland farms.
- Lack of management of semi-natural habitats.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, increase population of waders breeding on limestone grasslands with the appropriate management.
2. Manage semi-natural woods to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance their breeding bird interest.

NATURAL AREA 79 : MOSES AND MERES	ORNITHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE :	SOME
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General ornithological character: A natural area of rather limited ornithological interest, it contains numerous small water bodies and mosses which harbour some waterbirds within a matrix of intensively managed agricultural land (mostly arable and dairying). These areas are mainly of botanical and entomological importance with only the larger water bodies supporting regionally or nationally important waterbird populations. Large areas of woodland and wet pasture are scarce, these habitats having become highly fragmented.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
	Pochard Nightjar	Quail Grey Partridge Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Kingfisher, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Yellow Wagtail, Corn Bunting.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Buzzard, Black-necked Grebe, Hobby, Peregrine, Curlew, Little Ringed Plover, Raven.	
Key bird habitats	Meres, mosses, wet meadows, semi-natural woods.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required	The effect on birds of re-wetting meres and mosses.	

- Key issues:**
- Hydrological threats to wet grasslands.
 - Water quality.
 - Increasing recreational pressures on water bodies and semi-natural woods.
 - Continuing loss of unimproved wet grassland to arable and other land uses.
 - Bird droppings causing eutrophication of fragile mere habitats.

- Key objectives:**
1. Manage water bodies to benefit breeding and wintering waterbirds, such that this does not conflict with their botanical and entomological interest.
 2. Maintain and, where possible, enhance the management of existing wet meadows. Re-create new areas, extending or linking existing sites as appropriate.
 3. Manage semi-natural woods to benefit breeding birds.

**NATURAL AREA 80 :
STAFFORDSHIRE UPLANDS**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

SOME

General ornithological character: An upland area of generally low ornithological importance, with some additional bird interest within the remaining semi-natural woods and unimproved grasslands. Woodlands support the typical species including breeding Redstart and low numbers of Goshawk. Unimproved wet grassland supports breeding waders including Lapwing, Curlew and Snipe. The more intensively farmed areas are of less importance but improved grasslands do support large numbers of Golden Plover in winter.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
		Goshawk Grey Partridge Golden Plover Lapwing Curlew
Other notable species	Breeding Snipe, Kingfisher, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Yellow Wagtail, Wheatear, (Pied Flycatcher, Wood Warbler). Low numbers of wintering wildfowl.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Buzzard, Goshawk, Hobby, Barn Owl, Whinchat, Dipper.	
Key bird habitats	Semi-natural woods, unimproved wet grassland, farmland.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Loss of interest of important semi-natural deciduous woodland and unimproved grassland habitats, mainly through lack of appropriate management.
- Recreational disturbance.
- On-going implementation of the South West Peak ESA.
- Habitat fragmentation.
- Intensification of management of upland pastures.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, enhance the management of existing unimproved grasslands and semi-natural woods.
2. Seek to extend or link existing semi-natural habitats with the appropriate habitat restoration/re-creation measures.
3. Maximise opportunities for habitat management and restoration through the South West Peak ESA, where this enters the natural area.

NATURAL AREA 81 :
UPPER TRENT VALLEY

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area of rather limited ornithological interest. That which is present is associated with fragments of semi-natural wetlands, such as wet meadows, and man-made open waterbodies, particularly reservoirs. Much of the remaining area is intensively managed farmland.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Grey Partridge Lapwing Curlew
Other notable species	Breeding Redshank, Snipe, Little Ringed Plover, Yellow Wagtail, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, (Small numbers of breeding Teal).	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Shelduck, Gadwall, Shoveler, Pochard, Hobby, Quail, Barn Owl, Whinchat.	
Key bird habitats	Wet meadows, riparian habitats, reservoirs, farmland.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Hydrological threats to and a lack of management of semi-natural wetlands.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain present area of wet meadows with the appropriate management. Restore management/create new wetlands habitats on areas with low existing wildlife interest; where possible, expand or link up existing semi-natural wetlands.
2. Maximise value of reservoirs and intensive farmland to birds.

**NATURAL AREA 82 :
THE DERWENT VALLEY**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE:**

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area of rather limited ornithological interest. That which occurs is associated with the remaining sessile oakwoods, riparian habitats and intensively managed farmland.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Grey Partridge Lapwing
Other notable species	Breeding Dipper, Kingfisher, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Yellow Wagtail, Redstart. (Pied Flycatcher, Wood Warbler). Small numbers of breeding Curlew.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Curlew, Barn Owl, Whinchat? Pied Flycatcher?	
Key bird habitats	Riparian habitats, sessile oakwoods, farmland.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Lack of management of remaining semi-natural habitats.
- Water quality/quantity issues on running waters.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain present area of semi-natural habitats with the appropriate management.
2. Restore under-planted valley woods to more traditional management.
3. Extend or re-create semi-natural habitats on farmland of low existing nature conservation interest, linking existing fragments where possible.

NATURAL AREA 83 :
WHITE PEAK

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area of limited ornithological interest characterised by a high limestone plateau dissected by steep-sided dales with semi-natural woods. The area is dominated by permanent pasture and the fields are divided by drystone dykes, although there is one significant heather moorland site at Longstone Edge. Much of the natural area is administered by The Peak District National Park.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Lapwing
Other notable species	Dipper, Redstart, Wheatear (Grey Wagtail).	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Buzzard, Goshawk, Peregrine, Red Grouse, Curlew, Stonechat.	
Key bird habitats	Permanent pasture, wooded dales, running waters, heather moorland.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required	Survey and monitor Buzzards, Red Grouse, Lapwing and riparian birds.	

Key issues:

- Overgrazing
- Intensification of management on upland pastures.
- Fragmentation of remaining semi-natural habitats.
- Recreational disturbance.
- Water quality on running waters.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain existing distribution and number of high priority and other notable species. Increase numbers to self-sustaining populations.
2. Manage semi-natural habitats and intensively-managed permanent pasture to benefit breeding birds.

**NATURAL AREA 84 :
SOUTH WEST PEAK**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

CONSIDERABLE

General ornithological character: A bird fauna dominated by species typical of damp upland farmland, with elements of the moorland fauna on the higher, unenclosed land.

Internationally important species	Breeding Curlew, Red Grouse.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Merlin Red Grouse Black Grouse Golden Plover Lapwing Curlew Twite
Other notable species	Breeding Redshank, Snipe, Short-eared Owl, Dipper, Whinchat, Wheatear, Ring Ouzel (Grey Wagtail).	
'Core Area' species	Red Grouse, Curlew, Whinchat, Ring Ouzel.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Buzzard, Raven, Black Grouse.	
Key bird habitats	Eriophorum blanket mire, heather moorland, unimproved/improved pastures.	
Species specific action	Protection of Black Grouse from disturbance.	
Additional monitoring required	The area and its birds need to be represented in long-term breeding bird monitoring scheme.	

Key issues:

- Recreational disturbance.
- Conversion of upland heath to pasture.
- Intensification of management of upland pastures.
- Illegal persecution of raptors and Raven.
- Poor grazing management.
- Ongoing implementation of the South West Peak ESA.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain internationally important breeding population of Curlew and Red Grouse.
2. Maintain range and reverse decline in number of other key upland farmland species.
3. Increase number of breeding Merlin and Black Grouse.
4. Maximise opportunities for habitat management and restoration through the South West Peak ESA.

**NATURAL AREA 85 :
DARK PEAK**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

CONSIDERABLE

General ornithological character: A diverse bird fauna characteristic of moorland and the moorland fringe, including inbye land dominated by breeding waders.

Internationally important species	Breeding Red Grouse, Curlew, Twite.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
	Dunlin	Goshawk Merlin Peregrine Red Grouse Golden Plover Lapwing Curlew Twite
Other notable species	Breeding Snipe, Short-eared Owl, Dipper, Wheatear, Ring Ouzel (Grey Wagtail).	
'Core Area' species	Golden Plover, Merlin, Twite, Curlew, Ring Ouzel, Red Grouse.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Hen Harrier, Golden Eagle, Buzzard, Raven, Black Grouse.	
Key bird habitats	Eriophorum blanket bog, heaths, grassland, bracken and rock edges.	
Species specific action	Implement action plans for high priority and notable species.	
Additional monitoring required	Ensure area and its birds is represented in national breeding bird monitoring scheme.	

Key issues:

- Overgrazing.
- Recreational disturbance.
- Acidification/erosion.
- Moorland management. What is appropriate?
- Ongoing implementation of North Peak ESA.
- Improvement of enclosed rough pastures.
- Illegal persecution of raptors.
- Bracken control.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain present range and number of all high priority and other notable species.
2. Increase populations of very rare species through action plan implementation. Encourage re-colonisation of locally extinct species with the appropriate species management measures.
3. Maximise benefits to breeding birds of the North Peak ESA.

**NATURAL AREA 86 :
URBAN MERSEY BASIN**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

NOTABLE

General ornithological character: A natural area dominated by large urban areas, notably Liverpool and Manchester, but retaining a notable ornithological importance. The remaining undeveloped areas include fragments of semi-natural woodland and parkland, and some notable man-made wetland sites of high ornithological significance. These include the sludge beds at Frodsham and numerous lakes and gravel/marl pits, supporting important assemblages of breeding birds with rare species such as Black-necked grebe and Garganey among them. Artificial wetlands and farmland adjacent to the Mersey estuary sometimes support important numbers of waterfowl during the non-breeding season.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i>
	Gadwall Pochard	Pink-footed Goose Shelduck Teal Pintail Shoveler Wigeon Peregrine Grey Plover Oystercatcher Ringed Plover Golden Plover Lapwing Curlew Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Little Ringed Plover, Snipe, Redshank, Redstart, Sedge Warbler, Corn Bunting.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Black-necked Grebe, Garganey, Quail, Black-tailed Godwit, Bittern, Nightjar.	
Key bird habitats	Man-made wetlands, semi-natural woods, farmland.	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Development pressures on important bird habitats.
- Recreational disturbance.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland

Key objectives:

1. Ensure management of man-made wetland sites takes bird interest into account, especially adjacent to the Mersey Estuary. Ensure areas used as high tide roosts are protected from disturbance at the sensitive times.
2. Undertake the appropriate species-specific and habitat management to maintain and encourage rare species.
3. Maximise opportunities for habitat creation on farmland of low existing nature conservation interest, extending or linking semi-natural habitats where possible.
2. Protect rare breeding species from disturbance.

NATURAL AREA 87 :
LANCASHIRE PLAIN AND VALLEYS

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

CONSIDERABLE

General ornithological character: A lowland farmland bird fauna showing strong affinities, in winter, with those of wet grasslands, being dominated by wintering waders and, particularly, geese.

Internationally important species	Wintering Pink-footed Goose, Bewick's Swan, Whooper Swan, Lapwing.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i> Bewick's Swan	<i>List 2</i> Whooper Swan Pink-footed Goose Wigeon Grey Partridge Golden Plover Lapwing Barn Owl
Other notable species	Tree Sparrow, Corn Bunting.	
'Core Area' species	Bewick's Swan, Whooper Swan, Pink-footed Goose, Lapwing, Corn Bunting.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species		
Key bird habitats	Lowland wet grassland, mixed farmland.	
Species specific action	Provision of 'alternative feeding areas' for wildfowl on farmland.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

1. Continued loss/improvement of wet grasslands.
3. Secure roosts and foraging areas for geese and swans.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain internationally important populations of wintering Bewick's and Whooper Swans, Pink-footed Goose and Lapwing.
2. Reverse strong declines in range and number of Tree Sparrow, Barn Owl (?), Corn Bunting and Grey Partridge.

**NATURAL AREA 88 :
FOREST OF BOWLAND**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

CONSIDERABLE

General ornithological character: One of the largest areas of heather-dominated moorland in England and of exceptional importance for a range of bird species associated with moorland and upland blanket bog. Much of the moorland is currently managed as Grouse moor.

Internationally important species	Breeding Peregrine, Lesser Black-backed Gull.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Hen Harrier Merlin Peregrine Red Grouse Grey Partridge Golden Plover Lapwing Oystercatcher Curlew
Other notable species	Breeding Snipe, Redshank, Herring Gull, Short-eared Owl, Kingfisher, Dipper, Redstart, Whinchat, Wheatear, Ring Ouzel. (Lesser Black-backed Gull and Oystercatcher). Low numbers of wintering wildfowl.	
'Core Area' species	Hen Harrier, Merlin, Lesser Black-backed Gull.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Black Grouse, Raven.	
Key bird habitats	Dry heather-dominated moorland, heather-dominated blanket bog, low intensity pasture, deciduous woodland, upland streams.	
Species specific action	Nest protection/monitoring for rare breeding species, where appropriate, especially Merlin and Hen Harrier.	
Additional monitoring required	The area and its birds need to be represented in long-term breeding bird monitoring scheme.	

Key issues:

- Persecution of rare breeding raptors and culling of Lesser Black-backed Gulls.
- Burning.
- Overgrazing.
- Agricultural intensification of management on farm pastures.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain habitat for rare breeding species by encouraging appropriate management of heather moorland. In particular discourage overgrazing.

NATURAL AREA 89 :
CUMBRIAN FELLS AND DALES

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :

CONSIDERABLE

General ornithological character: A depauperate upland breeding bird assemblage associated with steep, boulder-strewn grassy slopes, screes, crags and cliffs, and a very much reduced area of shrub moorland. Rich woodland bird assemblage occurs along valley sides, but much of the slope area lacks woodland and scrub habitats. The lakes support low numbers of waterbirds.

Internationally important species	Breeding Peregrine, Curlew	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Goshawk Golden Eagle Merlin Peregrine Red Grouse Lapwing Curlew
Other notable species	Breeding Oystercatcher, Buzzard, Grey Wagtail, Dipper, Redstart, Whinchat, Wheatear, Ring Ouzel, Raven (Grey Wagtail, Wood Warbler).	
'Core Area' species	Peregrine, Buzzard, Dipper, Whinchat, Wheatear, Ring Ouzel, Raven, Wood Warbler.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Dotterel, Golden Eagle, Hen Harrier, Golden Plover.	
Key bird habitats	Crags, cliffs and screes, acid grassland, heaths, blanket bogs, in-bye land, lakes and deciduous woodlands.	
Species specific action	Wardening of nesting Golden Eagles.	
Additional monitoring required	Maintain raptor monitoring. Ensure area is well represented in national breeding bird monitoring scheme.	

Key issues:

- Recreational disturbance.
- Over-grazing, loss of shrub moorland and scrub and woodland regeneration.
- Dependence of avian predators on sheep carrion.
- Agricultural improvement of pastures.
- Ongoing implementation of the Lake District ESA.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain current numbers of high priority and other notable species.
2. Increase numbers and extend distribution of rare species so they attain self-sustaining populations. Encourage re-colonisation of locally extinct species with the appropriate species protection measures.
3. Maintain and, where possible, restore upland management practices that are sympathetic to wildlife.
4. Maximise benefits to birds of the Lake District ESA.

NATURAL AREA 90 :
EDEN VALLEY

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area of some ornithological interest, with several large breeding wader populations (albeit at low densities) on the remaining wet grasslands and Nightjar on the fragments of lowland heath.

Internationally important species	Breeding Curlew.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i> Nightjar	<i>List 2</i> Grey Partridge Lapwing Oystercatcher Curlew
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Dipper, Whinchat, Kingfisher, Snipe, Redshank, Wheatear, Redstart, Yellow Wagtail(?)	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species		
Key bird habitats	Lowland wet grassland, lowland heath, conifer woods, farmland, basin mires	
Species specific action		
Additional monitoring required	Urgent need for the collation of breeding wader survey data and to fill in gaps in coverage, if necessary.	

Key issues:

- Hydrological threats to and a lack of management of wet grasslands and basin mires.
- Lack of management of remaining heathland.
- Pressure for land use change on all semi-natural habitats.
- Persecution of raptors.
- Opportunities for habitat creation under the Agri-environment programme (particularly the 'Water Fringe Areas' option under the Habitat Scheme).
- Notification of River Eden pSSSI.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where appropriate, restore traditional management to remaining areas of lowland wet grassland and lowland heath. Re-create new areas; expand/link-up existing fragments where possible.
2. Ensure conifer woods are managed in a manner that takes account of vulnerable breeding birds, particularly Nightjar and raptors.
3. Manage farmland to benefit birds.

**NATURAL AREA 91 :
WEST CUMBRIA COASTAL PLAIN**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

SOME

General ornithological character: A natural area consisting of low hills lying between the mountains of the Lake District and the coast. The southern section is included within the Lake District National Park. Much is farmland of limited ornithological interest. Most of the bird interest exists in the remaining lowland wet grasslands (eg Duddon Mosses) and semi-natural woods, the numerous rivers draining from the Lake District, and young conifer plantations (that support breeding Short-eared Owl). In addition, areas of upland acid wet grassland and moorland remain on the west Cumbria coalfield, which support breeding waders and some raptors. The coastal grassland strip of this natural area provides important roosting site for waders that feed in the adjacent maritime natural area, M23.

Internationally important species		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Greylag Goose Lapwing Curlew Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Redshank, Snipe, Short-eared Owl, Kingfisher, Dipper, Redstart, Whinchat, Stonechat, Wheatear, Corn Bunting (Oystercatcher, Shelduck). Roosting waders.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Pochard, Hen Harrier, Peregrine, Red Grouse, Quail, Corncrake, Golden Plover, Raven.	
Key bird habitats	Farmland, semi-natural wood, young conifer plantations, lowland wet grassland, rivers.	
Species specific action	Species protection of rare breeders notably Hen Harrier and Peregrine.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Maximising benefits of National Park status.
- Persecution of rare breeding raptors.
- Loss of upland grassland/moorland due to opencast coal mining.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland and opencast coal sites.
- Wind farms.
- Water quality/quantity issues on running waters.

Key objectives:

1. Increase populations of breeding raptors, notably Buzzard, Hen Harrier and Peregrine.
2. Maintain and, where appropriate, enhance management of lowland wet grassland, coastal strip grasslands, and upland pasture and moorland to benefit their breeding and wintering birds.
3. Manage semi-natural woods to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance their breeding bird interest (eg restoration of coppicing and ride management and maintenance of old/deadwood features). Increase broadleaf woodland cover on farmland of low existing wildlife interest.
4. Maximise benefits to breeding birds of new conifer plantations, farmland (especially hedgerows) and riparian habitats.

NATURAL AREA 92 :
SOLWAY BASIN

ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :

NOTABLE

General ornithological character: A low-lying basin adjacent to Solway Firth, the majority of the area is mixed farmland which supports the typical species, supplemented by visiting wildfowl from the nearby estuary. The remaining lowland raised mires support breeding Curlew and Red Grouse, but no longer support Golden Plover, Dunlin and Merlin. There is also some woodland in the north with typical breeding woodland birds, including Buzzard. Young conifer plantations support breeding Whinchat, Stonechat, Grasshopper Warbler and sometimes Short-eared Owl. The numerous rivers draining from higher ground support breeding Red-breasted Merganser and Dipper.

Internationally important species	Breeding Curlew. Wintering Barnacle Goose (occasionally).		
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>		<i>List 2</i>
		Grey Partridge Golden Plover Lapwing	Curlew Barn Owl
Other notable species	Breeding Buzzard, Snipe, Redshank, Kingfisher, Dipper, Whinchat, Stonechat, Wheatear, Corn Bunting. (Low numbers of breeding Shelduck, Oystercatcher and Ringed Plover.) Wintering wildfowl on farmland near coast include Bewick's Swan, Whooper Swan, Pink-footed Goose, Wigeon and, occasionally, Barnacle Goose, + Merlin, Peregrine and Twite.		
'Core Area' species			
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Shoveler, Red Grouse, Quail, Corncrake, Short-eared Owl, Twite.		
Key bird habitats	Farmland, lowland raised mires, semi-natural woods, young conifer plantations, rivers.		
Species specific action	Management of alternative feeding areas for Pink-footed Geese and Whooper Swans close to Solway to minimise conflict with farmers.		
Additional monitoring required	Monitor breeding waders and declining Corn Bunting population, as well as Pink-footed Geese and Whooper Swans on farmland.		

Key issues:

- Wildfowl feeding on agricultural land.
- Disturbance to geese on south Solway from low-flying aircraft.
- Lack of management of semi-natural woods.
- Continuing declines in farmland birds.
- Opportunities for habitat creation on farmland and, particularly, the creation of freshwater wetlands around peat bodies.
- Water quality/quantity issues on running waters.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, where possible, enhance management of lowland raised mires to benefit breeding birds.
2. Provision of alternative feeding areas for visiting wildfowl.
3. Manage semi-natural woods to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance breeding bird populations (eg restoration of coppicing and ride management and maintenance of old/deadwood features).
4. Maximise benefits to breeding birds of new and existing conifer plantations.

General ornithological character: This maritime natural area largely consists of intertidal rocky shore and sandy bays which are important for wintering waders such as Turnstone, Purple Sandpiper and Sanderling. Offshore islands, including the Farnes and Coquet, provide important nesting areas for a variety of seabirds that rely on inshore and offshore foraging areas. These include internationally important breeding populations of three species of tern, including the globally threatened Roseate Tern. The extensive intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh of Holy Island and Budle Bay are internationally important for passage and wintering waterfowl, including the majority of the world's Light-bellied Brent Geese.

Internationally important species	Breeding Sandwich Tern, Arctic Tern + Roseate Tern (Globally threatened). Wintering Greylag Goose, Light-bellied Brent Goose, Wigeon, Ringed Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Turnstone, Purple Sandpiper.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i> Little Tern Sandwich Tern Light-bellied Brent Goose Grey Plover Dunlin	<i>List 2</i> Whooper Swan Common Scoter Golden Plover Lapwing Sanderling Curlew Guillemot Arctic Tern Roseate Tern Greylag Goose Wigeon Shelduck Ringed Plover Bar-tailed Godwit Redshank Turnstone
Other notable species	Breeding Kittiwake, Common Tern, Puffin and wintering Purple Sandpiper, divers and sea ducks.	
'Core Area' species	Light-bellied Brent Goose, Bar-tailed Godwit, Greylag Goose, Wigeon, Sandwich Tern, Roseate Tern, Arctic Tern, Common Tern, Eider.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species		
Key bird habitats	Intertidal rocky shore, saltmarsh and mudflats, sand dunes, cliffs and offshore island, inshore and offshore waters.	
Species specific action	Maintain and increase numbers of breeding terns through appropriate habitat management and species protection measures.	
Additional monitoring required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor breeding success of seabirds and relate to changes in the quality of marine feeding areas. 2. Monitor sea duck concentrations in inshore waters. 	

Key issues:

- Recreational disturbance to breeding seabirds and wintering waterfowl.
- Pollution/water quality.
- Commercial exploitation of marine animals.
- Aggregate extraction.
- Pressure for development of coastal habitats from a variety of sources.
- Cord grass invasion of mudflats, reducing feeding areas for waterfowl.

Key objectives:

1. Maintain populations of key species within the natural area.
2. Increase populations of breeding terns (and Eider) using the appropriate measures.
3. Ensure no net losses in of intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarsh and rocky shore habitats due to coastal squeeze
4. Minimise disturbance to breeding and non-breeding birds, particularly roosts and refuges.

**NATURAL AREA M2:
NORTH BANK OF TYNE TO SALTBURN**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE:**

CONSIDERABLE

General ornithological character: This maritime natural area consists of a low lying coastline, mainly made up of sand and shingle beaches. It also includes limited areas of rocky shore, especially around Whitburn, where there is a short stretch of cliffs. Intertidal mudflats at Tynemouth and especially Teesmouth support important wintering populations of waders and wildfowl. Much of the coastline is built up around Sunderland and Hartlepool, and has little bird interest except for roosting Turnstone and Purple Sandpiper.

Internationally important species	Breeding Little Tern. Wintering Redshank, Sanderling, Knot.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i> Knot Grey Plover Dunlin Little Tern	<i>List 2</i> Shelduck Teal Wigeon Shoveler Ringed Plover Curlew Sanderling Redshank Turnstone Golden Plover Bar-tailed Godwit Oystercatcher
Other notable species	Wintering Purple Sandpiper.	
'Core Area' species		
Extinct/very rare breeding species		
Key bird habitats	Intertidal mudflats and associated saltmarsh, rocky shore and developed areas used as high tide roosts by wintering waders.	
Species specific action	Limit disturbance and predation pressure on the Little Tern colony.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Pressure for development of coastal habitats from a variety of sources, especially from industry.
- Recreational disturbance to breeding terns and wintering waterfowl.
- Pollution/water quality.
- Commercial exploitation of marine animals.

Key objectives:

1. Ensure no net losses in intertidal habitats due to coastal squeeze.
2. Minimise disturbance to breeding Little Terns and wintering waterfowl, particularly their roost sites and refuges.
3. Maintain populations of key species within the natural area. Increase populations of selected species, following recommendations in Species Action Plans.

NATURAL AREA M3 : SALTBURN TO BRIDLINGTON	ORNITHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE : CONSIDERABLE
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General ornithological character: The ornithological interest of this maritime natural area is centred on the high chalk cliffs at Flamborough Head and Bempton which support the largest seabird colony in England, including internationally significant numbers of Kittiwake, and the three commonest British auks in nationally important numbers. It also supports the largest mainland gannetry in Britain. The remainder of the coastline, north to Saltburn is also mainly composed of sandstone and limestone cliffs, with small dispersed populations of cliff-nesting seabirds and some wintering wader interest on the rocky shores with pools and mussel beds.

Internationally important species	Breeding Kittiwake, Guillemot, Razorbill.	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i>	<i>List 2</i> Guillemot Razorbill Gannet
Other notable species	Breeding Puffin, Herring Gull, Rock Dove, (Fulmar), wintering Purple Sandpiper, Turnstone, Oystercatcher, Dunlin, Redshank, Sanderling.	
'Core Area' species	Kittiwake, Razorbill.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species		
Key bird habitats	Cliffs, inshore and offshore waters.	
Species specific action	Wardening of main seabird concentrations.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Oil and gas exploration/exploitation.
- Disturbance from both recreation and industrial activities (including low-flying helicopters).
- Offshore gravel extraction.
- Condition of fisheries.
- Visitor management.
- Pollution/water quality

Key objectives:

1. Maintain and, if possible, increase productivity and numbers of cliff-nesting seabirds with the appropriate species-specific management measures.
2. Minimise disturbance to breeding seabirds from a variety of sources.

**NATURAL AREA M4 :
BRIDLINGTON TO SKEGNESS**

**ORNITHOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE :**

OUTSTANDING

General ornithological character: A maritime natural area of outstanding ornithological interest, dominated by the extensive intertidal habitats of the Humber, one of the most important estuaries for wintering and passage waterfowl in Britain. The Humber regularly supports in excess of 143,000 waders and wildfowl during the non-breeding season, and also attracts a notable assemblage of breeding birds. There are long stretches of soft-coast habitats, either side of the estuary, with extensive sand dunes that support important scrub bird communities.

Internationally important species	Breeding Little Tern. Wintering Dark-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Lapwing, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Redshank (Ringed Plover and Sanderling on passage).	
EN high priority	<i>List 1</i> Little Tern Bearded Tit Dark-bellied Brent Goose Pochard Grey Plover Knot Dunlin	<i>List 2</i> Shelduck Wigeon Teal Common Scoter Oystercatcher Ringed Plover Lapwing Golden Plover Sanderling Bar-tailed Godwit Curlew Redshank Turnstone Twite
Other notable species	Breeding Sedge Warbler, Reed Warbler, Whitethroat, wintering raptors, Red-throated Diver and sea ducks.	
'Core Area' species	Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Curlew, Redshank.	
Extinct/very rare breeding species	Bittern, Marsh Harrier, Avocet, Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff, Short-eared Owl.	
Key bird habitats	Mud- and sandflats, saltmarsh, sand dunes, reedbeds, grazing marsh, shingle.	
Species specific action	Wardening of Little Tern colonies to limit disturbance and predation.	
Additional monitoring required		

Key issues:

- Pressure for development on coastal habitats from a variety of sources.
- Coastal defence.
- Disturbance.
- Wildfowling.
- Commercial exploitation of marine animals, particularly shellfish.
- Pollution/water quality.
- Barrage construction?

Key objectives:

1. Ensure there are not net losses in intertidal and associated coastal habitats due to coastal squeeze.
2. Maintain and, where possible, increase populations of rare breeding birds using the appropriate species specific and habitat-based measures, following recommendations in Species Action Plans.
3. Manage existing reedbeds and create new, large wet reedbeds to regain Bittern as a breeding species; and to benefit other rare species associated with reedbeds.
4. Minimise disturbance to breeding and non-breeding birds from recreation and commercial/industrial activities, particularly roosts and refuges.
5. Ongoing preparation and implementation of Humber Management Strategy.
6. Manage sand dune scrub to maintain and, where possible, enhance breeding bird populations.