



HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT – VOLUME 3 - APPENDIX 1

European Site Citations

Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations, 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(g)

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Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 31 August 2007

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Humber Estuary

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

The boundary has been extended

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) *Yes*
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

053 32 59 N 000 00 03 E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Kingston-upon-Hull

The Humber Estuary is located on the boundary between the East Midlands Region and the Yorkshire and the Humber Region, on the east coast of England bordering the North Sea.

Administrative region: City of Kingston upon Hull; East Riding of Yorkshire; Humberside; Lincolnshire; North East Lincolnshire; North Lincolnshire

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **11. Area** (hectares): 37987.8

| | |
|------|--------------------------|
| Min. | -13 |
| Max. | 10 |
| Mean | No information available |

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The Humber Estuary is the largest macro-tidal estuary on the British North Sea coast. It drains a catchment of some 24,240 square kilometres and is the site of the largest single input of freshwater from Britain into the North Sea. It has the second-highest tidal range in Britain (max 7.4 m) and approximately one-third of the estuary is exposed as mud or sand flats at low tide. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed in places by limited areas of grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the north Lincolnshire coast the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools. The Estuary regularly supports internationally important numbers of waterfowl in winter and nationally important breeding populations in summer.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1, 3, 5, 6, 8

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 1

The site is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with the following component habitats: dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes, and coastal brackish/saline lagoons.

It is a large macro-tidal coastal plain estuary with high suspended sediment loads, which feed a dynamic and rapidly changing system of accreting and eroding intertidal and subtidal mudflats, sandflats, saltmarsh and reedbeds. Examples of both strandline, foredune, mobile, semi-fixed dunes, fixed dunes and dune grassland occur on both banks of the estuary and along the coast. The estuary supports a full range of saline conditions from the open coast to the limit of saline intrusion on the tidal rivers of the Ouse and Trent. Wave exposed sandy shores are found in the outer/open coast areas of the estuary. These change to the more moderately exposed sandy shores and then to sheltered muddy shores within the main body of the estuary and up into the tidal rivers. The lower saltmarsh of the Humber is dominated by common cordgrass *Spartina anglica* and annual glasswort *Salicornia* communities. Low to mid marsh communities are mostly represented by sea aster *Aster tripolium*, common saltmarsh grass *Puccinellia maritima* and sea purslane *Atriplex portulacoides* communities. The upper portion of the saltmarsh community is atypical, dominated by sea couch *Elytrigia atherica* (*Elymus pycnanthus*) saltmarsh community. In the upper reaches of the estuary, the tidal marsh community is dominated by the common reed *Phragmites australis* fen and sea club rush *Bolboschoenus maritimus* swamp with the couch grass *Elytrigia repens* (*Elymus repens*) saltmarsh community. Within the Humber Estuary Ramsar site there are good examples of four of the five physiographic types of saline lagoon.

Ramsar criterion 3

The Humber Estuary Ramsar site supports a breeding colony of grey seals *Halichoerus grypus* at Donna Nook. It is the second largest grey seal colony in England and the furthest south regular breeding site on the east coast. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site are the most north-easterly breeding site in Great Britain of the natterjack toad *Bufo calamita*.

Ramsar criterion 5

Assemblages of international importance:

153,934 waterfowl, non-breeding season

(5 year peak mean 1996/97-2000/2001)

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Eurasian golden plover, *Pluvialis apricaria*

altifrons subspecies – NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa population

17,996 individuals, passage, representing an average of 2.2% of the population

(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Red knot, *Calidris canutus*

islandica subspecies

18,500 individuals, passage, representing an average of 4.1% of the population

(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Dunlin, *Calidris alpina*

alpina subspecies – Western Europe (non-breeding) population

20,269 individuals, passage, representing an average of 1.5% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa*

islandica subspecies

915 individuals, passage, representing an average of 2.6% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Common redshank, *Tringa totanus*

britannica subspecies

7,462 individuals, passage, representing an average of 5.7% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Common shelduck, *Tadorna tadorna*

Northwestern Europe (breeding) population

4,464 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.5% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Eurasian golden plover, *Pluvialis apricaria*

altifrons subspecies – NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa population

30,709 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 3.8% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Red knot, *Calidris canutus*

islandica subspecies

28,165 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 6.3% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Dunlin, *Calidris alpina*

alpina subspecies – Western Europe (non-breeding) population

22,222 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.7% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa*

islandica subspecies

1,113 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 3.2% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*

lapponica subspecies

2,752 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 2.3% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Common redshank, *Tringa totanus brittanica* subspecies

4,632 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 3.6% of the population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Ramsar criterion 8

The Humber Estuary acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* and sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* between coastal waters and their spawning areas.

Ramsar criterion 5

Assemblages of international importance:

Species with peak counts in winter:

153934 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

| | |
|---|---|
| European golden plover , <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> , P. a. altifrons Iceland & Faroes/E Atlantic | 17996 individuals, representing an average of 2.2% of the population (1996-2000) |
| Red knot , <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> , W & Southern Africa (wintering) | 18500 individuals, representing an average of 4.1% of the population (1996-2000) |
| Dunlin , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , W Siberia/W Europe | 20269 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population (1996-2000) |
| Black-tailed godwit , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , Iceland/W Europe | 915 individuals, representing an average of 2.6% of the population (1996-2000) |
| Common redshank , <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> , | 7462 individuals, representing an average of 5.7% of the population (1996-2000) |
| Species with peak counts in winter: | |
| Common shelduck , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , NW Europe | 4464 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population (1996/7 to 2000/1) |
| European golden plover , <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> , P. a. altifrons Iceland & Faroes/E Atlantic | 30709 individuals, representing an average of 3.8% of the population (1996/7 to 2000/1) |
| Red knot , <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> , W & Southern Africa (wintering) | 28165 individuals, representing an average of 6.3% of the population (1996/7 to 2000/1) |
| Dunlin , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , W Siberia/W Europe | 22222 individuals, representing an average of 1.7% of the population (1996/7 to 2000/1) |

Black-tailed godwit , *Limosa limosa islandica*, 1113 individuals, representing an average of 3.2% of the population (1996/7 to 2000/1)
Iceland/W Europe

Bar-tailed godwit , *Limosa lapponica lapponica*, 2752 individuals, representing an average of 2.3% of the population (1996/7 to 2000/1)
W Palearctic

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

See Sections 21/22 for details of noteworthy species

Details of bird species occurring at levels of National importance are given in Section 22

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Soil & geology | neutral, shingle, sand, mud, clay, alluvium, sedimentary, sandstone, sandstone/mudstone, limestone/chalk, gravel, nutrient-rich |
| Geomorphology and landscape | lowland, coastal, floodplain, shingle bar, intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), estuary, islands, cliffs |
| Nutrient status | eutrophic |
| pH | circumneutral |
| Salinity | brackish / mixosaline, fresh, saline / euhaline |
| Soil | mainly mineral |
| Water permanence | usually permanent |
| Summary of main climatic features | Annual averages (Cleethorpes, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/cleethorpes.html) Max. daily temperature: 13.1° C Min. daily temperature: 6.4° C Days of air frost: 29.0 Rainfall: 565.4 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1521.9 |

General description of the Physical Features:

The Humber estuary is approximately 70 km long from the limit of saline intrusion on the River Ouse at Boothferry to the estuary mouth at Spurn Head, where it enters the North Sea. The area of the estuary is approx. 365 km², and it has a width of 6.6 km at the mouth.

The Humber is a macro-tidal estuary with a tidal range of 7.4 m, the second-largest range in the UK and comparable to other macro-tidal estuaries worldwide. It is a shallow and well mixed estuary, with an average depth of 6.5m rising to 13.2 m at the mouth.

The Humber is the second-largest coastal plain estuary in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east coast of Britain. Suspended sediment concentrations are high, and are derived from a variety of sources, including marine sediments and eroding boulder clay along the Holderness coast. This is the northernmost of the English east coast estuaries whose structure and function is intimately linked with soft eroding shorelines.

Upstream from the Humber Bridge, the navigation channel undergoes major shifts from north to south banks. This section of the estuary is noteworthy for extensive mud and sand bars, which in places form semi-permanent islands.

The estuary covers the full salinity range from fully marine at the mouth of the estuary (Spurn Head) to the limit of saline intrusion on the Rivers Ouse and Trent). A salinity gradient from north to south bank is observed in the outer estuary, due to the incoming tide flowing along the north bank, while the fresh water keeps to the south bank as it discharges to the sea. As salinity declines upstream, reedbeds and brackish saltmarsh communities fringe the estuary..

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The Humber catchment covers an area of ca. 24,240 km², more than 20% of the land area of England. Average annual precipitation in the upland areas of the catchment is as much as 1000 mm. Average freshwater flow into the Humber estuary from the rivers is 250 m³s⁻¹, ranging from 60 m³s⁻¹ in drier periods to 450 m³s⁻¹ in wet periods. Peak flows of up to 1500 m³s⁻¹ have been recorded during floods. The rivers Trent and Ouse, which provide the main fresh water flow into the Humber, drain large industrial and urban areas to the south and west (River Trent), and less densely populated agricultural areas to the north and west (River Ouse). The Trent/Ouse confluence is known as Trent Falls.

On the north bank of the Humber estuary the principal river is the river Hull, which flows through the city of Kingston-upon-Hull, and has a tidal length of 32 km, up to the Hempholme Weir. The Hull provides only about 1% of the freshwater input to the estuary. On the south bank, the River Ancholme enters the Humber at South Ferriby, but the tide is excluded by a sluice and a tidal lock. Altogether, the total tidal length of rivers and estuary is 313 km.

There are several major urban centres within the river catchments. Nottingham, Leicester, and the West Midlands/Birmingham conurbation are drained by the Trent, the Leeds-Bradford area in West Yorkshire is drained by the Aire/Calder and the Sheffield/Rotherham/Doncaster area in South Yorkshire is drained by the Don. There are also large rural regions, whose populations are currently experiencing high population growth, while the urban areas are showing a small decline. The 1992 population for the Ouse catchment was 4.1 million, and for the Trent catchment was 7.1 million. The population of Humberside, which comprises North and North-east Lincolnshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Hull (Hull), was just under 0.9 million. Land use around the estuary itself is 50-98% agricultural, within only two areas of high population/ industry – the major conurbation around Kingston-upon-Hull (Hull) on the north bank, and several large industrial areas around Grimsby/ Immingham/ Cleesthorpes on the south bank.

The area around the Humber estuary is low-lying, and much land-claim of wetlands and supratidal zones, as well as parts of the intertidal zone, was carried out in the past two centuries. The mid to

outer estuary (Humber Bridge to Spurn Point) changed from a region of low water erosion in the 19th century to one of accretion in the 20th century, nonetheless a net loss of intertidal zone of some 3000 ha has taken place since the mid-19th century. Around the estuary some 894 km² of land are below the 5 m contour, protected by extensive coastal defences. Most of the sediment entering the estuary comes from the North Sea, and a large part of it is believed to come from the continuing erosion of the Holderness Cliffs, which form the coastline to the north of the estuary mouth at Spurn Head. The estuary currently has approximately 1,775 ha of saltmarsh

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Sediment trapping

19. Wetland types:

Marine/coastal wetland

| Code | Name | % Area |
|-------|--|--------|
| F | Estuarine waters | 66.8 |
| G | Tidal flats | 26.4 |
| H | Salt marshes | 4.7 |
| E | Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems) | 0.8 |
| 7 | Gravel / brick / clay pits | 0.5 |
| Q | Saline / brackish lakes: permanent | 0.3 |
| J | Coastal brackish / saline lagoons | 0.3 |
| Other | Other | 0.1 |
| 9 | Canals and drainage channels | 0.01 |
| Y | Freshwater springs | 0.01 |

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Description

Much of the intertidal area of the Humber Estuary consists of mudflats with fringing saltmarsh. There are smaller areas of intertidal sand flats, and sand dunes. The saltmarsh is both eroding and accreting; although coastal squeeze is resulting in net losses, and cord grass *Spartina anglica* is a major colonising species. In areas of reduced salinity such as the Upper Humber there are extensive areas of common reed *Phragmites australis* with some sea club-rush *Bolboschoenus maritimus*. Mid-level saltmarsh tends to be much more floristically diverse, and in the higher level marsh with its dendritic network of drainage channels, salt pans and borrow pits grasses dominate with thrift *Armeria maritima* where the marsh is grazed by cattle and sheep. Extensive areas of eel grass *Zostera marina* and *Z. nolti* have been known to occur at Spurn Bight, although in recent years records are limited. Behind the sandflats of the Cleethorpes coast the mature sand-dune vegetation contains some locally and nationally rare species including chestnut flat sedge *Blysmus rufus*, bulbous meadow grass *Poa bulbosa* and dense silky-bent *Apera interrupta*. The sand dunes, which cap the shingle spit that forms Spurn Peninsula are dominated by marram grass *Ammophila arenaria* and patches of dense sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides*.

Ecosystem services

Aesthetic

Education

Food

Recreation

Storm/wave protection

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

None reported

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds**Species Information**

Species Information

Birds

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Great bittern, *Botaurus stellaris**stellaris* subspecies – W Europe, NW Africa (breeding) population

2 booming males, breeding, representing an average of 10.5% of the GB population

(3 year mean 2000-2002)

Eurasian marsh harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*

Europe population

10 females, breeding, representing an average of 6.3% of the GB population

(5 year mean 1998-2002)

Pied avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*

Western Europe (breeding) population

64 pairs, breeding, representing an average of 8.6% of the GB population

(5 year mean 1998-2002)

Little tern, *Sterna albifrons**albifrons* subspecies, Western Europe (breeding) population

51 pairs, breeding, representing an average of 2.1% of the GB population

(5 year mean 1998-2002)

Dark-bellied brent goose, *Branta bernicla**bernicla* subspecies

2,098 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 2.1% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Eurasian wigeon, *Anas penelope*

Northwestern Europe (non-breeding) population

5,044 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Common teal, *Anas crecca**crecca* subspecies, Northwestern Europe (non-breeding population)

2,322 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Common pochard, *Aythya ferina*

Northeastern & Northwestern Europe (non-breeding) population

719 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Greater scaup, *Aythya marila*

marila subspecies, Western Europe (non-breeding) population

127 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.7% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Common goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*

clangula subspecies, Northwestern & Central Europe (non-breeding) population

467 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Great bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*

stellaris subspecies – W Europe, NW Africa (breeding) population

4 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 4.0% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*

Europe population

8 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1997/8-2001/2)

Eurasian oystercatcher, *Haematopus ostralegus*

ostralegus subspecies

3,503 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Pied avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*

Western Europe (breeding) population

59 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.7% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Great ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula*

hiaticula subspecies

403 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Grey plover, *Pluvialis squatarola*

squatarola subspecies, Eastern Atlantic (non-breeding) population

1,704 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 3.2% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Northern lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*

Europe (breeding) population

22,765 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population

(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Sanderling, *Calidris alba*

Eastern Atlantic (non-breeding) population

486 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 2.3% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Curlew, *Numenius arquata*

arquata subspecies

3,253 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 2.2% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Ruddy turnstone, *Arenaria interpres*

interpres subspecies, Northeastern Canada & Greenland (breeding) population

629 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.3% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)

Great ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula*

psammodytes subspecies

1,766 individuals, passage, representing an average of 5.9% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Grey plover, *Pluvialis squatarola*

squatarola subspecies, Eastern Atlantic (non-breeding) population

1,590 individuals, passage, representing an average of 2.3% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Sanderling, *Calidris alba*

Eastern Atlantic (non-breeding) population

818 individuals, passage, representing an average of 2.7% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*

Western Africa (non-breeding) population

128 individuals, passage, representing an average of 1.4% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*

islandicus subspecies

113 individuals, passage, representing an average of 2.3% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

Common greenshank, *Tringa nebularia*

Northwestern Europe (breeding) population

77 individuals, passage, representing an average of 5.5% of the GB population
(5 year peak mean 1996-2000)

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic

Aquatic vegetation (e.g. reeds, willows, seaweed)

Archaeological/historical site

Environmental education/ interpretation

Fisheries production

Livestock grazing

Non-consumptive recreation

Sport fishing
 Sport hunting
 Tourism
 Transportation/navigation

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

| Ownership category | On-site | Off-site |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Non-governmental organisation (NGO) | + | + |
| Local authority, municipality etc. | + | + |
| National/Crown Estate | + | + |
| Private | + | + |
| Public/communal | + | + |

25. Current land (including water) use:

| Activity | On-site | Off-site |
|---|---------|----------|
| Nature conservation | + | + |
| Tourism | + | + |
| Recreation | + | + |
| Current scientific research | + | |
| Cutting of vegetation (small-scale/subsistence) | + | |
| Fishing: commercial | + | + |
| Fishing: recreational/sport | + | + |
| Gathering of shellfish | + | + |
| Bait collection | + | + |
| Permanent arable agriculture | | + |
| Permanent pastoral agriculture | + | + |
| Hunting: recreational/sport | + | + |
| Industrial water supply | + | + |
| Industry | + | + |
| Sewage treatment/disposal | + | + |
| Harbour/port | + | + |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Flood control | + | + |
| Irrigation (incl. agricultural water supply) | | + |
| Mineral exploration (excl. hydrocarbons) | | + |
| Oil/gas exploration | + | + |
| Transport route | + | + |
| Domestic water supply | | + |
| Urban development | | + |
| Non-urbanised settlements | | + |
| Military activities | + | + |
| Horticulture (incl. market gardening) | | + |

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site’s ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. *Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.*
2. *Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.*

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

| Adverse Factor Category | Reporting Category | Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only) | On-Site | Off-Site | Major Impact? |
|--|--------------------|---|---------|----------|---------------|
| Disturbance to vegetation through cutting / clearing | 1 | Reedbeds being cut and cleared on margins of pits associated with angling. Management agreements and enforcement to address. | + | | |
| Vegetation succession | 1 | Lack of reedbed management leading to scrub encroachment. Management agreement to address. | + | | |
| Water diversion for irrigation/domestic/industrial use | 1 | Abstraction causes reduced freshwater input. Review of consents well advanced but not yet implemented. | + | + | |
| Overfishing | 2 | Substantial lamprey by-catch in eel nets in River Ouse. | | + | |
| Pollution – domestic sewage | 1 | Reduced dissolved oxygen in River Ouse is a barrier to fish migration. Review of consents well advanced but not yet implemented. | + | + | + |
| Pollution – agricultural fertilisers | 1 | Reduced dissolved oxygen in River Ouse is a barrier to fish migration. To be addressed through Catchment Sensitive Farming Initiatives and implementation of Water Framework Directive. | + | + | + |
| Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified) | 1 | Particularly illegal access by motorised recreational vehicles and craft. Control through management scheme. | + | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Other factor | 1 | Coastal squeeze causing loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh due to sea level rise and fixed defences. The Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy has been developed and is being implemented. | + | | + |
| | | | | | |

For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?
Overfishing - Overfishing – to be considered through an ‘in-combination’ assessment of possible factors as part of the Review of Consents exercise.

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? YES

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

| Conservation measure | On-site | Off-site |
|---|---------|----------|
| Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI) | + | + |
| National Nature Reserve (NNR) | + | |
| Special Protection Area (SPA) | + | |
| Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation | + | + |
| Management agreement | + | + |
| Site management statement/plan implemented | + | |
| Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB) | | + |
| Special Area of Conservation (SAC) | + | |
| IUCN (1994) category IV | + | |

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Fauna.

Numbers of migratory and wintering wildfowl and waders are monitored annually as part of the national Wetland Birds Survey (WeBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Seal populations are monitored by the Sea Mammal Research Unit

Humber Wader Ringing Group

Spurn Bird Observatory

National Nature Reserve monitoring

Environment.

Institute of Estuarine & Coastal Studies, Hull: various
 Industrial Concerns: monitoring on behalf of companies such as Associated British Ports and BP
 Environment Agency monitoring: various
 Geomorphological studies associated with shoreline management planning
 National Nature Reserve monitoring

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.
 There are a four National Nature Reserves with associated facilities within the Ramsar site (Spurn, Far Ings, Donna Nook and Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes) and a number of other visitor, information and/or education centres including the Spurn Bird Observatory, the Cleethorpes Discovery Centre, Water’s Edge and Far Ings. A wide range of Humber wide and area-specific information is available through a range of media (eg leaflets, displays, internet etc) including ‘Humber Estuary European Marine Site Codes of Conduct’ developed with a range of stakeholders to cover a range of recreational and educational activities and ‘Coastal Futures’ – a partnership project working with local communities affected by flood risk and associated issues including managed realignment includes proactive education work within schools.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities, Facilities provided and Seasonality.

Sailing: marinas at Brough, Winteringham, Hull, Grimsby and South Ferriby.
 Bathing etc: Cleethorpes (some 6m visitors/yr).
 Walking/Horse riding: throughout
 Beach fishing, match sea-fishing, non-commercial bait digging.
 Non-commercial samphire collection
 Wildfowling
 Tourist amusements: Cleethorpes.
 Bird watching: throughout but particularly at Blacktoft Sands RSPB reserve and the four National Nature Reserves.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.
 Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House, Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

Site-relevant references

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EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Name: | Humber Estuary |
| Unitary Authority/County: | City of Kingston upon Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire |
| SAC status: | Designated on 10 December 2009 |
| Grid reference: | TA345110 |
| SAC EU code: | UK0030170 |
| Area (ha): | 36657.15 |
| Component SSSI: | Humber Estuary |

Site description:

The Humber is the second largest coastal plain **Estuary** in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east coast of Britain. The estuary supports a full range of saline conditions from the open coast to the limit of saline intrusion on the tidal rivers of the Ouse and Trent. The range of salinity, substrate and exposure to wave action influences the estuarine habitats and the range of species that utilise them; these include a breeding bird assemblage, winter and passage waterfowl, river and sea lamprey, grey seals, vascular plants and invertebrates.

The Humber is a muddy, macro-tidal estuary, fed by a number of rivers including the Rivers Ouse, Trent and Hull. Suspended sediment concentrations are high, and are derived from a variety of sources, including marine sediments and eroding boulder clay along the Holderness coast. This is the northernmost of the English east coast estuaries whose structure and function is intimately linked with soft eroding shorelines. The extensive mud and sand flats support a range of benthic communities, which in turn are an important feeding resource for birds and fish. Wave exposed sandy shores are found in the outer/open coast areas of the estuary. These change to the more moderately exposed sandy shores and then to sheltered muddy shores within the main body of the estuary and up into the tidal rivers.

Habitats within the Humber Estuary include **Atlantic salt meadows** and a range of sand dune types in the outer estuary, together with **Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time**, extensive intertidal mudflats, **Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand**, and **Coastal lagoons**. As salinity declines upstream, reedbeds and brackish saltmarsh communities fringe the estuary. These are best-represented at the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Trent at Blacktoft Sands.

Upstream from the Humber Bridge, the navigation channel undergoes major shifts from north to south banks, for reasons that have yet to be fully explained. This section of the estuary is also noteworthy for extensive mud and sand bars, which in places form semi-permanent islands. The sand dunes are features of the outer estuary on both the north and south banks particularly on Spurn peninsula and along the Lincolnshire coast south of Cleethorpes. Examples of both **Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)** and **Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes)** occur on both banks of the estuary and along the coast. Native sea buckthorn **Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*** also occurs on both sides of the estuary.

Significant fish species include **river lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*** and **sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*** which breed in the River Derwent, a tributary of the River Ouse. **Grey seals *Halichoerus grypus*** come ashore in autumn to form breeding colonies on the sandy shores of the south bank at Donna Nook.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
- Coastal lagoons*
- Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*
- Embryonic shifting dunes
- Estuaries
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')*
- *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand
- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes')

Qualifying species: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:

- Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*
- River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*

Annex I priority habitats are denoted by an asterisk (*)

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for Great Britain.
Register reference number: UK0030170
Date of registration: 10 December 2009

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

EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds Special Protection Area (SPA)

Name: Humber Estuary

Unitary Authorities/Counties: City of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire

Component SSSIs: The SPA encompasses all or parts of the following Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): Humber Estuary SSSI, North Killingholme Haven Pits SSSI, Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes SSSI, and The Lagoons SSSI.

Site description: The Humber Estuary is located on the east coast of England, and comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed, with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed by grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the north Lincolnshire coast, the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools. Parts of the estuary are owned and managed by conservation organisations. The estuary supports important numbers of waterbirds (especially geese, ducks and waders) during the migration periods and in winter. In summer, it supports important breeding populations of bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* and little tern *Sterna albifrons*.

Size of SPA: The SPA covers an area of 37,630.24 ha.

Qualifying species:

The site qualifies under **article 4.1** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) 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 I species | Count and season | Period | % of GB population |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | 59 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 1.7% |
| Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | 4 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1998/99 – 2002/03 | 4.0% |
| Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | 8 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1997/98 – 2001/02 | 1.1% |
| Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | 30,709 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 12.3% |
| Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | 2,752 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 4.4% |
| Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> | 128 individuals – passage | 5 year peak mean 1996-2000 | 1.4% |
| Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | 2 booming males – breeding | 3 year mean 2000-2002 | 10.5% |
| Marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | 10 females – breeding | 5 year mean 1998-2002 | 6.3% |
| Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | 64 pairs – breeding | 5 year mean 1998 – 2002 | 8.6% |
| Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> | 51 pairs – breeding | 5 year mean 1998-2002 | 2.1% |

The site qualifies under **article 4.2** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) 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 subspecies/ population |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | 4,464 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 1.5% Northwestern Europe (breeding) |
| Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> | 28,165 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 6.3% <i>islandica</i> |
| Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> | 22,222 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 1.7% <i>alpina</i> , Western Europe (non-breeding) |
| Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> | 1,113 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 3.2% <i>islandica</i> |
| Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> | 4,632 individuals – wintering | 5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01 | 3.6% <i>britannica</i> |
| Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> | 18,500 individuals – passage | 5 year peak mean 1996 – 2000 | 4.1% <i>islandica</i> |
| Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> | 20,269 individuals – passage | 5 year peak mean 1996 – 2000 | 1.5% <i>alpina</i> , Western Europe (non-breeding) |
| Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> | 915 individuals – passage | 5 year peak mean 1996 – 2000 | 2.6% <i>islandica</i> |
| Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> | 7,462 individuals – passage | 5 year peak mean 1996 – 2000 | 5.7% <i>britannica</i> |

Bird counts from: Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) database and *The Humber Estuary: A comprehensive review of its nature conservation interest* (Allen et al. 2003).

Assemblage qualification:

The site qualifies under **article 4.2** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) 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 regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01), including dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, wigeon *Anas penelope*, teal *Anas crecca*, mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, scaup *Aythya marila*, goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, grey plover *P. squatarola*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, knot *Calidris canutus*, sanderling *C. alba*, dunlin *C. alpina*, ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*, bar-tailed godwit *L. lapponica*, whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*, curlew *N. arquata*, redshank *Tringa totanus*, greenshank *T. nebularia* and turnstone *Arenaria interpres*.

Non-qualifying species of interest: The SPA is used by non-breeding merlin *Falco columbarius*, peregrine *F. peregrinus* and short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*, and breeding common tern *Sterna hirundo* and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* (all species listed in Annex I to the EC Birds Directive) in numbers of less than European importance (less than 1% of the GB population).

Status of SPA:

- 1) Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast (Phase 1) SPA was classified on 28 July 1994.
- 2) The extended and renamed Humber Estuary SPA was classified on 31 August 2007.

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for Great Britain.
Register reference number: UK9006111
Date of registration: 31 August 2007

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

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House

City Road

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire PE1 1JY

UK

Telephone/Fax: [REDACTED]

Email: RIS@JNCC.gov.uk

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

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Designation date

| | | | | | |
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|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 08 June 1993

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Lower Derwent Valley

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) *Yes*
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

53 53 04 N 00 55 34 W

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: York

The site lies approximately 10 km east of York, much of it on the boundary between North Yorkshire and East Yorkshire.

Administrative region: East Riding of Yorkshire; North Yorkshire; York

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **11. Area** (hectares): 915.45

| | |
|------|---|
| Min. | 4 |
| Max. | 7 |
| Mean | 5 |

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The Lower Derwent Valley represents one of the most important examples of traditionally managed species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat remaining in the UK. These grasslands, which were formerly widespread, are now very restricted in distribution due to agricultural improvement. The river and these floodlands play a substantial role in the hydrological and ecological functioning of the internationally important Humber basin.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1, 2, 4, 5, 6

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 1

The site represents one of the most important examples of traditionally managed species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat remaining in the UK.

The river and flood meadows play a substantial role in the hydrological and ecological functioning of the Humber Basin.

Ramsar criterion 2

The site has a rich assemblage of wetland invertebrates including 16 species of dragonfly and damselfly, 15 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates as well as a leafhopper, *Cicadula ornata* for which Lower Derwent Valley is the only known site in Great Britain.

Ramsar criterion 4

The site qualifies as a staging post for passage birds in spring. Of particular note are the nationally important numbers of Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax* and Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.

Ramsar criterion 5

Assemblages of international importance:

Species with peak counts in winter:

31942 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species with peak counts in winter:

| | |
|--|---|
| Eurasian wigeon , <i>Anas penelope</i> , NW Europe | 8350 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |
| Eurasian teal , <i>Anas crecca</i> , NW Europe | 4200 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

See Sections 21/22 for details of noteworthy species

Details of bird species occurring at levels of National importance are given in Section 22

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Soil & geology | neutral, sand, clay, alluvium, peat, nutrient-poor, sedimentary |
|----------------|---|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Geomorphology and landscape | lowland, valley, floodplain |
| Nutrient status | mesotrophic |
| pH | circumneutral |
| Salinity | fresh |
| Soil | mainly mineral |
| Water permanence | usually seasonal / intermittent |
| Summary of main climatic features | Annual averages (High Mowthorpe, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/high_mowthorpe_.html) Max. daily temperature: 11.6° C Min. daily temperature: 5.1° C Days of air frost: 52.5 Rainfall: 729.4 mm Hrs. sunshine: 1397.9 |

General description of the Physical Features:

The Lower Derwent Valley is a major floodplain system holding a series of neutral alluvial flood meadows, fens, swamps, valley mires, alder *Alnus glutinosa* woodlands and other freshwater habitats lying adjacent to the River Derwent, Pocklington Canal and The Beck.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The Yorkshire River Derwent catchment area covers approximately 2000 km² and includes the River Derwent, River Rye, Sea Cut, River Hertford, Costa Beck, Bielby Beck, Pocklington Canal and other tributaries. The rivers rise in the Vales of Pickering and York, Yorkshire Wolds and North York Moors before joining the River Derwent which joins the River Ouse at a tidal barrage at Barmby.

The River Derwent, its tributaries and associated wetlands are highly valued for nature conservation, ecology and landscape. The river is used extensively for public water supply and for recreation.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Flood water storage / desynchronisation of flood peaks, Maintenance of water quality (removal of nutrients), Water supply

19. Wetland types:

Inland wetland

| Code | Name | % Area |
|------|---|--------|
| 4 | Seasonally flooded agricultural land | 81.9 |
| Ts | Freshwater marshes / pools: seasonal / intermittent | 8.7 |
| M | Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent | 6.6 |
| Tp | Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent | 2.2 |
| W | Shrub-dominated wetlands | 0.4 |
| Xf | Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands | 0.2 |

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The Lower Derwent Valley contains extensive species-rich flood meadows, fens, swamps and wet woodland. The main vegetation types over 20 ha in extent are MG4; MG7c; MG8; MG9; MG13; S5; S19; S28; *Carex acuta* in swamps and fens; OV32.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Nationally important species occurring on the site.**Higher Plants.**

Lathyrus palustris, Sium latifolium, Oenanthe silaifolia, Persicaria laxiflora, Potamogeton trichoides

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds**Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:****Species regularly supported during the breeding season:**

| | |
|---|--|
| Black-necked grebe , <i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> , Europe, N Africa | 11 pairs, representing an average of 35.4% of the GB population (5 year mean 1994-1998) |
| Great bittern , <i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> , W Europe, NW Africa | 1 individuals, representing an average of 4.7% of the GB population (5 year mean 1994-1998) |
| Garganey , <i>Anas querquedula</i> , W Africa/Europe | 15 pairs, representing an average of 65.2% of the GB population (5 year mean 1994-1998) |
| Common quail , <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Europe | 41 pairs, representing an average of 7.9% of the GB population (5 year mean 1994-1998) |
| Spotted crane , <i>Porzana porzana</i> , Europe | 9 individuals, representing an average of 12.3% of the GB population (5 year mean 1994-1998) |
| Black-headed gull , <i>Larus ridibundus</i> , N & C Europe | 2240 pairs, representing an average of 1.7% of the GB population (5 year mean 1994-1998) |
| Species with peak counts in winter: | |
| Whooper swan , <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , Iceland/UK/Ireland | 63 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |
| Gadwall , <i>Anas strepera strepera</i> , NW Europe | 286 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |
| Mallard , <i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> , NW Europe | 3850 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |
| Northern pintail , <i>Anas acuta</i> , NW Europe | 295 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern shoveler , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , NW & C Europe | 232 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |
| Water rail , <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> , Europe | 8 individuals, representing an average of 1.7% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |
| European golden plover , <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> , P. a. altifrons Iceland & Faroes/E Atlantic | 4800 individuals, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |
| Ruff , <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , Europe/W Africa | 115 individuals, representing an average of 16.4% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) |

Species Information

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Invertebrates.

Panagaeus cruxmajor, *Dytiscus dimidiatus*, *Saprinus virescens*, *Hydraena palustris*, *Atheta terminalis*, *Parphotistus nigricornis*, *Hypera diversipunctata*, *Rhamphomyia phyoprocta*, *Hilara brevittata*, *H. merula*, *Dolichopus cilifemoratus*, *Herrostomus angustifrons*, *Antichaeta analis*, *A. obliviosa*, *Dichetophora finlandica*

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

- Aesthetic
- Archaeological/historical site
- Environmental education/ interpretation
- Livestock grazing
- Non-consumptive recreation
- Scientific research
- Traditional cultural

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

| Ownership category | On-site | Off-site |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Non-governmental organisation (NGO) | + | + |
| Local authority, municipality etc. | + | + |
| National/Crown Estate | + | + |
| Private | + | + |

25. Current land (including water) use:

| Activity | On-site | Off-site |
|--|---------|----------|
| Nature conservation | + | + |
| Recreation | + | + |
| Current scientific research | + | |
| Commercial forestry | | + |
| Fishing: recreational/sport | + | + |
| Arable agriculture (unspecified) | | + |
| Permanent arable agriculture | | + |
| Grazing (unspecified) | + | + |
| Hay meadows | + | + |
| Hunting: recreational/sport | + | + |
| Sewage treatment/disposal | + | + |
| Flood control | + | |
| Irrigation (incl. agricultural water supply) | + | + |
| Transport route | | + |
| Domestic water supply | + | + |
| Urban development | | + |
| Non-urbanised settlements | | + |

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

| Adverse Factor Category | Reporting Category | Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only) | On-Site | Off-Site | Major Impact? |
|--|--------------------|--|---------|----------|---------------|
| Water diversion for irrigation/domestic/industrial use | 1 | | + | | |
| Reservoir/barrage/dam impact: flooding | 1 | | + | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

| Conservation measure | On-site | Off-site |
|---|---------|----------|
| Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI) | + | |
| National Nature Reserve (NNR) | + | |
| Special Protection Area (SPA) | + | |
| Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation | + | |
| Management agreement | + | + |
| Site management statement/plan implemented | + | |
| Special Area of Conservation (SAC) | + | |

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Fauna.

Numbers of migratory and wintering wildfowl and waders are monitored annually as part of the national Wetland Birds Survey (WeBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Migratory whimbrel.

All important breeding birds.

Otter populations.

Environment.

Biological and chemical water quality (routine).

Miscellaneous.

Research has been undertaken under the Lower Derwent Project into the hydrological and ecological functioning of the river, ings and associated features of wildlife interest.

Eutrophication and its effects on invertebrate communities.

Habitat requirements of farmland birds.

Flora.

NVC survey has been undertaken for much of the site.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Guided walks and lectures are available on request. There are interpretation panels on the site and a site leaflet is available. The site is well used as an educational facility for schools, work-experience placements and for undergraduate/postgraduate demonstrations, placements and projects. It is also used by NGOs for staff development.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities, Facilities provided and Seasonality.

There is no significant regular use of the site for recreation or tourism.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House, Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

- ADAS (1990) *Botanical monitoring North Duffield Carrs, North Yorkshire*. Unpublished report from ADAS Land Management Services, to British Coal Corporation
- Crackles, FE (1990) *The flora of the East Riding of Yorkshire*. University of Hull, Hull
- Environment Agency/ Yorkshire Water/ English Nature (2000) *Lower Derwent modelling study: Hydrological modelling report*
- Environment Agency/ Yorkshire Water/ English Nature (2000) *Lower Derwent modelling study: Hydraulic and water quality modeling report*
- Environment Agency/ Yorkshire Water/ English Nature (2000) *Lower Derwent modelling study: Ecological model*
- Environment Agency/ Yorkshire Water/ English Nature (2000) *Lower Derwent Project phase I (1997-2000): Model application, analysis and conclusions*
- Gibbons, B (1994) Reserve focus: The Lower Derwent Valley, Yorkshire *British Wildlife*, 5(6), 381-383
- Key, RS (1986) *Review of invertebrate sites in England: Humberside*. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough (Invertebrate Site Register Report No. 651)
- Key, RS (1987) *Rare and notable species in Yorkshire and Humberside: Species ecology and site occurrence*. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough (Invertebrate Site Register Report No. 82)
- Mather, JR (1986) *The birds of Yorkshire*. 1st edn. Croom Helm, London
- Ratcliffe, DA (ed.) (1977) *A Nature Conservation Review. The selection of biological sites of national importance to nature conservation in Britain*. Cambridge University Press (for the Natural Environment Research Council and the Nature Conservancy Council), Cambridge (2 vols.)
- Pritchard, DE, Housden, SD, Mudge, GP, Galbraith, CA & Pienkowski, MW (eds.) (1992) *Important Bird Areas in the United Kingdom including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man*. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy.
- Shirt, DB (ed.) (1987) *British Red Data Books: 2. Insects*. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough

- Stroud, DA, Chambers, D, Cook, S, Buxton, N, Fraser, B, Clement, P, Lewis, P, McLean, I, Baker, H & Whitehead, S (eds.) (2001) *The UK SPA network: its scope and content. Volume 3: Site accounts*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough www.jncc.gov.uk/UKSPA/default.htm
- Tolhurst, SA (1987) *A survey of the aquatic flora of the Pocklington Canal, Yorkshire 1986*. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough (Contract surveys, No. 4)
- Trinder, C. (1990) *Lower Derwent Valley NVC Project – Phase 1*. Nature Conservancy Council North-East England Region (unpublished report)
- Woodroffe, G (1998) Reinforcing otter populations of the Derwent and Esk catchments in North Yorkshire. *British Wildlife*, **9**(3), 145-153

Please return to: **Ramsar Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
Telephone: +41 22 999 0170 • Fax: +41 22 999 0169 • email: ramsar@ramsar.org

EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name: Lower Derwent Valley
Unitary Authority/County: East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, York
SAC status: Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference: SE703441
SAC EU code: UK0012844
Area (ha): 915.91
Component SSSI: Brighton Meadows SSSI, Derwent Ings SSSI, Melbourne Ings and Thornton Ings SSSI, Newton Mask SSSI

Site description:

The Lower Derwent Valley contains a greater area of high-quality examples of lowland hay meadows than any other UK site and encompasses the majority of this habitat type occurring in the Vale of York. The abundance of the rare narrow-leaved water-dropwort *Oenanthe silaifolia* is a notable feature. Traditional management has ensured that ecological variation is well-developed, particularly in the transitions between this grassland type and other types of wet and dry grassland, swamp and fen vegetation. Additionally there is an area of damp alder woodland at Thornton Ellers adjoining marsh and tall fen communities.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*). (Alder woodland on floodplains)*
- Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*).

Qualifying species: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:

- Otter *Lutra lutra*

Annex I priority habitats are denoted by an asterisk (*).

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for Great Britain.
Register reference number: UK0012844
Date of registration: 14 June 2005
Signed [REDACTED]
On behalf of the Secretary of State for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs

EC Directive 79/049 on the Conservation of Wild Birds: Special Protection Area

THE LOWER DERWENT VALLEY

The Lower Derwent Valley covers an area of 1,089.4 hectares, draining a catchment of some 1,362 km² before entering the Humber system. It consists of extensive areas of traditionally managed species rich, alluvial flood-meadow, of a kind now highly restricted in the UK.

The boundaries of the proposed Special Protection Area are coincident with those of the existing Derwent Ings SSSI, Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI, River Derwent SSSI, Newton Mask SSSI and Brighton Meadows SSSI, apart from the exclusion of the sections of the River Derwent SSSI north of Newton Mask SSSI and south of Brighton Meadows SSSI.

The site qualifies under Article 4.1. by regularly supporting nationally important winter numbers of the following Annex 1 species: 70 Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* (1% of the UK wintering population), 4,120 Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (2% of the UK wintering population) and 50 Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (3.5% of the UK wintering population). The site also qualifies under Article 4.1. for holding a mean peak number of 100 Ruff during spring migration.

The site qualifies under Article 4.2. by regularly supporting a breeding population of 50 pairs of Shoveler *Anas chrypeata* (3.5% of the UK breeding population).

The site also qualifies under Article 4.2. as an area of international importance to waterfowl by regularly supporting over 20,000 waterfowl in winter. In the five-winter period of 1986/87-1990/91 the site held a mean peak of 27,580 waterfowl, comprising means of 17,415 wildfowl and 10,165 waders. Within this number, the site qualifies under Article 4.2. by holding internationally important numbers of Teal *Anas crecca* and Wigeon *Anas penelope* (4,040 Teal - 4% of UK, 1% of NW Europe, 7,790 Wigeon - 3% of UK, 1% of NW Europe). The site also supports nationally important numbers of the following migratory species: 110 Shoveler *Anas chrypeata* (>1% of UK wintering numbers), 740 Pochard *Aythya ferina* (>1% of the British wintering population), 100 Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* (2% of the UK passage numbers) and 100 Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (7% of UK passage numbers).

As well as its importance for the individual species listed above, the site is also of strong scientific interest for its exceptionally diverse assemblage of wintering waterfowl.

SPA citation
ABL
January 1993

This citation / map relates to a site entered in
the Register of European sites for Great Britain.
Register No. UK0006095
Date of registration 11.2.1994
Signed [Redacted]
on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Environment

EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name: River Derwent
Unitary Authority/County: East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, York
SAC status: Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference: SE704474
SAC EU code: UK0030253
Area (ha): 411.23
Component SSSI: River Derwent SSSI

Site description:

The Yorkshire Derwent is considered to represent one of the best British examples of the classic river profile. This lowland section, stretching from Ryemouth to the confluence with the Ouse, supports diverse communities of aquatic flora and fauna. Fed from an extensive upland catchment, the lowland course of the Derwent has been considerably diverted and extended as a result of glacial action in the Vale of Pickering.

The river supports an aquatic flora uncommon in Northern Britain. Several species, including river water-dropwort *Oenanthe fluviatilis*, flowering rush *Butomus umbellatus*, shining pondweed *Potamogeton lucens*, arrowhead *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, opposite-leaved pondweed *Groenlandia densa* and narrow-leaved water-parsnip *Berula erecta* are more typically found in lowland rivers in southern England.

The Derwent is noted for the diversity of its fish communities, which include river *Lampetra fluviatilis* and sea lampreys *Petromyzon marinus* populations that spawn in the lower reaches, as well as bullhead *Cottus gobio*. The diverse habitats also support otters *Lutra lutra*.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation. (Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot)

Qualifying species: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:

- Bullhead *Cottus gobio*
- River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- Otter *Lutra lutra*
- Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*

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

Register reference number: UK0030253

Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signed

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

EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name: Skipwith Common
Unitary Authority/County: North Yorkshire
SAC status: Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference: SE668362
SAC EU code: UK0030276
Area (ha): 295.20
Component SSSI: Skipwith Common SSSI

Site description:

The wet heath at Skipwith Common is the most extensive of its type in the north of England. The *Erica tetralix* – *Sphagnum compactum* community is dominated by cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*. There is a small population of marsh gentian *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. The wet heath is part of transitions from open water, fen, reed and swamp to dry heaths and other habitats. The dry heath element is a representative of *Calluna vulgaris* – *Deschampsia flexuosa* heath dominated by heather *Calluna vulgaris*.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- European dry heaths
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*. (Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath)

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for Great Britain.
Register reference number: UK0030276
Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signe

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

EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds: Special Protection Area (SPA)

Name: Thorne and Hatfield Moors

Unitary Authority/County: Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire

Consultation proposal: Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Hatfield Moors SSSI have been recommended as a Special Protection Area because of their European ornithological importance.

Boundary of SPA: See SPA map.

Size of SPA: The SPA covers an area of 2,449.2 ha.

European ornithological importance of the SPA: Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA is of European importance because:

The site qualifies under **article 4.1** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain population of a species listed in Annex 1 in any season:

| Annex 1 species | 5 year peak mean 1993 & 1995 - 1998 | % GB population |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> | 66 pairs - breeding | 1.9% GB |

Non-qualifying species of interest

The site also supports small numbers (at non-qualifying levels) of other Annex 1 species: Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*, Merlin *Falco columbarius* and Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* hunt over the site in winter and at least one pair of Hobbies *Falco subbuteo* feed over the site in summer. Also notable are Nightingales *Luscinia megarhynchos* breeding at one of their most northerly regular sites in Britain.

Data sources

Limbert, M., Mitchell, R.D., & Rhodes, R.J. 1986. *Thorne Moors Birds & Man*. Doncaster & District Ornithological Society.

Morris, A., Burges, D., Fuller, R.J., Evans, A.D., & Smith, K.W. 1994. The status and distribution of Nightjars *Caprimulgus europaeus* in Britain in 1992. *Bird Study* **41**: 181-191.

Roworth, P.C. 1992. A common bird census on Thorne Moors National Nature Reserve, South Yorkshire - a relic cut-over raised mire. *The Naturalist* **117**: 5-18.

Status of SPA

Thorne and Hatfield Moors was classified as a Special Protection Area on 16 August 2000.



EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name: Thorne Moor
Unitary Authority/County: Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire
SAC status: Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference: SE728163
SAC EU code: UK0012915
Area (ha): 1909.38
Component SSSI: Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI

Site description:

Thorne Moor is England's largest area of raised bog, lying a few kilometres from the smaller Hatfield Moors, both within the former floodplain of the rivers feeding the Humber estuary (Humberhead Levels), and includes the sub-components Goole Moors and Crowle Moors. Although management has increased the proportion of active raised bog at Thorne Moors, the inclusion of Goole Moors, where peat-extraction has now ceased, means that the site is still predominantly degraded raised bog. The restored secondary surface is rich in species of bog-mosses *Sphagnum* spp., common and hare's-tail cottongrasses *Eriophorum angustifolium* and *E. vaginatum*, heather *Calluna vulgaris*, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, round-leaved sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*, cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccos* and bog-rosemary *Andromeda polifolia*.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

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

Register reference number: UK0012915

Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signed: [REDACTED]

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