

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

Name: Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA

Counties/Unitary Authorities: East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, Scarborough

Boundary of the SPA: The landward boundary of the pSPA generally follows the coast line at Flamborough Head from the South Landing in the south to Speeton in the north and an additional section from the forefront of Filey Brigg headland to Cunstone Nab. The seaward boundary extends approximately 2 km parallel to the coast from the landward boundaries before moving seawards and extends approximately 2 km into the marine environment.

Size of SPA: 8039.60 hectares.

Site description: Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA is located on the Yorkshire coast between Bridlington and Scarborough. It includes the RSPB reserve at Bempton Cliffs, the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Flamborough Cliffs nature reserve and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Flamborough Head Local Nature Reserve.

The cliffs of Flamborough Head rise to 135 metres and are composed of chalk and other sedimentary rocks. These soft cliffs have been eroded into a series of bays, arches, pinnacles and gullies with an extensive system of caves at sea-level. The cliffs from Filey Brigg to Cunstone Nab comprise a range of sedimentary rocks including shales and sandstones.

The cliff top vegetation comprises maritime grassland vegetation growing alongside species more typical of chalk grassland. The intertidal area below the cliffs is predominantly rocky and part of reefs that extend into the subtidal area. The adjacent sea out to 2 km off Flamborough Head as well as Filey Brigg to Cunstone Nab is characterised by chalk reefs comprising kelp forest communities in the shallow subtidal and faunal turf communities below 2 metre water depths. The southern site of Filey Brigg shelves off gently from the rocks to the sand bottom of the Bay.

Qualifying species: The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) for supporting over 1% of the biogeographical population of four regularly occurring migratory species.

Species	Count (period) ¹	% of subspecies or population (pairs) ²
Black-legged kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	44,520 pairs 89,041 breeding adults (2008-2011)	2% North Atlantic
Northern gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i>	8,469 pairs 16,938 breeding adults (2008-2012)	2.6% North Atlantic
Common guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i>	41,607 pairs 83,214 breeding adults (2008-2011)	15.6% (<i>Uria aalge albionis</i>)
Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i>	10,570 pairs 21,140 breeding adults (2008-2011)	2.3% (<i>Alca torda islandica</i>)

Assemblage qualification:

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

During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 215,750³ individual seabirds including: black-legged kittiwake, northern gannet, common guillemot, razorbill, northern fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* (2008-2012).

¹ Bird counts from: JNCC Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP) (2008 – 2009, see <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1550>), RSPB data (2009 – 2012, unpublished).

² Biogeographic populations cited in AEWA – African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (2012): Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area. Fifth Edition. AEWA, Bonn

³ Bird counts from same sources as above

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

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name:	Flamborough Head
Unitary Authority/County:	East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire
SAC status:	Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference:	TA257701
SAC EU code:	UK0013036
Area (ha):	6311.96
Component SSSI:	Flamborough Head SSSI

Site description:

The site lies close to the boundary between two North Sea waterbodies and encompasses a large area of hard and soft chalk cliffs which extend seaward as bedrock, boulder and cobble reefs further than at other site in the UK.

The reefs at Flamborough are important due to their substrate type, biogeographic position and the influences of hydrodynamic processes on reef topography and community structure. The reefs and cliffs on the north side of the headland are harder and more exposed than those of the south side of the headland and as a result they support a different ranges of species. The site supports an unusual range of marine species, rich animal communities and some species that are at the southern limit of their North Sea distribution, e.g. the northern alga *Ptilota plumosa*. More than 110 species of seaweed and over 270 species of invertebrates have been recorded on the rocky shores. In the shallow waters the hard nature of the chalk have enabled kelp *Laminaria hyperborea* forests to become established. These are important as they are considered to be a key structural and functional component of the reefs at Flamborough. In the deeper waters the reefs become dominated by faunal turfs which are made up of sea mats and sponges, soft corals and sea fans.

The site contains caves cut into soft rock exposures and is important for its specialised cave-algal communities, which contain abundant *Hildenbrandia rubra*, *Pseudendoclonium submarinum*, *Sphacelaria nana* and *Waerniella lucifuga*. There are more than 200 caves within the site. Some are partially submerged at all stages of the tide, others dry out at low tide, and some lie above the high water mark but are heavily influenced by wave splash and salt spray. The largest extend for more than 50 m from their entrance.

The vegetated sea cliffs are characterised by both a maritime influence, and by the chalk underlying the boulder clay. Thrift *Armeria maritima* and sea plantain *Plantago maritima* grow alongside herbaceous species more typical of chalk grassland such as kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*. Where the undercliff has slipped and is flushed by calcareous runoff, northern marsh orchid *Dactylorhiza purpurella* may be found with saltmarsh species, including sea arrowgrass *Triglochin palustris* and sea-milkwort *Glaux maritima*. Towards the northern and southern end of the site the chalk is masked by drift deposits, which support mesotrophic and acidic grassland 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:

- Reefs
- Submerged or partially submerged sea caves
- Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts

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

Register reference number: UK0013036

Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signed: [REDACTED]

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



European Site Conservation Objectives for Flamborough Head Special Area of Conservation Site Code: UK0013036

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats**
- **The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and**
- **The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

H1170. Reefs

H1230. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts

H8330. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

This is a European Marine Site

This site is a part of the Flamborough Head European Marine Site. These conservation objectives should be used in conjunction with the Regulation 35 Conservation Advice Package, for further details please contact Natural England's enquiry service at enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk, or by phone on 0845 600 3078, or visit the Natural England website at:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/protectandmanage/mpa/europeansites.aspx>

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "Habitats Regulations") and Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment', including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where available) will also provide a framework to inform the measures needed to conserve or restore the European Site and the prevention of deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying features as required by the provisions of Article 6(1) and 6(2) of the Directive.

These Conservation Objectives are set for each habitat or species of a [Special Area of Conservation \(SAC\)](#). Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving Favourable Conservation Status for that species or habitat type at a UK level. The term 'favourable conservation status' is defined in Article 1 of the Habitats Directive.

Publication date: 30 June 2014 – version 2. This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 29 May 2012 to reflect Natural England's Strategic Standard on European Site Conservation Objectives 2014.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat

Name: Humber Estuary

Unitary Authority/County: City of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire

Component SSSIs: The Ramsar site 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. It also supports important populations of seals, amphibians and migratory fish.

Size of Ramsar site: The Ramsar site covers an area of 37,987.80 ha.

International importance of Ramsar site: The Ramsar site is a Wetland of International Importance because:

The site qualifies under **Criterion 1** because it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type:

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.

The site qualifies under **Criterion 3** because it supports populations of animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the biogeographic region:

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*.

The site qualifies under **Criterion 5** because it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds:

In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01).

The site qualifies under **Criterion 6** because it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species or subspecies of waterbird in any season:

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)
Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	30,709 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01	3.8% <i>altifrons</i> , NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa
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>
Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	2,752 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01	2.3% <i>lapponica</i>
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	4,632 individuals – wintering	5 year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01	3.6% <i>britannica</i>
Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	17,996 individuals – passage	5 year peak mean 1996 – 2000	2.2% <i>altifrons</i> , NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa
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.

The site qualifies under **Criterion 8** because it is a migration path on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend:

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.

Non-qualifying species of interest:

The Ramsar site supports nationally important non-breeding numbers of hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* (based on five year peak mean 1997/98 – 2001/02), and nationally important breeding numbers of marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, little tern *Sterna albifrons* (based on five year means 1998 – 2002) and bittern *Botaurus stellaris* (based on three year mean 2000 – 2002).

Status of Ramsar site:

- i) Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast (Phase 1) Ramsar site was designated on 28 July 1994.
- ii) The extended and renamed Humber Estuary Ramsar site was designated on 31 August 2007

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



European Site Conservation Objectives for Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation Site Code: UK0030170

With regard to the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species**
- **The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats**
- **The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species**
- **The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely**
- **The populations of qualifying species, and,**
- **The distribution of qualifying species within the site.**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks

H1130. Estuaries

H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats

H1150. Coastal lagoons*

H1310. *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand

H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

H2110. Embryonic shifting dunes

H2120. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes"); Shifting dunes with marram
H2130. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); Dune grassland*
H2160. Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; Dunes with sea-buckthorn
S1095. *Petromyzon marinus*; Sea lamprey
S1099. *Lampetra fluviatilis*; River lamprey
S1364. *Halichoerus grypus*; Grey seal

* denotes a priority natural habitat or species (supporting explanatory text on following page)

This is a European Marine Site

This site is a part of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site. These conservation objectives should be used in conjunction with the Regulation 35 Conservation Advice Package, for further details please contact Natural England's enquiry service at enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk, or by phone on 0845 600 3078, or visit the Natural England website at:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/protectandmanage/mpa/europeansites.aspx>

* Priority natural habitats or species

Some of the natural habitats and species listed in the Habitats Directive and for which SACs have been selected are considered to be particular priorities for conservation at a European scale and are subject to special provisions in the Directive and the Habitats Regulations. These priority natural habitats and species are denoted by an asterisk (*) in Annex I and II of the Directive. The term 'priority' is also used in other contexts, for example with reference to particular habitats or species that are prioritised in UK Biodiversity Action Plans. It is important to note however that these are not necessarily the priority natural habitats or species within the meaning of the Habitats Directive or the Habitats Regulations.

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "Habitats Regulations") and Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where available) will also provide a framework to inform the measures needed to conserve or restore the European Site and the prevention of deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying features as required by the provisions of Article 6(1) and 6(2) of the Directive.

These Conservation Objectives are set for each habitat or species of a [Special Area of Conservation \(SAC\)](#). Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving Favourable Conservation Status for that species or habitat type at a UK level. The term 'favourable conservation status' is defined in Article 1 of the Habitats Directive.

Publication date: 31 March 2014 – version 2. This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 29 May 2012 to reflect Natural England's Strategic Standard on European Site Conservation Objectives 2014.

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: [REDACTED]
On behalf of the Secretary of State for
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



European Site Conservation Objectives for Humber Estuary Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9006111

With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features**
- **The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features**
- **The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely**
- **The population of each of the qualifying features, and,**
- **The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

- A021 *Botaurus stellaris*; Great bittern (Non-breeding)
 - A021 *Botaurus stellaris*; Great bittern (Breeding)
 - A048 *Tadorna tadorna*; Common shelduck (Non-breeding)
 - A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; Eurasian marsh harrier (Breeding)
 - A082 *Circus cyaneus*; Hen harrier (Non-breeding)
 - A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta*; Pied avocet (Non-breeding)
 - A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta*; Pied avocet (Breeding)
 - A140 *Pluvialis apricaria*; European golden plover (Non-breeding)
 - A143 *Calidris canutus*; Red knot (Non-breeding)
 - A149 *Calidris alpina alpina*; Dunlin (Non-breeding)
 - A151 *Philomachus pugnax*; Ruff (Non-breeding)
 - A156 *Limosa limosa islandica*; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)
 - A157 *Limosa lapponica*; Bar-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)
 - A162 *Tringa totanus*; Common redshank (Non-breeding)
 - A195 *Sterna albifrons*; Little tern (Breeding)
- Waterbird assemblage

This is a European Marine Site

This SPA is a part of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site (EMS). These Conservation Objectives should be used in conjunction with the Regulation 35 Conservation Advice document for the EMS. For further details about this please visit the Natural England website at: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/protectandmanage/mpa/europeansites.aspx> or contact Natural England's enquiry service at enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk or by phone on 0845 600 3078.

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "Habitats Regulations") and Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where this is available) will also provide a framework to inform the management of the European Site under the provisions of Articles 4(1) and 4(2) of the Wild Birds Directive, and the prevention of deterioration of habitats and significant disturbance of its qualifying features required under Article 6(2) of the Habitats Directive.

These Conservation Objectives are set for each bird feature for a [Special Protection Area \(SPA\)](#). Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

Publication date: 30 June 2014 (Version 3). This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 31 March 2014. Previous references to additional features identified in the 2001 UK SPA Review have been removed.

Site name: Humber Estuary **County:** East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire.

District: East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and East Lindsey

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28C of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as inserted by Schedule 9 to the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

Local Planning Authority: East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Kingston upon Hull Council, North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, Lincolnshire County Council and East Lindsey District Council

National grid reference: TA216184 **Area:** 37000.59 ha

Ordnance Survey sheet: **1:50,000:** 106, 107, 112, 113
1:10,000: SE72 NW, NE, SW, SE; SE81 NW, NE, SW, SE; SE82 NE, SW, SE; SE92 NW, NE, SW, SE; TA02 NW, NE, SW, SE; TA11 NE; TA12 NW, NE, SW, SE; TA20 NE; TA21 NW, NE, SW, SE; TA22 SW; TA30 NW, NE, SW, SE; TA31 NW, NE, SW, SE; TA40 NW, SW; TA41 NW, SW; TF49 NW, NE, SE.

Date of notification: 3 February 2004

Reasons for Notification:

The Humber Estuary is a nationally important site with a series of nationally important habitats. These are the estuary itself (with its component habitats of intertidal mudflats and sandflats and coastal saltmarsh) and the associated saline lagoons, sand dunes and standing waters. The site is also of national importance for the geological interest at South Ferriby Cliff (Late Pleistocene sediments) and for the coastal geomorphology of Spurn. The estuary supports nationally important numbers of 22 wintering waterfowl and nine passage waders, and a nationally important assemblage of breeding birds of lowland open waters and their margins. It is also nationally important for a breeding colony of grey seals *Halichoerus grypus*, river lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* and sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*, a vascular plant assemblage and an invertebrate assemblage.

General description:

Estuary

The Humber Estuary 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. 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 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.

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. On the southern coastal fringe of the estuary on the north Lincolnshire coast, a wide range of saltmarsh communities are present. Good height zonations are found, with levee development along creeks creating extensive depressions holding waterlogged saltmarsh types. Upper saltmarsh is common here. These saltmarsh communities are an integral part of the functioning dynamic estuarine system. They provide nutrients for the mudflats and sandflats, and feeding and roosting areas for nationally important numbers of ducks, geese and waterfowl.

Saline lagoons

Within the Humber Estuary SSSI there are good examples of four of the five physiographic types of saline lagoon. These are the isolated lagoon at Humberston Fitties, the silled lagoon at Northcoates 'Point A', the percolation lagoon at Northcoates 'Point B', and the sluiced lagoons at Blacktoft Sands. These lagoons support a number of notable lagoon specialist species including the lagoon sand shrimp *Gammarus insensibilis*, the amphipod *Gammarus chevreuxi*, the chironomid midge *Glyptotendipes barbipes* and a breeding colony of avocets *Recurvirostra avosetta*.

Sand dunes

The sand dunes within the Humber Estuary are features of the outer estuary on both the north and south banks particularly on Spurn and along the Lincolnshire coast south of Cleethorpes. 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. Native sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* scrub also occurs on both sides of the estuary. The nationally scarce, bulbous meadow grass *Poa bulbosa* is found on the sand dunes at Cleethorpes, and the nationally scarce suffocated clover *Trifolium suffocatum* is found at Spurn.

Standing waters

The most extensive area of standing waters on the Humber occurs at Barton and Barrow. The complex of disused clay pits vary in size and salinity, and are a mosaic of open waters. Similar pits occur at other locations on the estuary, such as at Faxfleet and Haverfield Pits. The pits support important breeding birds such as marsh harriers *Circus aeruginosus* and bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, and provide roosting and feeding areas for waterfowl.

Geology and geomorphology

Approximately one kilometre of the cliff and foreshore at South Ferriby, on the southern shore of the Humber provides exposures of Pleistocene sediments resting upon chalk. The sediments consist of tills (boulder clay) interbedded with silts and gravels, and underlain by chalk rubble resting on solid chalk. Resting upon these sediments are poorly stratified sandy chalk gravels, interpreted as solifluction deposits formed during periglacial conditions. These deposits are of importance as they lie in a marginal area between north-east England and East Anglia, as well as within the Humber Gap, the evolution of which has controlled drainage development in this part of England. Although the glacial origin of some of the sediments has long been recognised, isolated patches of gravels with ripple-marked upper surfaces have been interpreted both as raised

beach deposits and more recently as the possible remains of a lacustrine beach formed at the margin of the glacial Lake Humber. The most recent studies suggest that these gravels had a fluvio-glacial origin, and that all the sediments date from the Late Devensian glaciation. The interpretation of this succession of sediments is crucial for interpreting and understanding the Late Pleistocene history of this part of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. As this succession shows rapid lateral variation, it may be expected that new features, that might lead to a revised interpretation will be exposed as the cliff recedes further.

Spurn is an outstanding example of a dynamic spit system, very unusual, if not unique in Europe, in that the massive supply of sediment resulting from the erosion of the Holderness coast to the north has enabled it to extend across the mouth of a macro-tidal estuary. There exists an exceptionally long historical map record and written accounts extending back to the 7th Century A.D. This record indicates that the spit continuously shifts its location in response to ongoing erosion of the Holderness coast. The area immediately to the north of Spurn is of interest as the 'foundation' to which the spit is attached and is representative of the eroding cliffs of Holderness that supply sediment to sustain the spit. The site is also of interest because of the relationship between the orientation of the coast to the prevailing wave climate and the orientation of the spit in relation to the eroding shoreline of Holderness.

Wintering and passage waterfowl species

The estuary regularly supports 22 species of wintering waterfowl in nationally important numbers. These are bittern, dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, wigeon *Anas penelope*, teal *Anas crecca*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, scaup *Aythya marila*, goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*, oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, avocet, ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, grey plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, knot *Calidris canutus*, sanderling *Calidris alba*, dunlin *Calidris alpina*, black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*, bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*, curlew *Numenius arquata*, redshank *Tringa totanus* and turnstone *Arenaria interpres*.

In addition, nine species of passage waders regularly occur in nationally important numbers on the Humber Estuary. These are: ringed plover, grey plover, sanderling, dunlin, ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, black-tailed godwit, whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*, redshank and greenshank *Tringa nebularia*.

Wintering waterfowl and passage waders are widely distributed throughout the site, the distribution of individual species reflecting habitat distribution and species ecology. For example, the sandier sediments of the outer estuary are characterised by an assemblage including knot and grey plover, while the largest concentrations of wigeon are found in the saltmarshes of the upper estuary. At high tide, large mixed flocks are concentrated into key roost sites which are at a premium due to the combined effects of extensive historical land claim, coastal squeeze and the acute lack of grazing marsh and grassland on both banks of the estuary.

Breeding bird assemblage of lowland open waters and their margins

The Humber Estuary supports a breeding bird assemblage of lowland open waters and their margins, including nationally important numbers of bittern, marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, avocet and bearded tit *Panurus biarmicus*. Breeding bitterns first returned to the estuary in 2000, following an absence of over 20 years, and breeding avocets were first recorded here in 1992. The numbers of avocets in particular have increased substantially in recent years. The following species also contribute to the assemblage: little grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, great crested grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, mute swan *Cygnus olor*, shelduck, gadwall *Anas strepera*, shoveler *Anas clypeata*, pochard, tufted duck *Aythya fuligula*, water rail *Rallus aquaticus*, little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius*, snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, redshank, common tern *Sterna hirundo*, cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*, kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava*, grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia*, sedge warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, reed warbler *Acrocephalus*

scirpaceus, and reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*. The distribution of the breeding species that make up the assemblage is concentrated within (although not restricted to) the clay pits, lagoons and reedbeds at Far Ings – Barton, Read’s Island and Blacktoft Sands.

Grey seals

The Humber Estuary supports one of the largest grey seal breeding colonies in England with a high rate of pup production compared to other UK sites.

River lamprey and sea lamprey

The Humber Estuary acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey and sea lamprey between coastal waters and their spawning areas. Both species are present in the estuary to some degree all year round, although numbers increase during summer and autumn periods when migration takes place.

Vascular plant assemblage

The site supports an important vascular plant assemblage, including at least ten nationally scarce species. These are characteristic of coastal and wetland habitats. They are bulbous foxtail *Alopecurus bulbosus*, bulbous meadow-grass, divided sedge *Carex divisa*, sea buckthorn, slender hare’s-ear *Bupleurum tenuissimum*, spiral tasselweed *Ruppia cirrhosa*, rush-leaved fescue *Festuca arenaria*, curved hard-grass *Parapholis incurva*, suffocated clover and sea clover *Trifolium squamosum*. Common couch sub-species *Elytrigia repens ssp. arenosa* has also been included as a notable taxon. In addition, the Humber is of phytogeographical interest, with several scarce species of vascular plant occurring at or close to the northern or southern limits of their range on the east coast of Britain.

Invertebrate assemblage

Assemblages of terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates are well represented across the Humber Estuary and its hinterlands. These include many scarce and threatened species across a range of taxa, especially the Coleoptera and Lepidoptera. For example, the sand dunes at Spurn support the ground beetle *Amara lucida*, the white colon moth *Sideridis albicolon* and the shore wainscot moth *Mythimna litoralis*. Saltmarshes such as those at Welwick provide foraging grounds for the solitary bee *Colletes halophilus*, which is closely associated with the flowers of sea aster *Aster tripolium*. Sea aster is also the larval food plant for the starwort moth *Cucullia asteris*. Further upstream, brackish and freshwater reedbeds support the reed-beetle *Donacia clavipes* and the silky wainscot moth *Chilodes maritimus*, both of which are associated with common reed. Areas of willow *Salix* spp. scrub within reedbeds are also important and are the larval food plant of the cream-bordered green-pea moth *Earias clorana*. Fully aquatic species include the water beetles *Agabus conspersus* and *Helophorus fulgidicollis*.

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

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name:	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast
Unitary Authority/County:	Lincolnshire, Norfolk
SAC status:	Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference:	TF558403
SAC EU code:	UK0017075
Area (ha):	107761.28
Component SSSI:	Gibraltar Point SSSI, North Norfolk Coast SSSI, The Wash SSSI

Site description:

The Wash is the largest embayment in the UK. It is connected via sediment transfer systems to the north Norfolk coast. Together, the Wash and North Norfolk Coast form one of the most important marine areas in the UK and European North Sea coast, and include extensive areas of varying, but predominantly sandy, sediments subject to a range of conditions. Communities in the intertidal include those characterised by large numbers of polychaetes, bivalve and crustaceans. Subtidal communities cover a diverse range from the shallow to the deeper parts of the embayments and include dense brittlestar beds and areas of an abundant reef-building worm ('ross worm') *Sabellaria spinulosa*. The embayment supports a variety of mobile species, including a range of fish, otter *Lutra lutra* and common seal *Phoca vitulina*. The extensive intertidal flats provide ideal conditions for common seal breeding and hauling-out.

Sandy sediments occupy most of the subtidal area, resulting in one of the largest expanses of subtidal sandbanks in the UK. The subtidal sandbanks vary in composition and include coarse sand through to mixed sediment at the mouth of the embayment. Communities present include large dense beds of brittlestars *Ophiothrix fragilis*. Species include the sand-mason worm *Lanice conchilega* and the tellin *Angulus tenuis*. Benthic communities on sandflats in the deeper, central part of the Wash are particularly diverse. The subtidal sandbanks provide important nursery grounds for young commercial fish species, including plaice *Pleuronectes platessa*, cod *Gadus morhua* and sole *Solea solea*.

In the tide-swept approaches to the Wash, with a high loading of suspended sand, the relatively common tube-dwelling polychaete worm *Sabellaria spinulosa* forms areas of biogenic reef. These structures are varied in nature, and include reefs which stand up to 30 cm proud of the seabed and which extend for hundreds of metres. The reefs extend into The Wash where super-abundant *S. spinulosa* occurs and where reef-like structures such as concretions and crusts have been recorded. The reefs are diverse and productive habitats which support many associated species that would not otherwise be found in predominantly sedimentary areas. Associated motile species include large numbers of polychaetes, mysid shrimps, the pink shrimp *Pandalus montagui*, and crabs.

Sandy flats predominate in the intertidal zone with some soft mudflats in the areas sheltered by barrier beaches and islands along the north Norfolk coast. The biota includes especially large numbers of polychaetes, mysid shrimps, the pink shrimp and crabs. Salinity ranges from that of the open coast in most of the area (supporting rich invertebrate communities) to estuarine close to the rivers. Smaller, sheltered and diverse areas of intertidal sediment, with a

rich variety of communities, including some eelgrass *Zostera* spp. beds and large shallow pools, are protected by the north Norfolk barrier islands and sand spits.

The site contains the largest single area of saltmarsh in the UK and is one of the few areas in the UK where saltmarshes are generally accreting. The proportion of the total saltmarsh vegetation represented by glasswort *Salicornia* and other colonising annuals is high because of the extensive enclosure of marsh in this site and is also unusual in that it forms a pioneer community with common cord-grass *Spartina anglica*. There are large ungrazed saltmarshes on the North Norfolk Coast and traditionally grazed saltmarshes around the Wash. Saltmarsh swards dominated by sea-lavenders *Limonium* spp. are particularly well-represented. In North Norfolk, in addition to typical lower and middle saltmarsh communities, there are transitions from upper marsh to tidal reedswamp, sand dunes (which are largely within the adjacent North Norfolk Coast SAC), shingle beaches and mud/sandflats. Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub vegetation is dominated by a shrubby cover up to 1 metre high of bushes of shrubby sea-blite *Suaeda vera* and sea-purslane *Atriplex portulacoides*, with a patchy cover of herbaceous plants and bryophytes. This scrub vegetation often forms an important feature of the upper saltmarshes, and extensive examples occur where the drift-line slopes gradually and provides a transition to dune, shingle or reclaimed sections of the coast. At a number of locations on this coast perennial glasswort *Sarcocornia perennis* forms an open mosaic with other species at the lower limit of the sea-purslane community.

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*
- Large shallow inlets and bays
- Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*). (Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub)
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. (Intertidal mudflats and sandflats)
- Reefs
- *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand. (Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand)
- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. (Subtidal sandbanks)

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:

- Common seal *Phoca vitulina*
- 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: UK0017075

Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signed: [REDACTED]

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



European Site Conservation Objectives for The Wash and North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation Site Code: UK0017075

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species**
- **The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats**
- **The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species**
- **The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely**
- **The populations of qualifying species, and,**
- **The distribution of qualifying species within the site.**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks

H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats

H1150. Coastal lagoons*

H1160. Large shallow inlets and bays

H1170. Reefs

H1310. *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand

H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

H1420. Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub

S1355. *Lutra lutra*; Otter

S1365. *Phoca vitulina*; Common seal

* denotes a priority natural habitat or species (supporting explanatory text on following page)

This is a European Marine Site

This site is a part of the The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site. These conservation objectives should be used in conjunction with the Regulation 35 Conservation Advice Package, for further details please contact Natural England's enquiry service at enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk, or by phone on 0845 600 3078, or visit the Natural England website at:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/protectandmanage/mpa/europeansites.aspx>

* Priority natural habitats or species

Some of the natural habitats and species listed in the Habitats Directive and for which SACs have been selected are considered to be particular priorities for conservation at a European scale and are subject to special provisions in the Directive and the Habitats Regulations. These priority natural habitats and species are denoted by an asterisk (*) in Annex I and II of the Directive. The term 'priority' is also used in other contexts, for example with reference to particular habitats or species that are prioritised in UK Biodiversity Action Plans. It is important to note however that these are not necessarily the priority natural habitats or species within the meaning of the Habitats Directive or the Habitats Regulations.

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "Habitats Regulations") and Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment', including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where available) will also provide a framework to inform the measures needed to conserve or restore the European Site and the prevention of deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying features as required by the provisions of Article 6(1) and 6(2) of the Directive.

These Conservation Objectives are set for each habitat or species of a [Special Area of Conservation \(SAC\)](#). Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving Favourable Conservation Status for that species or habitat type at a UK level. The term 'favourable conservation status' is defined in Article 1 of the Habitats Directive.

Publication date: 30 June 2014 – version 2. This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 29 May 2012 to reflect Natural England's Strategic Standard on European Site Conservation Objectives 2014.