

# Humber Management Scheme

Fact sheet: Wintering and passage birds



#### Introduction

The Humber Estuary plays an international role in bird migration and is one of the most important wetland sites in the UK. It provides a safe feeding and roosting area for species moving from breeding sites in the arctic and sub-arctic to wintering grounds in southern Europe and Africa, as well as for species which use the Humber as an overwintering site. Waders and waterfowl utilise the extensive and highly productive intertidal mudflats of the estuary as a source of food and a roost site.

In ecological terms, the value of the Humber is for the massive number of wildfowl and waders which regularly use the mudflats and saltmarsh during passage and for overwintering and numbers can reach an annual peak of up to 130,000.

#### Current status and location in the Humber EMS

Birds which use the Estuary are protected under the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area. The SPA protection is summarised in Table 1.

Bittern Shelduck Hen Harrier Avocet Golden Plover Knot Dunlin Ruff Black-tailed godwit Bar-tailed godwit Redshank	
Shelduck Hen Harrier Avocet Golden Plover Knot Dunlin Ruff Black-tailed godwit Bar-tailed godwit	Bird
Hen Harrier  Avocet  Golden Plover  Knot  Dunlin  Ruff  Black-tailed godwit  Bar-tailed godwit	Bittern
Avocet  Golden Plover  Knot  Dunlin  Ruff  Black-tailed godwit  Bar-tailed godwit	Shelduck
Golden Plover  Knot  Dunlin  Ruff  Black-tailed godwit  Bar-tailed godwit	Hen Harrier
Knot  Dunlin  Ruff  Black-tailed godwit  Bar-tailed godwit	Avocet
Dunlin Ruff Black-tailed godwit Bar-tailed godwit	Golden Plover
Ruff Black-tailed godwit Bar-tailed godwit	Knot
Black-tailed godwit  Bar-tailed godwit	Dunlin
Bar-tailed godwit	Ruff
Redshank	Bar-tailed godwit
Waterbird assemblage	Waterbird assemblage

Table 1: Humber SPA wintering and migrating birds

The Humber Estuary SPA has not been assessed. However, the Humber SSSI bird assessment provides an unfavourable recovering condition.

#### Objectives and targets

The overall objective for the Humber Estuary is:

Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive<sup>1</sup>.

The targets for wintering and migrating have been taken from the favourable conservation tables in the Humber Estuary Regulation 33 advice<sup>2</sup>. The targets will be updated once the Conservation Advice for the Humber Estuary has been updated.

Attribute	Target
The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features	
The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features	Targets in the Regulation 33 advice are out of date. This section will be completed
The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely	once the new Conservation Advice is in place.
The distribution of the qualifying features within the site	

## Threats, management and gaps in management

Threat	Management	Gaps in management	Action
Extent of habitat:	Humber Flood Risk	Identify further	
Coastal squeeze	Management	opportunities for habitat	3
	Strategy and CHaMP	improvement and creation	
Extent of	Habitats		
habitat/food	Regulations		
availability: Loss	Assessment		
from development			
Habitat availability			
e.g. mudflat,			
connecting high			
tide roosts			
Population	Natural England,	A process to designate	
numbers:	Environment	managed realignment sites	2
Designation of	Agency, ABP and	has not been agreed.	
management	other members of		
realignment sites	the Managed		
	Realignment Group		
	are currently		
	looking into the		
	sign off of managed		
	realignment sites.		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/UK9006111-Humber-Estuary-SPA tcm6-32298.pdf

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http://humbernature.co.uk/admin/resources/english-natures-reg-33-advice.pdf

Disturbanco	Dosoarch in	The research report will	
Disturbance:	Research in	The research report will	F
Recreation and	underway to	recommend management	5
public access	understand the	which will need to be put	
	impact of	into place.	
	recreation on		
	designated birds.		
Disturbance: bait	The IFCAs are	Research is required to	_
digging	undertaking an	understand bait digging	18
	assessment of the	locations, frequency,	
	impact of fishing	intensity, target species and	
	activities on the	impacts on birds.	
	designated		
	features.		
Extent of habitat:	Stewardship	Opportunity to expand	
Land use and	funding and grazing	grazing marsh projects	4
farming practice	marsh projects	throughout the estuary	
	' '	,	
Inappropriate		Agreements required with	
grazing		landowners and production	24
3 3		of guidance	
Gaps in data and		There is a need across the	
baseline		features to understand what	20
information		monitoring is taking place	
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		and data available to	
		identify gaps. Baselines	
		need to be set where not in	
		place. See cross cutting	
		action plan.	
Population: Water	Humber Clean oil	decion plan.	
quality	response plan is in		
quatity	place and the		
	•		
	Strategic		
	Environment Group		
	is reviewing the		
	plan.		
	The Water		
	The Water Framework		
	Directive has		
	identified and		
	delivering a number		
	of actions relating		
	to the improvement		
	of water quality.		
Population: Non-		Understanding of non-natives	4.0
native species		and impacts. See cross	12
		cutting action plan.	

Food availability: Operational and maintenance issues surrounding North Killingholme Haven Pits impacting on water levels and food availability.	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust manage Killingholme Have Pits	Work, including funding, is required improve water levels within North Killingholme Have Pits.	9
Habitat extent: Habitat and morphological change Food availability Changes in drainage and discharge	IPENS research project will look into the influence of these threats and recommend further work	Unknown as yet. The IPENS project will make further recommendations.	14
Supporting processes: siltation of lagoons	Long term this may become an issue, especially at Blacktoft sands. Management work is undertaken by the RSPB		
Climate change		Undertake a climate change vulnerability assessment (see cross cutting plan).	13



### About the Humber Nature Partnership

The Humber Nature Partnership aims to deliver the sustainable management of the Humber Estuary and its surroundings, providing an environment in which new and existing businesses can grow alongside the enhancement of the estuary's wildlife riches.

Our work includes:

- Delivering the Humber Management
   Scheme
- Providing ecological services
- Supporting economic growth
- Engagement and communication
- Ensuring high quality evidence and data exists



We have delivered projects with industry such as wetland habitat creation and woodland management work. We have also delivered range of research and data gathering projects such as ornithological surveys in the South Humber Gateway area to extensive work to understand the impact of recreation on Humber protected birds. We also deliver a range of education and awareness raising projects such as producing codes of conducts and signage. We aim to work in partnership on the delivery of projects and are always open to hearing new project ideas.

We offer the following skills and expertise:

- · Partnership working
- Expertise in ecology and planning
- On site wildlife management
- Managing contracts
- Awareness raising and engagement
- Event organising
- Negotiation and conflict resolution

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