

# Species and Habitat Action Plan Assessment Form

Please refer to the accompanying guidance for information about how to complete this form and an explanation of terms used

## Field 1: Action Plan details

<b>Species/Habitat Action Plan</b>	<b>Bittern</b>
<b>Lead Partner/Agency</b>	<b>The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</b>
<b>Steering Group/Other organisations</b>	<p>Steering group in existence? Please state yes or no. Please list the organisations represented</p> <p>Yes: Integrated into overarching Reedbed Group led by English Nature.</p> <p>E N CCW S N H Environment Agency MAFF DETR RSPB SEPA BASC Broads Authority National Trust</p> <p>(*Wildlife Trusts, invited but yet to attend)</p>
<b>Work programme in existence?</b>	<p>Please state yes or no. If in existence, please use the agreed work programme to update Field 3 and Table B.</p> <p>No .</p> <p>Actions integrated into work programmes of the EU Life funded Bittern project and EN species recovery programme for Bittern and reedbeds</p>

## Field 2: Objectives and targets overview

Please list the targets for the action plan, indicating in which country/region the target is applicable, and additional comments including the rationale for new targets. For each new target please add new sequential paragraph numbers and target text. Please provide information about progress and country disaggregation in Table A for all targets.

Number and text	UK	E	NI	S	W	Comments
<b>4 Action plan objectives and targets</b>						
4.2 To arrest the decline of the bittern, maintaining at least 20 booming birds over the present range, and start to increase the population and range before the year 2000.	✓	✓				Note 4.1 is just introductory background rather than a specific objective/target.
4.3 Increase the population to about 50 booming males by 2010, by ensuring appropriate management of the existing 22 large reedbeds where bittern once occurred.	✓	✓			✓	The rehabilitation target in the reedbed plan is to provide suitable habitat for 40 bittern on existing sites
4.4 Initiate work to secure the long-term future of bitterns in the UK by providing suitable habitat for a population of not less than 100 booming males by 2020.	✓	✓			✓	

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4.5 Encourage the creation of at least 1,200 hectares of reedbed in blocks of greater than 20 hectares at existing former and new areas in England and Wales.	✓	✓			✓ This equates to 60 booming male bittern on newly created sites of circa 20 ha or more in size, the minimum size of site in the UK currently believed to be able to sustainably support breeding bittern (ie 60 x 20ha = 1200 ha) (The Steering Group believes that this objective should also refer to creation of reedbed in Scotland (see table A))
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**Field 3: Proposed actions overview**

Please list the proposed actions for the action plan, indicating in which country/region the action is applicable. For each new action please add new sequential paragraph numbers and action text. If the action is regarded as significant (please see guidance) indicate this in the box and provide further details in Table B. For actions not regarded as significant simply state if the action is ongoing or complete. Remember any action which is being dropped from the workplan will be regarded as significant for the first round of reporting.

Number and text	UK	E	NI	S	W	Action significant?	Action complete or ongoing? (Please state yes, not started, or ongoing.)
<b>5. Proposed action with lead agencies</b>							
<b>5.1 Policy and legislation</b>							
5.1.1 Implement initiatives for the creation and management of large scale reedbeds on agricultural land. (ACTION: EN)*Should include SNH and CCW		✓		✓	✓	No	With the exception of Tir Gofal and the Avalon Marshes special project (Somerset Levels) no suitable schemes for reedbed creation exist
5.1.2 Implement water abstraction policies which give priority to nature conservation sites. (ACTION: NRA, IDBs)	✓					No	Ongoing  Action for appropriate water mgt agency
5.1.3 Protect freshwater sites of high conservation importance from seawater incursion. (ACTION: NRA)	✓					No	Ongoing eg Cley scheme N Norfolk . Action for appropriate water mgt agency
5.1.4 Promote, in development plans, appropriate conditions of after-use for sand and gravel extraction sites which would favour reedbed development. (ACTION: LAs, DoE)	✓					No	Ongoing
5.1.5 Consider developing environmental land management schemes to include prescriptions and incentives for reedbed restoration and management. (ACTION: CC, CCW, EN, MAFF)	✓					No	Ongoing
5.1.6 Promote the development and enhancement of suitable bittern habitats in relevant catchment management plans and water level management plans. (ACTION: NRA, IDBs)		✓			✓	No	Ongoing
<b>5.2 Site safeguard and management</b>							
5.2.1 Protect any sites which are important for bitterns, having regard to the significance of formal and informal site designations when considering any proposed developments. (ACTION: LAs, DoE, EN, NRA)		✓			✓	No	Ongoing
5.2.2 Facilitate reedbed restoration through collaborative projects and appropriate wetland strategies, to maintain wet conditions and prevent scrub encroachment in existing reedbeds. (ACTION: CCW, EN, NRA)		✓			✓	Yes	Ongoing
5.2.3 Seek to ensure appropriate management for this species, of reedbeds currently within designated areas. (ACTION: CCW, EN)		✓			✓	No	Ongoing

5.2.4 Promote the creation of new reedbeds on suitable sites such as surplus agricultural land, mineral extraction sites, etc. (ACTION: DoE, LAs)		✓		✓	✓	Yes	Ongoing
<b>5.3 Species management and protection</b>							
5.3.1 Consider supplementary feeding in severe winters. (ACTION: CCW, EN)		✓			✓	No	Not started
5.3.2 Determine current food supply on key sites and manage accordingly. (ACTION: CCW, EN)		✓			✓	No	Ongoing
<b>5.4 Advisory</b>							
5.4.1 Advise reedbed owners and managers of bittern requirements in order to promote appropriate management for this species. (ACTION: EN)	✓					No	Ongoing
<b>5.5 Future research and monitoring</b>							
5.5.1 Monitor the UK population annually. (ACTION: EN)	✓					Significant	Ongoing
5.5.2 Monitor reedbed habitats and food availability at key bittern sites, in conjunction with NGOs. (ACTION: CCW, EN)		✓			✓	No	Ongoing
5.5.3 Ensure that any bittern corpses or addled eggs are analysed for heavy metals and pesticides. (ACTION: CCW, EN)		✓			✓	No	Ongoing
5.5.4 In conjunction with NGOs, produce assessments of the suitability and management of key reedbeds for bitterns, to identify the main features of each site and the principal actions required to improve or maintain them. (ACTION: CCW, EN)		✓			✓	Yes	Ongoing Proposal in place to extend successful EU Life task force to other underperforming reedbeds
5.5.5 Promote further research into habitat use, suitability and the requirements of this species in the UK. (ACTION: CCW, EN)		✓			✓	Yes	Ongoing
5.5.6 Pass information gathered during survey and monitoring of this species to JNCC or BRC so that it can be incorporated in national databases. (ACTION: CCW, EN)	✓					No	Ongoing
5.5.7 Provide information annually to BirdLife International on the UK status of the species to contribute to maintenance of an up-to-date global red lists. (ACTION: JNCC)	✓					No	Ongoing
<b>5.6 Communication and publicity</b>							
5.6.1 Use this species to promote the importance of reedbeds and their conservation. (ACTION: CCW, EN)	✓					No	Ongoing

**Field 4: Assessment of status**

Please tick the appropriate category to indicate the assessment of status of the species or habitat, for each country/region where appropriate, and provide a statement supporting the category selected.

	Not appropriate	Recovered	Signs of recovery	No change	Declining	Lost	Insufficient information
UK			✓				
England			✓				
Northern Ireland	✓						
Scotland				✓			
Wales				✓			
Brief text description justifying assessment of status: (~ no more than 100 words for each country/region)							
<p><u>England</u></p> <p>Having fallen to a low of 11 booming male bittern in 1997 an increase to 19 in 1999 has been recorded (see significant action 5.22). This is believed to be a direct result of major restoration work carried out under EN's bittern recovery programme and the EU Life project(see Table below). Additionally it is thought that improvements in water quality in the Broads have contributed to breeding success in that area ( ie resulting in improved macrophyte growth and fish availability).</p> <p><u>Wales</u></p> <p>To date whilst habitat is being restored in NW Wales no records of bittern breeding have been confirmed in the reporting period. However bittern sightings have occurred.</p>							
<u>The number of booming male bittern in England 1997-1999</u>							
	1997	1998	1999				
Number of booming males	11	13	19				
Number of sites	7	9	11				

**Field 5: Summary statement**

Please provide an overview of plan implementation, including new factors affecting the species or habitat which will accelerate or constrain progress towards meeting of the targets. Where a factor results in new action(s) please cross-reference back to the relevant numbers under Field 3 and Table B.

### SUMMARY STATEMENT

The increase in booming male bittern from 11 in 1997 to 19 in 1999 is believed to be a result of the good progress made to date with reedbed restoration work (736 ha the equivalent of improved habitat for 37 additional booming males). This is particularly a reflection of the sustained commitment of the European Union to bird conservation priorities through the EU funded Bittern LIFE project. The sites in this project now hold 60% of the UK's total booming males (11 in 1999). English Nature's bittern recovery programme has enabled over 30 sites to undertake differing levels of rehabilitation work. Appendix 1 shows the area of reedbed by site rehabilitated in the UK.

However reedbed creation work towards the target of 1,200 ha (equal to habitat for 60 booming males has made significantly less progress), with 300 ha currently created (Appendix 2). Outwith the small number of creation projects by conservation organisations (eg Ham Wall and Lakenheath RSPB sites) progress has been limited. This reflects the major constraints in progressing any creation projects. These are outlined in the reedbed HAP report and include:-

- The requirement for 'the best and most versatile land' to be returned to farmland after mineral extraction. Removing this requirement could create the greatest single opportunity to help achieve bittern objectives in the absence of the restoration of naturally functioning floodplain systems.
- The inability/lack of will for conservation/government to offer landowners or farmers holding suitable land incentives to compete with the monies available from agricultural subsidies.
- The limited ability of nature conservation interests to buy/acquire suitable land for creation. This is in part a result of the inflated prices resulting from agricultural subsidies.
- The lack of availability of a land management scheme with appropriate level of incentives to encourage landowners to create reedbeds.

It is clear that reedbed creation targets **will not** be achieved until several large areas of land which are currently farmed (at least 1000 ha, preferably in large sites) become available to create new wetland complexes comprising reedbed and other wetland habitat.

Additionally in coastal areas many existing high quality reedbeds (eg Cley/Salthouse) and other sites, particularly on the North Norfolk coast are threatened by sea level rise. Reedbeds of equal value and quality will need to be created to potentially offset and replace this loss.

Whilst (as with the reedbed plan) major progress has taken place against many actions, particularly in the field of policy and legislation progress remains limited. Only a limited number of catchment management plans (now referred to as Local Environment Agency Action Plans) or water level management plans promote the enhancement of bittern habitat (action 5.1.6).

Extensive advisory work has been undertaken (action 5.4.1) to advise owners and managers of bittern requirements and management prescriptions for reedbeds. This includes the RSPB/EN/Broads Authority/British Reedgrowers Association Reedbed Management handbook; a specifically targetted bittern leaflet; and the RSPB's Butterbump bittern newsletter. A European reedbed management guide focusing on bittern is currently in preparation led by RSPB in partnership with key players in reedbed management.

Research and monitoring on bittern is being led by RSPB and EN (actions 5.5.1 and 5.5.5). This includes extensive radio tracking work with studies on the dispersal of first year young being undertaken. Studies on population monitoring and breeding success are ongoing. Knowledge on population size is good with an annual figure available for each year since plan publication. Research is increasingly taking a focus on the availability of fish/food supplies and factors affecting this. RSPB are funding a PhD on reedbed/fish interactions.

In conjunction with NGO's site assessments of key reedbeds have been undertaken mainly under the auspices of the Bittern EU LIFE task force (action 5.5.4). This is being extended to other under performing reedbeds in the UK.

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**Field 6: Signing off**

*Please 'sign off' the form below to confirm that steering group members or key contacts have been consulted and agreed the information provided.*

<b>Contact details</b>	<b>Lead Partner</b>	<b>Contact Point</b>
<b>Name</b>	Paul Jose	Andy Brown
<b>Organisation</b>	RSPB	EN
<b>Assessment date (dd/mm/yy)</b>	15/09/99	30/09/99

*Completed forms should be submitted to JNCC*

*Biodiversity Information Service  
Joint Nature Conservation Committee  
Monkstone House  
City Road  
Peterborough PE1 1JY  
Tel: 01733 562626  
Fax: 01733 555948  
E-mail: lpr99@jncc.gov.uk*

**Table A: Action Plan objectives and targets (Copiable table)**

For each target please state how, if applicable, it has been disaggregated to the country level. Please insert the paragraph number, UK target and country-specific disaggregated target(s) into the table. Please tick the appropriate category to indicate progress against published and disaggregated targets. For each target please copy the table and detail the (existing or new [new paragraph numbers should run sequentially, under relevant headings in the published volumes]) paragraph number, target text and an assessment of progress.

<b>Objective/target</b> (For new or revised targets please provide the new paragraph number and target text.)	4.2 To arrest the decline of the bittern, maintaining at least 20 booming birds over the present range, and start to increase the population and range before the year 2000.				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Not appropriate</b>	<b>Target achieved</b>	<b>Some progress</b>	<b>No progress</b>	<b>Insufficient information</b>
UK			X		
England			X		
Northern Ireland	X				
Scotland	X				
Wales			X		
Text description of target progress (separate for each country/region):					
Significant progress has been made to rehabilitate existing reedbeds for bittern in England and Wales by a variety of governmental and non-governmental organisations. Although the population of bitterns declined to 11 booming males in 1997 by 1999 it had increased to 19. It is therefore quite possible that the year 2000 target will be met.					

<b>Objective/target</b> (For new or revised targets please provide the new paragraph number and target text.)	4.3 Increase the population to about 50 booming males by 2010, by ensuring appropriate management of the existing 22 large reedbeds where bittern once occurred.				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Not appropriate</b>	<b>Target achieved</b>	<b>Some progress</b>	<b>No progress</b>	<b>Insufficient information</b>
UK				X	
England			X?		
Northern Ireland	X				
Scotland	X				
Wales				X	
Text description of target progress (separate for each country/region):					
The steering group has agreed a target for bitterns on rehabilitation sites of 38 in England and 2 in Wales. Whilst there has been progress in managing sites and a reversal of the decline in numbers of booming males on sites in England numbers overall are at the same level as when the plan was published. This is probably partly due to the time for habitat management changes to take effect.					

<b>Objective/target</b> (For new or revised targets please provide the new paragraph number and target text.)	4.4 Initiate work to secure the long-term future of bitterns in the UK by providing suitable habitat for a population of not less than 100 booming males by 2020.				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Not appropriate</b>	<b>Target achieved</b>	<b>Some progress</b>	<b>No progress</b>	<b>Insufficient information</b>
UK			X		

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England			X		
Northern Ireland	X				
Scotland	X				
Wales			X		
Text description of target progress (separate for each country/region):					
<p>The steering group has agreed targets of 40 booming males on rehabilitation sites (38 England, 2 Wales) and 60 on reedbed creation sites (50 England, 4 Scotland and 6 Wales). (see 4.3 and 4.5)</p> <p>Some progress has been made in both the introduction of appropriate management at existing sites and, to a lesser degree, the creation of new reedbeds. But it is envisaged that this progress will take a little time to be reflected in the number of booming bitterns.</p> <p>In England some 670.4 ha of reedbed is being rehabilitated, whilst for Wales this figure is 66 ha. (see appendix 1)</p>					

<b>Objective/target</b> (For new or revised targets please provide the new paragraph number and target text.)	4.5 Encourage the creation of at least 1,200 hectares of reedbed in blocks of greater than 20 hectares at existing former and new areas in England and Wales.				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Not appropriate</b>	<b>Target achieved</b>	<b>Some progress</b>	<b>No progress</b>	<b>Insufficient information</b>
UK			X		
England			X		
Northern Ireland	X				
Scotland			X		
Wales				X	
Text description of target progress (separate for each country/region):					
<p>No bitterns have yet colonised reedbed creation sites but many of these are in the early stages of development. Reedbed creation is underway for 296 ha in England and 4.4 ha in Scotland. There are also further proposals in development that would increase this area. (see appendix 2)</p>					

#### Table B: Proposed actions (Copiable table)

For each significant action please copy and complete the table below.

<b>Published action/organisation(s) responsible</b> (For new or revised actions please provide the new paragraph number and action text.)	5.2.2 Facilitate reedbed restoration through collaborative projects and appropriate wetland strategies, to maintain wet conditions and prevent scrub encroachment in existing reedbeds. (ACTION: CCW, EN, NRA)
<b>Work plan/organisation(s) responsible</b> (Summary of work plan agreed by the steering group, broken down by year if possible.)	EN, CCW, EA, Broads Authority Wildlife Trusts, NT and RSPB
<b>Action/workplan undertaken?</b> (Please state yes or no.)	Yes

<b>Description of work taken and organisation responsible</b>	Action to facilitate restoration in England and Wales is being achieved through an ambitious programme of work by a range of governmental and non governmental organisations. The 2 major contributory programmes to date have been the £3 M EU Life funded 'Urgent Conservation Action for Bittern in the UK project (1997-2000) and EN's 240k Bittern Recovery programme. The EU Life project is a 7 partner project working on 13 of the highest priority sites in the UK. The Bittern recovery programme has made financial contributions to improving the management and restoration of over 30 sites. Additionally in Wales the HLF funded 'Wetlands for Wales' project approved in late 1998 is beginning to contribute to reedbed restoration work. Priority for restoration work has focused on the former recent bittern heartland areas of East Anglia and the NW of England/NW Wales. The impact of restoration work is already apparent. Booming male bittern numbers have increased from 11 in 1997 to 19 in 1999 (year 2000 target is 20). The total number of bitterns on the EU Life project funded sites has increased from 4/5 in 1997 to 11 in 1999 (an increase from 36% of the UK total to 60% of the UK total).	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	736 ha of reedbed has been restored in the period 1997-2000. Of this total 413 ha has been restored in the EU Life funded programme	<i>Action by Various key players (see above)</i>
<b>Constraints to action</b> <i>(Please provide an explanation of the significant issues or difficulties encountered and how they have been or will be resolved. Any constraints which the steering group are unable to resolve should also be detailed.)</i>	See future action.	
<b>Action complete or ongoing?</b> <i>(Please state yes, not started, or ongoing.)</i>	Ongoing	
<b>Next steps</b>	The challenge to date has been to rehabilitate degraded semi-natural reedbed systems no longer sustained by natural processes. This is expensive and will need to be periodically repeated to maintain progress. Although many new sites will be of similar character a major challenge for the future will be to focus on the rehabilitation of naturally functioning ecosystems to maintain targets.	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	20 booming males by 2000 50 booming males by 2010(target in this plan)	<i>Action by See Above</i>

**Table B: Proposed actions (Copiable table)**

For each significant action please copy and complete the table below.

<b>Published action/organisation(s) responsible</b> (For new or revised actions please provide the new paragraph number and action text.)	5.2.4 Promote the creation of new reedbeds on suitable sites such as surplus agricultural land, mineral extraction sites, etc. (ACTION: DoE, LAs)  (This should read, promote and <u>implement</u> )	
<b>Work plan/organisation(s) responsible</b>	DoE/LAs	
<b>Action/workplan undertaken?</b> (Please state yes or no.)	Yes	
<b>Description of work taken and organisation responsible</b>	A limited number of Councils have been involved in promoting reedbed creation as appropriate afteruse following mineral extraction(eg Cambs CC with the Ouse Fen project).	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	2010	Action by Various see above
<b>Constraints to action</b> (Please provide an explanation of the significant issues or difficulties encountered and how they have been or will be resolved. Any constraints which the steering group are unable to resolve should also be detailed.)	<p>There are significant constraints to the promotion and implementation of reedbed creation schemes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The requirement for ‘the best and most versatile land’ to be returned to farmland after mineral extraction. Removing this requirement could the greatest single opportunity to help achieve bittern objectives in the absence of the restoration of naturally functioning floodplain systems.</li> <li>• The inability/lack of will for conservation/government to offer landowners or farmers holding suitable land incentives to complete with the monies available from agricultural subsidies.</li> <li>• The limited ability of nature conservation interests to buy/acquire suitable land for creation. This is in part a result of the inflated prices resulting from agricultural subsidies.</li> <li>• The lack of availability of a land management scheme with appropriate level incentives to encourage landowners to create reedbeds.</li> </ul> <p>It is clear that the reedbed creation targets <b>will not</b> be achieved until several large areas of land which are currently farmed (at least 1000 ha, preferably in large sites) become available to create new wetland complexes comprising reedbed and other wetland habitat.</p>	
<b>Action complete or ongoing?</b> (Please state yes, not started, or ongoing.)	Ongoing	
<b>Next steps</b>	Extensive work on promotion and implementation will be required by government and non government organisations over the next two decades to achieve the creation objectives. This will involve overcoming the constraints above.	

<b>Output and timescale</b>	Creation of 1200ha reedbed (Date 2010 from reedbed HAP)	<i>Action by</i> Various see above
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**Table B: Proposed actions (Copiable table)**

For each significant action please copy and complete the table below.

<b>Published action/organisation(s) responsible</b> <i>(For new or revised actions please provide the new paragraph number and action text.)</i>	5.5.1 Monitor the UK population annually. (ACTION: EN)	
<b>Work plan/organisation(s) responsible</b> <i>(Summary of work plan agreed by the steering group, broken down by year if possible.)</i>	Monitoring of key high priority sites	
<b>Action/workplan undertaken?</b> <i>(Please state yes or no.)</i>	Yes	
<b>Description of work taken and organisation responsible</b>	<i>Please provide details of progress to date, including information about outputs, deadlines, which organisations and where action is being undertaken.</i>	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	Annually Annual report produced	Action by EN/RSPB
<b>Constraints to action</b> <i>(Please provide an explanation of the significant issues or difficulties encountered and how they have been or will be resolved. Any constraints which the steering group are unable to resolve should also be detailed.)</i>	None	
<b>Action complete or ongoing?</b> <i>(Please state yes, not started, or ongoing.)</i>	Ongoing	
<b>Next steps</b>	Continue existing monitoring programme on an annual basis	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	Annually	Action by EN/RSPB

**Table B: Proposed actions (Copiable table)**

For each significant action please copy and complete the table below.

<b>Published action/organisation(s) responsible</b> <i>(For new or revised actions please provide the new paragraph number and action text.)</i>	5.5.4 In conjunction with NGOs, produce assessments of the suitability and management of key reedbeds for bitterns, to identify the main features of each site and the principal actions required to improve or maintain them. (ACTION: CCW, EN).	
<b>Work plan/organisation(s) responsible</b> <i>(Summary of work plan agreed by the steering group, broken down by year if possible.)</i>	Workplan included task force visits to Cley (NWT), Easton Broad (EN/EA), East Ruston (Broads Authority), Hickling (NWT), Holme (NWT), Anglesey (RSPB), Minsmere (RSPB), Hen reedbed (SWT), Old Hall (RSPB), Yare Valley (RSPB), Titchwell (RSPB), Walberswick (EN) and Wicken Fen (NT)	
<b>Action/workplan undertaken?</b> <i>(Please state yes or no.)</i>	Yes for the EU sites only	
<b>Description of work taken and organisation responsible</b>	<i>Please provide details of progress to date, including information about outputs, deadlines, which organisations and where action is being undertaken.</i>	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	20-30 further reports 2000-2002	Action by EN/RSPB led
<b>Constraints to action</b> <i>(Please provide an explanation of the significant issues or difficulties encountered and how they have been or will be resolved. Any constraints which the steering group are unable to resolve should also be detailed.)</i>	None	
<b>Action complete or ongoing?</b> <i>(Please state yes, not started, or ongoing.)</i>	Ongoing with extension of task force approach to wider network of UK reedbeds	
<b>Next steps</b>	<i>Please outline future action/work including an indication of expected output, timescale and organisation responsible. (See Above)</i>	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	2002	Action by Various (EN/RSPB led)

**Table B: Proposed actions (Copiable table)**

For each significant action please copy and complete the table below.

<b>Published action/organisation(s) responsible</b> <i>(For new or revised actions please provide the new paragraph number and action text.)</i>	5.5.5 Promote further research into habitat use, suitability and the requirements of this species in the UK. (ACTION: CCW, EN)	
<b>Work plan/organisation(s) responsible</b> <i>(Summary of work plan agreed by the steering group, broken down by year if possible.)</i>		
<b>Action/workplan undertaken?</b> <i>(Please state yes or no.)</i>		
<b>Description of work taken and organisation responsible</b>	<i>Please provide details of progress to date, including information about outputs, deadlines, which organisations and where action is being undertaken</i> Work on breeding success, diet and female habitat usage is ongoing PhD on fish/reedbed interactions is ongoing.	
<b>Output and timescale</b>		Action by RSPB/EN/CCW
<b>Constraints to action</b> <i>(Please provide an explanation of the significant issues or difficulties encountered and how they have been or will be resolved. Any constraints which the steering group are unable to resolve should also be detailed.)</i>	Continued funding	
<b>Action complete or ongoing?</b> <i>(Please state yes, not started, or ongoing.)</i>	Ongoing	
<b>Next steps</b>	<i>Please outline future action/work including an indication of expected output, timescale and organisation responsible.</i>	
<b>Output and timescale</b>	Ongoing	Action by RSPB/EN/CCW

**Appendix 1: Areas of reedbed rehabilitated in the UK (only areas in excess of 2ha included)**

Area Code	Site	Partners	Area ha	End Date	Wider area affected	Comments
W	Lleyn	RSPB	26	2010	Y	
W	Malltraeth Valley	RSPB, Life	40	2000	Y	also separate wetlands for Wales HLF initiative
NW	Haweswater	EN	10.5	1999	Y	
NW	Aqualate Mere	EN	3	2000	Y	
NW	Wigan Flashes	RSPB, EN, Wigan MBC, Lancs Wildlife Trust, EA, North-west Water plc	9	2001	Y	
SE	Stodmarsh	EN, EA	36	1999	Y	
SE	Preston	EA, Private owners, EN	14	2010	Y	
SE	Brent Reservoir	TWA	2	1999	X	
SE	Westbere	EN, ?	37	1999	X	
SW	Chew	Bristol Water Company/Avon Wildlife Trust	1	1998	X	
SW	Shapwick Heath	EN	4	2005	Y	
SW	Screech Owl Reserve	EN	6	2002	Y	
SW	Lower Moors	EN, Scilly Trust	2	2000	Y	
SW	Sedgemoor	Somerset County Council/Private owner	5	2000	Y	
SW	Radipole/Lodmoor	RSPB, Wessex Water/others	5	2010	Y	
C	Thatcham (London Basin)	EN, EA, RSPB, West Berks Council	20	2000	X	
C	Woolhampton	EN, Kennet Valley Project & Private owner	2	2002	X	final total will be 6ha
C	Rye Meads	EA, RSPB, Thames Water, EN, H & M Trust, St Albans S & G Co	5	1999	X	
C	Oakley Pool	EN	5.9	2000	X	
E	Barton & Barrow	EN, Lincs Trust	16	2010	Y	
E	Burnham Norton	EN	3	1998	X	
E	Holme	EN, NWT, Life	2	2000	Y	
E	Upton (Bure)	EN, NWT	3	1996	Y	
E	Titchwell	RSPB, Life	16	2000	Y	
E	Walberswick	EN, Life	90	2000	Y	LIFE project area = 127 ha
E	Wicken Fen	NT, Life	45	2000	Y	500k HLF bid in progress
E	Weybourne	EN, EA, Anglian Water	2	1998	X	
E	Strumpshaw (Yare)	Life, RSPB, Anglian Water	20	2000	Y	
E	Minsmere	RSPB, EN, Life	40	2000	Y	
E	Martham (Thurne)	EN, NWT, BA	10	1999	Y	
E	Norman Gwatkin (Hen Reedbeds)	SWT, Life, RSPB	35	2000	Y	total project area 45ha
E	Old Hall (Greater Thames)	RSPB, EA, Life	20	2000	Y	
E	North Warren & Thorpeness Mere	RSPB, EN	28	2000	X	
E	Woodbastwick (Bure)	EN, Private owner	37	1997	X	
E	Woodwalton Fen	EN, EA	20	2000	Y	
E	Cley	NWT, EN, Life, Eastern Group	3	2000	X	
E	Burnham Overy	EN	2	1998	X	
E	East Ruston (Ant)	Anglian Water, EA, BA, Life	23	2000	Y	
E	Hickling (Thurne)	NWT, RSPB, EN, Life, HLF*	53	2000	Y	figure is LIFE work, HLF ongoing
E	Easton Broad	EA, EN, Life	26	2000	Y	Eventual total 121 ha
E	Burnham Norton Village	EN	9	1998	X	regular wintering birds
<b>Total</b>			<b>736.4</b>			

**Appendix 2 : Reedbed areas created in the UK (only areas in excess of 2ha included)**

Area Code	Site	Partners	Area ha	End Date	comments
E	Langford Lowfields	RSPB, Tarmac	9	2010	engineering of 26ha completed
E	Ouse Fen	RSPB, Hanson	0	2025	Well advanced: final total 550 ha.
E	Norman Gwatkin	SWT, Life, RSPB	10	2000	Total project area 45 ha
E	Holkham	EN	2	1998	
E	Kingfisher Bridge	Private owner	2	2000	
E	Lakenheath	RSPB, HLF, EN	5	2010	Final total 140 ha
E	Stiffkey	EN, Lord Buxton	8	1998	
SE	Icklesham	Private owner	20	2010	
SE	Arlington Reservoir	Southern Water, EN	2	2000	
SE	Stodmarsh	EA, EN	50	1999	
NE	Potteric Carr	RSPB, Yorks WT	10	2003	
NW	Middleton Hall	Hanson	10	2001	Final total 50ha
NE	Lower Derwent Valley	EN, EA, Yorks WT	12	1999	
SW	Shapwick Heath	EN	45	2010	
SW	Ham Wall	RSPB, Somerset CC, EN	56	2010	Total planned 108 ha
SW	Meare Heath	EN	40	2005	
SW	Westhay Moor	EN	5	2010	
C	Cotswold Water Park	EA, Thamss Water, Local gravel company	5	2010	
C	Otmoor	RSPB, EA	0	2010	22 ha now engineered
C	Rutland Water	Leics & Rutland WT, EN	3	1999	
C	Gibraltar Point	Lincs Trust, FWAG, EN	2	1999	
S	Valley Field Fife	East of Scotland Water Authority	4.4	1998	water treatment bed
<b>Total</b>			<b>300.4</b>		

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