

# Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: [aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org](mailto:aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org)

## 1. General Information

### **Name of reporting Contracting Party**

› United Kingdom

### **Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party**

› 4 November 1999

**List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).**

**EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.**

› None for UK. As noted in the caption, the European Commission, on behalf of the European Union, have also entered reservations following MOP 6, MOP 5 and previous MOPs, full details of which you already have.

## 2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

### Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Name and title of the head of institution

> The Rt Hon Michael Gove MP

Mailing address - Street and number

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Postal code

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> 00 44 20 7238 5339

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> defra.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Website

> <http://www.defra.gov.uk>

### Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Kate Brickett

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Senior Advisor, Wildlife Crime and Management

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### Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

> David Alan Stroud

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)

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### **Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2015-2017**

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (NFPTC) matters has been designated as the National Respondent

### **Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017**

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

> UK national reports to AEWA are subject to consultation with relevant UK stakeholders.

Population status information is developed from jointly funded surveillance programmes involving the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) and the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT), with the input of other specialist groups and contributors.

Information on waterbird populations reported depends on the voluntary efforts of many thousands of volunteer ornithologists who monitor waterbirds in the UK throughout the year.

This report was compiled by David Stroud (JNCC) with contributions from Iain Henderson (APHA), Ruth Cromie and Julia Newth (WWT), Mark Wilson (BTO), Sarah Sanders (RSPB), Matt Ellis (BASC) and Phil Grice (NE).

# Pressures and Responses

## 3. Species Conservation

### 3.1 Legal Measures

**1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:**

**Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus* / *bewickii*, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category 2**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance in the non-breeding season is not prohibited

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla* / *hrota*, Canada & Greenland/Ireland / Column A / Category 3a**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla* / *hrota*, Svalbard/Denmark & UK / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Barnacle Goose / *Branta leucopsis* / Svalbard/South-west Scotland / Column A / Category 3a**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Population does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category 3c\***

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons* / *flavirostris*, Greenland/Ireland & UK / Column A / Category 2\***

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The sub-species remains legal quarry within its range in Wales and England, although protected in Scotland.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The sub-species remains legal quarry within its range in Wales and England, although protected in Scotland, and in these countries possession is not an offence.

**Long-tailed Duck / Clangula hyemalis / Iceland & Greenland (bre) / Column A / Category 1b**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Long-tailed Duck / Clangula hyemalis / Western Siberia/North Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1b**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Velvet Scoter / Melanitta fusca / Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe / Column A / Category 1b**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Smew / Mergellus albellus / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column A / Category 3a**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Red-breasted Merganser / Mergus serrator / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column A / Category 3c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Derogated killing occurs in some areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Horned Grebe / Podiceps auritus / auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed) / Column A / Category 2**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Horned Grebe / Podiceps auritus / auritus, North-west Europe (large-billed) / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Red-billed Tropicbird / Phaethon aethurus / indicus, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Present on Ascension Island only. Protected by Ascension Island's Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ascension Island Wildlife Protection \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2016](#)

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Common Loon / Gavia immer / Europe (win) / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species does not breed in the UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra* / South-west Europe/West Africa / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Only occurs in UK as a rare vagrant. Not regularly occurring

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* / leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa / Column A / Category 2**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, W Europe, NW Africa (bre) / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea* / purpurea, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa / Column A / Category 3c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Only occurs in UK as a rare vagrant. Does not regularly breed

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Eurasian Dotterel / *Eudromias morinellus* / Europe/North-west Africa / Column A / Category 3c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category 4**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category 4**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category 4**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Temminck's Stint / *Calidris temminckii* / Fennoscandia/North & West Africa / Column A / Category 3c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Species no longer breeds in UK

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

### **Dunlin / *Calidris alpina* / *arctica*, NE Greenland/West Africa / Column A / Category 3a**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Population does not breed in the UK and only occurs on migration

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Dunlin / *Calidris alpina / schinzii*, Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Purple Sandpiper / *Calidris maritima* / NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding) / Column A / Category 2**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus / totanus*, Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France / Column A / Category 3c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Roseate Tern / *Sterna dougallii / dougallii*, Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is

prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Disturbance is not prohibited in the non-breeding season.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

**Antarctic Tern / *Sterna vittata* / *tristanensis*, Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Present on Tristan da Cunha, Gough and Inaccessible Islands only

**2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.**

**Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c\***

**Is there an open hunting season for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c\* ?**

No

Please explain.

> Species is protected under 1981 Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended)

**Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons* / *flavirostris*, Greenland/Ireland & UK / Column A / Category / 2\***

**Is there an open hunting season for Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons* / *flavirostris*, Greenland/Ireland & UK / Column A / Category / 2\* ?**

Yes

Please provide details.

> The sub-species remains legal quarry within its range in Wales and England, although has been protected in Scotland since September 1982.

**Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4**

**Is there an open hunting season for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?**

No

Please explain.

> Species is protected under 1981 Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended)

**Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4**

**Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4 ?**

No

Please explain.

> Species is protected under 1981 Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended)

**Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa / limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4**

**Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa / limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?**

No

Please explain.

> Species is protected under 1981 Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended)

**3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:**

**Whooper Swan / Cygnus cygnus / Iceland/UK & Ireland / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Brent Goose / Branta bernicla / bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2b**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Barnacle Goose / Branta leucopsis / East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus* / East Greenland & Iceland/UK / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Common Scoter / *Melanitta nigra* / W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina* / North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Greater Scaup / *Aythya marila* / marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Red-necked Grebe / *Podiceps grisegena* / *grisegena*, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus* / West Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**White-tailed Tropicbird / Phaethon lepturus / lepturus, W Indian Ocean / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Present on Ascension Island only. Protected by Ascension Island's Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://www.ascension-island.gov.ac/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/ORD-8-Wildlife-Protection-Ord-Schedule-Amendment-2016-Asc.pdf> - Ascension Island Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

**Western Water Rail / Rallus aquaticus / aquaticus, Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Spotted Crake / Porzana porzana / Europe/Africa / Column B / Category 2d**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Common Coot / Fulica atra / atra, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Quarry species listed under Schedule 2(1) of the UK Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Red-throated Loon / Gavia stellata / North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Arctic Loon / Gavia arctica / arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**White Stork / Ciconia ciconia / ciconia, W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2b**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the

population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus* / ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre) / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria* / apricaria, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre) / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Common Ringed Plover / *Charadrius hiaticula* / *hiaticula*, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus* / *alexandrinus*, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica* / *lapponica*, Northern Europe/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica / taymyrensis*, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa / Column B / Category 2a 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Ruddy Turnstone / *Arenaria interpres / interpres*, Northern Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Red Knot / *Calidris canutus / canutus*, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 2a 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Red Knot / *Calidris canutus* / islandica, NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Ruff / *Calidris pugnax* / Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea* / Western Siberia/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Dunlin / *Calidris alpina / schinzii*, Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Purple Sandpiper / *Calidris maritima* / N Europe & W Siberia (breeding) / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Little Stint / *Calidris minuta* / N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Jack Snipe / *Lymnocyptes minimus* / Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa / Column B / Category 2b**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Red Phalarope / *Phalaropus fulicarius* / Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos* / West & Central Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces  
> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus* / N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus* / totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding) / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus* / Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Black-legged Kittiwake / *Rissa tridactyla* / tridactyla, Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Black-headed Gull / *Larus ridibundus* / W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Mediterranean Gull / *Larus melanocephalus* / W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **European Herring Gull / *Larus argentatus* / *argenteus*, Iceland & Western Europe / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the

population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Black Tern / *Chlidonias niger* / niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended). No longer a regular breeder in the UK.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Sandwich Tern / *Thalasseus sandvicensis* / sandvicensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2a**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

### **Great Skua / *Catharacta skua* / N Europe/N Atlantic / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Black Guillemot / *Cepphus grylle* / arcticus, N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea / Column B / Category 1**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**Common Murre / *Uria aalge* / E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic / Column B / Category 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)

**4. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))**

Please select from the list below.

Snares

Limes

Hooks

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Electrocuting devices

Artificial light sources

- Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- Devices for illuminating targets
- Explosives
- Nets
- Traps
- Poison
- Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)
- Other non-selective modes of taking

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> Certain exceptions exist as outlined in subsection 5 of Section 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act.

**5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))**

- No

**6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

- Yes

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Link to UK derogations report for the EU Birds Directive](#) - UK Bird Directive derogations

**7. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

- No

Please explain the reasons.

> Legislation in Wales with respect to Greenland White-fronted Geese does not follow adopted guidance.

**8. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats ?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

- Not Applicable

Please explain.

> Legislation in UK predates AEWA guidance.

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. Legal Measures**

> Exemptions are granted through specific licences issued on behalf of the UK government by the country agencies. The issuance of a licence does not necessarily mean that the activities licensed are undertaken. The legislation that controls such exemptions is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Wildlife Order 1985 (Northern Ireland).

Information on derogations permitted by UK authorities from 2000-2017 are available on Natural England's web-site. It is not feasible to report separately on the circumstances of each derogation. Information on all relevant derogations is given in the reports from UK and other EU Member States related to the EU Birds Directive (which covers relevant AEWA-listed species). These are available from the link below.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[UK bird derogations under the Birds Directive](#)

**3.2. Species Action and Management Plans**

**9. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action**

**Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)**

**Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP**

**Corncrake / *Crex crex***

**National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No current national action plan process.

UK Action Plan was operation until 2012 ([http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/\\_speciespages/244.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/_speciespages/244.pdf)) and is now superceded by separate conservation planning process at country scale: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>. Species included in the Section 41 list (England) and Section 7 list (Wales) which is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duties under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity, when carrying out their normal functions. Also listed under Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to similar effect.

The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is sufficient.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Species account from third SPA network Review \(2016\)](#)

[Species account from second SPA network Review \(2001\)](#)

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> UK Action Plan was operation until 2012 ([http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/\\_speciespages/244.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/_speciespages/244.pdf)) and is now superceded by separate conservation planning process at country scale: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>. Species included in the Section 41 list (England) and Section 7 list (Wales) which is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duties under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity, when carrying out their normal functions. Also listed under Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to similar effect.

The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is sufficient.

Species account in the breeding season from third SPA Review:

[http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA3\\_CorncrakeCrexcrex.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA3_CorncrakeCrexcrex.pdf)

Full third Review at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>

Corncrake is the subject of an ongoing reintroduction trial in England in the Wensum Valley, eastern England (by Pensthorpe Conservation Trust and Natural England)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Wesum Valley Corncrake reintroduction](#)

**Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

**National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> UK is not a Range State for Great Snipe.

PLEASE REMOVE THIS SPECIES FOR FUTURE NATIONAL REPORTS.

**White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

**National Plan for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No national action plan process. Control of Ruddy Duck is being implemented as a matter of priority.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> The estimated UK population in March 2018 was just 23 birds, found in a number of discrete populations of between two and five birds.

Confirmed breeding occurred in only region in 2017 (Cheshire). Two to three broods appear to have been raised but most or all of these were removed in winter 2017/18.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Further data is available at <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/8a41c794-3c08-4e25-81fb-6c4690fcaacd/eradication-england-ruddy-duck-control-operations-and-counts>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/8a41c794-3c08-4e25-81fb-6c4690fcaacd/eradication-england-ruddy-duck-control-operations-and-counts>

## **Brent Goose / Branta bernicla**

### **National Plan for Brent Goose / Branta bernicla**

NP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Northern Ireland Action Plan for Light-bellied Brent Goose](#)

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> 2005. Link given above.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is sufficient for Light-bellied Brent Goose.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[WWT summary for Canadian Light-bellied Brent Goose](#)

[Species account from third SPA network Review \(2016\)](#)

[Species account from second SPA network Review \(2001\)](#)

## **Tundra Swan / Cygnus columbianus**

### **National Plan for Tundra Swan / Cygnus columbianus**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No national action plan process

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[WWT summary for Bewick's Swan](#)

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> UK Action Plan was operation until 2012 ([http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/\\_speciespages/159.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/_speciespages/159.pdf)) and is now superseded by separate conservation planning process at country scale: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>. Species included in the Section 41 list (England) and Section 7 list (Wales) which is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duties under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity, when carrying out their normal functions. Also listed under Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to similar effect.

The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is insufficient. The second phase of the Review has provided advice to government on how this insufficiency may be addressed.

Species account in the non-breeding season from third SPA Review:

[http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA3\\_BewicksSwanCygnuscolumbianusbewickii.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA3_BewicksSwanCygnuscolumbianusbewickii.pdf)

Full third Review at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Species account from the third SPA network Review \(2016\)](#)

[Species account from second SPA network Review \(2001\)](#)

## **Greater White-fronted Goose / Anser albifrons**

Field for additional information (optional)

> Response is "No NP, some actions implemented" but this is not given as a response option.

No national action plan process. Presume this relates to Greenland White-fronted Geese?

UK Action Plan was operation until 2012 ([http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/\\_speciespages/2041.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/_speciespages/2041.pdf)) and is now superceded by separate conservation planning process at country scale: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>. Species included in the Section 7 list (Wales) which is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duties under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity, when carrying out their normal functions. Also listed under Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to similar effect.

The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is insufficient. The second phase of the Review has provided advice to government on how this insufficiency may be addressed.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[arep1516.pdf](#) - Report of the 2015/2016 International Census of Greenland White-fronted Geese

[arep1617.pdf](#) - Report of the 2016/2017 International Census of Greenland White-fronted Geese

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[WWT summary page for Greenland White-fronted Geese](#)

[GWfG chapter in SNH's Species Action Framework Handbook](#) - Summary of conservation needs developed through the SAF (2007-2012)

[Species account from third SPA network Review \(2016\)](#)

[Species account from second SPA network Review \(2001\)](#)

## **Bean Goose / Anser fabalis**

### **National Plan for Bean Goose / Anser fabalis**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No national action plan process.

The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is sufficient.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[WWT species page for Taiga Bean Goose](#)

[Species account from third SPA network Review \(2016\)](#)

[Species account from second SPA network Review \(2001\)](#)

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Ten Taiga Bean Geese, caught on the wintering grounds in Scotland, were marked with neck collars carrying global positioning system (GPS) tags. A further 21 geese were fitted with individually marked plastic neck collars. GPS location data were collected and field counts and searches for individually marked geese were undertaken to provide detailed information on their location throughout the year. Seven GPS tags provided information away from Scotland, indicating that two migration routes were used en route to the breeding grounds in Dalarna, Sweden. During the non-breeding season, the total home range of the geese was approximately 466 km<sup>2</sup>, although the total area within agricultural fields used by the geese may have been as small as 13 km<sup>2</sup>. (Mitchell et al. 2016)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Use of GPS tags to describe the home ranges, migration routes, stop-over locations and breeding area of Taiga Bean Geese Anser fabalis fabalis wintering in central Scotland](#)

## **Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa**

### **National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> UK Action Plan was operation until 2012 ([http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/\\_speciespages/2382.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/_speciespages/2382.pdf)) and is now superceded by separate conservation planning process at country scale: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>. In England, species included in the Section 41 list which is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural

Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. Also listed under Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to similar effect. Northern Ireland Action Plan @ [http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/lapwingsapmbwebversionapril\\_05changed.pdf](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/lapwingsapmbwebversionapril_05changed.pdf)  
The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is sufficient in both the breeding and non-breeding season.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Species account from third SPA network Review \(2016\)](#)

[Species account from second SPA network Review \(2001\)](#)

## **Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata***

### **National Plan for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No national action plan process although a UK and Ireland Curlew Action Group has been established comprising representatives of: British Trust for Ornithology, Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and Scottish Natural Heritage in the UK; and BirdWatch Ireland, and the National Parks and Wildlife Service in the Republic of Ireland.

The Terms of Reference of the Action Group are attached, and a statement of requirements agreed by the group in 2017.

The Curlew Forum is a network of those concerned with the monitoring and conservation of Curlews in the lowlands of England and Wales. Their website contains a very wide range of resources and links.

Curlew were highlighted as a species needing special attention in the government's recently published 25-year plan for the environment (attached).

In a Westminster Hall debate (attached) the Minister has said that: "... we need to undertake an appropriate mix of actions, including protecting important sites, working with farmers and other land managers to manage these habitats carefully, and targeting legal predator control to halt, and then reverse, the decline of this iconic species. The curlew is too important to be lost from our world's biodiversity. As I set out earlier, our actions matter because a substantial proportion of these birds winter or breed in the United Kingdom. We need to make this a success, so that England and lowland curlew can continue to have [a] bright future..."

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[UK and Ireland Curlew Action Group Recommendations FINAL.docx](#) - Statement of priority requirements for Curlew conservation in UK

[Terms of Reference - Britain and Ireland Curlew Action Group \(OCTOBER 2017\).docx](#)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[25 year environment plan for England](#)

[Lowland Curlew conservation](#) - Westminster Hall debate on issues related to the decline of lowland Curlew

[Curlew Forum website](#) - Information on Curlew conservation in lowland England and Wales

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> See the Curlew Forum website for links to recent conservation research and actions.

The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) assessed the SPA coverage for breeding Curlews. No SPA is currently selected for breeding Curlew in the UK and although a single SPA (North Pennine Moors) was recommended for classification in 2001 by the second SPA network Review (Stroud et al. 2001), it has not been progressed since then.

The third SPA Review concluded that SPA provision is insufficient for both breeding Curlew in terms of population numbers, range coverage and ecological sufficiency, and for non-breeding Curlew in terms of population numbers and ecological sufficiency.

Recent advice from the second phase of the Review has been provided to government on how this insufficiency may be addressed.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Wensleydale wader monitoring BTO Report 2017.pdf](#) - Trialling breeding wader surveys carried out by farmers and gamekeepers in northern England

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Non-breeding Curlew species account from second UK SPA Review \(2001\)](#)

[Non-breeding Curlew species account from third UK SPA Review \(2016\)](#)

[Breeding Curlew species account from third UK SPA Review \(2016\)](#)

## **Long-tailed Duck / Clangula hyemalis**

### **National Plan for Long-tailed Duck / Clangula hyemalis**

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> No national action plan process .

Field for additional information (optional)

> The third Review of the UK SPA Review (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>) concluded that the current network is insufficient in terms of numbers, range and ecological provision. The second phase of the Review has provided advice to government on how this insufficiency may be addressed.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Species account from third SPA network Review \(2016\)](#)

[Species account from second SPA network Review \(2001\)](#)

#### **10. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)**

No

#### **11. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?

> UK Biodiversity Action Plans pre-date AEWA guidance. The principles are the same.

#### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.2. Single Species Action Plans**

> Some non-governmental organisations (e.g. RSPB & WWT) have well-established action plans for many AEWA species covering the conservation requirements of these species, and which are used to guide the programmes of work of these organisations including management of relevant protected areas.

### **3.3 Emergency Measures**

#### **12. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)**

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

#### **13. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?**

No

#### **14. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

> UK procedures for responding to prolonged periods of severe winter weather pre-date these guidelines (and

are referred to by them).

### 3.4 Re-establishments

#### 15. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> No formal register of re-establishment projects for waterbirds is maintained as such activity is very unusual. Only only two waterbird re-establishment projects relate to Corncrake *Crex crex* and Common Crane *Grus grus* - both subject to re-establishment/re-enforcement in England.

#### 16. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

Yes

Please provide details

> The statutory conservation agencies have agreed a framework national principles with respect to translocation of species (and habitats) within Great Britain.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[A Policy for Conservation Translocations of Species in Britain](#) - A Policy for Conservation Translocations of Species in Britain

#### 17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

#### Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

##### Corncrake / *Crex crex*

##### Projects for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented

Please provide information on the time frame and the objectives of the project. Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details of any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Wensum Valley Corncrake reintroduction](#)

[RSPB Corncrake Project homepage](#)

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

##### Common Crane / *Grus grus*

##### Projects for Common Crane / *Grus grus*

Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented

Please provide information on the time frame and the objectives of the project. Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details of any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[WWT Crane Project homepage](#)

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

#### 18. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

> No translocations

### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.4. Re-establishments**

> The JNCC has agreed policy regarding translocations ('Biological Translocations: a Conservation Policy for Britain' <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1746>), which includes guidance on conducting translocations for conservation purposes. It conforms published international guidelines issued by The World Conservation Union (IUCN).

## **3.5 Introductions**

### **19. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)**

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Releasing a non-native species, or allowing one to escape, into the wild is prohibited by Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, in Great Britain, and Section 15 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (to which Section 14 refers) has recently been amended in England and Wales by Part 4 of the UK Infrastructure Act 2015.

### **20. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)**

Yes, and being enforced

Field for additional information (optional)

> Captive non-native birds are the responsibility of their curators who must ensure that they do not escape into the wild further to the legal requirements of Section 14 of the 1981 Wildlife & Countryside Act in Great Britain and Section 15 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

See p.10 of [http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/legal-eagle-75\\_tcm9-396380.pdf](http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/legal-eagle-75_tcm9-396380.pdf) for description of 2014 prosecution regarding escape of Sacred Ibises in England.

On the Isle of Man (IoM), the importation of zoo animals listed on the Wild Animals (Restriction on Importation etc) Act 1981 is restricted if they are dangerous; a potential ecological threat if they escaped; or on the basis of welfare grounds, and is subject to a consideration of the security of housing prior to licensing. The list of restricted species, for which private keeping is prohibited, was updated by the Wild Animals (Restriction on Importation, etc.) Act 1980 (Amendment) Order 2013. The IoM additionally has an offence related to allowing the escape of non-native animals parallel to the British W&CA (above) under the Wildlife Act.

### **21. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?**

Yes, and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Non-native species legislation in Britain](#)

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

Yes, fully

Field for additional information (optional)

> See <http://www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm>

### **22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)**

Yes

**Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken**

**Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis***

**For Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis***

Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

**23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)**

Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

> See <http://www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm>

**24. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

> Eradication programme pre-dates AEWA guidance but the principles are the same.

# Pressures and Responses

## 4. Habitat Conservation

### 4.1 Habitat Inventories

#### 25. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

Partially

Please describe the progress

> A national review of the UK's network of Special Protection Areas classified further to the EU Directive on the Conservation of wild birds was published in 2001. See previous UK national reports for further details.

A third Review of the network was published in October 2016 and is available at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Third UK SPA Review](#)

#### 26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

> There is no single inventory of sites of national importance for waterbirds in the UK. The second and third SPA Reviews includes most, but not all, sites of international importance.

#### Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Habitat Inventories

> See UK national reports to the Ramsar Convention for information about wetland habitat inventories.

### 4.2. Conservation of Areas

#### 27. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

##### For one or more single sites

Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> Implications of climate change for the UK SP\_A network was analysed by the CHAINSPAN project. See links below.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[CHAINSPAN final report](#)

[CHAINSPAN summary paper](#) - Johnston, A., Ausden, M., Dodd, A.M., Bradbury, R.B., Chamberlain, D.E., Jiguet, F., Thomas, C.D., Cook, A.S.C.P., Newson, S.E., Ockendon, N., Rehfisch, M.M., Roos, S., Thaxter, C., Brown, A., Crick, H.Q.P., Douse, A., McCall, R.A., Pontier, H., Stroud, D.A., Cadiou, B., Crowe, O., Deceuninck, B., Hornman, M. & Pearce-Higgins, J.W. (2013). Observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas. Nature Climate Change 3: 1055-1061. doi:10.1038/nclimate2035

##### For the national protected area network

Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> Implications of climate change for the UK SP\_A network was analysed by the CHAINSPAN project. See links above.

#### 29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation

## **and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)**

### DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> See previous responses concerning the third SPA Review <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Third UK SPA Review](#)

[Summary of third SPA Review](#)

### MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

**30. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)**

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> Unknown

**31. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

> Extensive national policies and procedures exist related to the management of nationally and internationally protected areas for migratory waterbirds. These generally follow well established management planning methodologies.

**32. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

> More contemporary data is available nationally

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas**

> The extent of protected area networks in the UK means that it is not feasible, with current resources, to report on management planning under Question 23 above. Statistical information on protected areas in the UK are given via the links in previous national reports.

# Pressures and Responses

## 5. Management of Human Activities

### 5.1. Hunting

#### **33. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> A DEFRA-funded review was published in 2007 (attached), building on an earlier review in 2003, but since then there has been no further progress.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[2007: Developing a tool for improving hunting bag data of huntable birds in the UK](#) - The development of a tool to monitor the harvest of huntable birds and other bird species in the UK using data collected under existing National Gamebag Census (NGC) and Waterfowl Shooting Survey (WSS) schemes for the purposes of monitoring UK bag statistics, in particular for species whose European conservation status is considered unfavourable.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Annual monitoring of the shooting, by BASC members, of all huntable waterbirds is conducted throughout the UK by BASC's Waterbird Shooting Survey. Some information is collected by the Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust's National Game Bag Census.

DEFRA funded research in the early 2000s to explore existing statistics collated by the National Game Bag Census. Further information is given in the attached links.

#### **34. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)**

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

> In September 1999, the Government introduced legislation in England to prohibit the use of lead shot over the foreshore, all wetlands of importance for waterbirds and for shooting of certain waterfowl species. Similar legislation was put in place in Wales (came into force on 1 September 2002).

Legislation to prohibit lead over all wetlands came into force in Scotland (31 March 2005) and in Northern Ireland (1 September 2009). The legislation in Scotland and Northern Ireland operates using different definitional terms to that in England and Wales.

What legislation is in place?

> See above

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Regulation of some sources of lead poisoning: a brief review](#) - Summary of UK legislation

Who enforces this legislation?

> Responsibility for enforcement of criminal legislation lies with the police, but there is no active enforcement

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

> See attached publication for further info:

<http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&ProjectID=16075>

Updated compliance results are given in:

Cromie, R.L., Newth, J.L., Reeves, J.P., O'Brien, M.F., Beckmann, K.M. & Brown, M.J. 2015. The sociological and political aspects of reducing lead poisoning from ammunition in the UK: why the transition to non-toxic ammunition is so difficult. In: Delahay, R.J. & Spray, C.J. (eds.) Proceedings of the Oxford Lead Symposium. Lead ammunition: understanding and minimising the risks to human and environmental health. Edward Grey Institute, The University of Oxford., pp 104-124. [http://www.oxfordleadsymposium.info/wp-content/uploads/OLS\\_proceedings/papers/OLS\\_proceedings\\_cromie\\_newth\\_reeves\\_obrien\\_beckman\\_brown.pdf](http://www.oxfordleadsymposium.info/wp-content/uploads/OLS_proceedings/papers/OLS_proceedings_cromie_newth_reeves_obrien_beckman_brown.pdf)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Updated compliance data](#)

[DEFRA funded Compliance assessment report \(2010\)](#) - Compliance with the Environmental Protection (Restriction of

the use of lead shot)(England) Regulations 1999

Please explain what the compliance with legislation was found to be:

Very poor (high proportion of non-compliance).

Please indicate any known reasons for good compliance or any barriers to compliance. Please attach any published or unpublished references.

> See papers in the Oxford Lead Symposium Proceedings and attachments below..

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Kanstrup et al. 2018.pdf](#) - Lead and sustainability

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Poisoning of birds and other wildlife from ammunition-derived lead in the UK](#)

[Sociological and political aspects of reducing lead poisoning from ammunition in the UK](#) - Review article on the UK situation

[Oxford Lead Symposium Proceedings](#) - Multiple relevant papers

Field for additional information (optional)

> Although no official monitoring has taken place the Newth et al. 2012 paper suggests legislation is not effective.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Newth et al 2012.pdf](#) - Poisoning from lead gunshot: still a threat to wild waterbirds in Britain

### **35. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)**

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Other

Please provide details

> Effectiveness of measures is unknown. Probably variable geographically and by species.

Field for additional information (optional)

> A recent innovative Partnership Against Wildlife Crime Scotland mechanism for reporting wildlife crime is the development of a free app for iPhones

### **37. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> UK legislation does not provide for adaptive harvest management

## **5.2. Other human activities**

### **38. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.**

Yes

Please describe what restrictions are in place, when they were introduced and whether they are considered to have worked (i.e. reduced the impact of lead poisoning). Please attach any published or unpublished references.

> Legislation to prohibit the supply of lead fishing weights (with some exceptions) was introduced in the 1980s and is likely to be responsible for resulted in an increase in population of Mute Swan *Cygnus olor* in some areas - a species that had previously been heavily impacted by poisoning from these weights.

Significant research is attached:

Sears, J. & Hunt, A. 1991. Lead poisoning in Mute Swans, *Cygnus olor*, in England. In J. Sears & P. J. Bacon (eds), Proc. Third IWRB International Swan Symposium, Oxford 1989. Wildfowl Supplement No. 1: 383-388.

Perrins C.M., Cousquer G., & Waine J. 2003. A survey of blood lead levels in mute swans *Cygnus olor* Avian

Pathology 32:205-212.

Newth, J.L., Cromie, R.L., Brown, M. J., Delahay, R.J., Meharg A.A., Deacon, C., Norton, G.J., O'Brien, M. F. & Pain, D. J. 2012. Poisoning from lead gunshot: still a threat to wild waterbirds in Britain. *European Journal of Wildlife Research* 59: 195-204.

Green, R.E. & Pain, D.J. 2016. Possible effects of ingested lead gunshot on populations of ducks wintering in the UK. *Ibis*. 158(4): 699-710. DOI: 10.1111/ibi.12400

Newth, J.L., Rees, E.C., Cromie, R.L., McDonald, R.A., Bearhop, S., Pain, D.J., Norton, G.J., Deacon, C. & Hilton, G.M. 2016. Widespread exposure to lead affects the body condition of free-living whooper swans *Cygnus cygnus* wintering in Britain. *Environmental Pollution* 209: 60-67. DOI: 10.1016/j.envpol.2015.11.007

Lead Ammunition Group. 2018. Update Report from the Lead Ammunition Group: Executive Summary. <http://www.leadammunitiongroup.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Executive-Summary-to-LAG-Update-Report.pdf> [Note that only the Executive Summary is currently available. Includes reference to UK relevant research].

On the Isle of Man, the Fisheries Act states the following with respect to use of lead weights::

17 Use of lead weights

(1) Subject to paragraph (2) no person shall use for taking salmon, migratory trout, trout, rainbow trout or eels in any waters any instrument to which is attached directly or indirectly, a lead weight.

(2) Paragraph (1) above does not prohibit the use of a lead weight of 0.6 grams or less (No. 8 shot).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Executive-Summary-to-LAG-Update-Report.pdf](#) - Update Report from the Lead Ammunition Group: Executive Summary

[Perrins et al 2003.pdf](#) - A survey of blood lead levels in Mute Swans *Cygnus olor* (2003)

[Sears Hunt 1991.pdf](#) - Lead poisoning in Mute Swans (1991)

[Newth et al 2012.pdf](#) - Poisoning from lead gunshot: still a threat to wild waterbirds in Britain (2012)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Update Report from the Lead Ammunition Group: Executive Summary](#) - Update Report from the Lead Ammunition Group: Executive Summary

[Regulation of some sources of lead poisoning: a brief review](#) - Background on phase out of lead fishing weights

**39. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)**

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

> The requirement for EIA legislation in the UK comes from Council Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended by Council Directive 97/11/EEC.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> All planning processes in the UK include public participation.

**40. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)**

Yes, all proposed projects

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

**41. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> Other guidance used

## **42. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.**

42.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Partially

42.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

No

42.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Partially

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> No new powerlines constructed. Any new powerline proposal would be subject to normal EIA assessment which would routinely include such assessment

42.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance\* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

\* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Partially

Please provide details.

> Power-line bird strikes are a relatively minor issue in the UK owing the relative paucity of large soaring birds

42.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

42.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Partially

42.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Yes

42.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Partial

42.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Power line impacts are not a significant threat to waterbirds in the UK, so this is not seen as a priority issue. Where local powerlines have resulted in past mortality, appropriate measures have previously been put in

place.

**43. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?**

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> Power-line bird strikes are a relatively minor issue in the UK owing the relative paucity of large soaring birds

**44. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.**

44.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Being developed

44.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Yes

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

Yes

44.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

No

**44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:**

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

No

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Yes

44.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

No

44.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

No

**46. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)**

Yes

**47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)**

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> There is good control of IUU fishing in UK waters through both fisheries patrols and electronic tracking of the larger vessels.

## Pressures and Responses

### 6. Research and Monitoring

#### 49. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

Yes

##### Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

##### Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details.

> Undertaken through the Wetland Bird Survey <https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs>

##### Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

Please provide details.

> Undertaken through the Wetland Bird Survey <https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs>. Not all sites monitored. The third SPA Review made recommendations for the improvement of WeBS monitoring of relevant UK Special Protection Areas.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Third UK SPA Review](#)

#### 50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

> The Wetland Bird Survey <https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs> has been providing support for waterbird monitoring in Sierra Leone.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[WeBS Annual Report 2015/16](#) - Contains summary of Sierra Leone waterbird monitoring

#### 51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

> UK monitoring programmes for waterbirds pre-date AEWA guidance (although are fully compatible with it).

#### 52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> Considerable focus has been given to assessing the implications of climate change on the UK's Special Protection Area network.

See previous national reports for further information on waterbird research in the UK.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Johnston et al 2013 NCC protected areas.pdf](#)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The effects of climate change on the ornithological interest of the UK's Special Protection Areas](#)

#### 53. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that

**has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)**

> Large amounts of research on waterbirds is undertaken within the UK by statutory conservation organisations, non-governmental organisations, universities and others. It is not feasible to summarise this in this national report. Further information is available via web-links elsewhere in this section.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[RSPB Conservation Science](#)

**54. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)**

Yes

**Nationally**

Yes

Please provide details

> UK government, via the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, provides significant co-funding of the Wetland Bird Survey: the UK national component of the IWC.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Regulation of some sources of lead poisoning: a brief review](#)

**Internationally**

Yes

Please provide details

> In 2012-2013, the UK provided £10,000 towards the IWC and the "Collection and collation of data for the production of the triennial AEWA Conservation Status Report and global Waterbird Population Estimates 2012/13".

Additionally, support was given to IWC coverage in Sierra Leone via the Wetland Bird Survey in January 2014 (which was co-funded with government-derived funding).

**55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?**

No

**56. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 38 in chapter 5 - Management of human activities.**

Yes

Is there evidence of negative impact on waterbirds from lead fishing weights in your country?

Yes

**United Kingdom**

**Mute Swan / *Cygnus olor***

Is Mute Swan / *Cygnus olor* affected?

Yes

Please list any additional non-AEWA species which is/are affected.

> Poisoning from lead fishing weights largely resolved following legislation banning their sale and use. See link.

Please describe the significance of the impact. Please attach any published or unpublished references

> Poisoning as a consequence of ingestion of discarded fishing weights had a population-level impact on Mute Swans *Cygnus olor* especially in southern England. Populations recovered following the banning of lead fishing weights in the late 1987.

"The proportion of mute swans dying of lead poisoning in England (calculated from the noninfectious data subset) was found to significantly change over time: from 25% (1971-1987) to 4.6% (1988-1999) and 2% (2000-2010). In the 1970s and 1980s, lead angling weights were a major cause of mortality for mute swans in the UK (Birkhead 1982; Birkhead and Perrins 1986) probably because of their habit of frequenting urban rivers and lakes where fishing activity is high. These results support other evidence that legislation restricting the sale and use of lead fishing weights has had an effect in reducing lead poisoning in this species (Sears and Hunt 1991; Perrins et al. 2003)." [Newth et al. 2012.]

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Newth et al 2012 - 10\\_1007\\_s10344-012-0666-7.pdf](#)

# Pressures and Responses

## 7. Education and Information

### 7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

**57. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)**

Other

Please explain

> There is a broad range of education and awareness raising related to wetlands, waterbirds and other aspects of biodiversity conservation in the UK, and a specific CEPA programme for waterbirds is not envisaged.

**58. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> There is a broad range of education and awareness raising related to wetlands, waterbirds and other aspects of biodiversity conservation in the UK, and a specific CEPA programme (and thus focal point) for waterbirds is not envisaged.

**59. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to “Education and Information” in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)**

Yes

**Please indicate which measures have been taken:**

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

No

Please explain the reasons

> Unnecessary

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

No

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Other

> Relevant material made available via organisational websites

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Other

> In the context of conservation programmes for particular species rather than generally.

**60. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)**

No

**61. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication**

**Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)**

No

**62. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)**

Yes, considered, but is not interested

**63. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)**

No

# Pressures and Responses

## 8. Implementation

### 64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

### 65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

### 66. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

Yes, but it is not operational

### 67. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> Previous twinning schemes have existed (inter alia in relation to The Wash, England and Strangford Lough, Northern Ireland) but none are currently functional as far as is known.

### 68. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

Yes

Please provide details

> Co-ordination between officials responsible for the UK's implementation of relevant MEAs is standard working practice. Additionally, the Natura 2000 and Ramsar Forum, and other UK and country-level committees provide opportunities for discussion with stakeholder organisations.

### 71. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

> The current system of co-ordination within the UK is effective. However, there is no routine dialogue with the relevant Overseas Territories or Crown Dependancies on AEWA related issues.

### 72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

No

### 73. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> In kind support was provided for the work of the Chair of the Technical Committee 2012-2015.

# Pressures and Responses

## 9. Climate Change

### 75. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Johnston, A., Ausden, M., Dodd, A.M., Bradbury, R.B., Chamberlain, D.E., Jiguet, F., Thomas, C.D., Cook, A.S.C.P., Newson, S.E., Ockendon, N., Rehfisch, M.M., Roos, S., Thaxter, C., Brown, A., Crick, H.Q.P., Douse, A., McCall, R.A., Pontier, H., Stroud, D.A., Cadiou, B., Crowe, O., Deceuninck, B., Hornman, M. & Pearce-Higgins, J.W. (2013). Observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas. *Nature Climate Change* 3: 1055-1061. doi:10.1038/nclimate2035

Pavón-Jordán, D., Fox, A.D., Clausen, P., Dagys, M., Deceuninck, D., Devos, K., Hearn, R.D., Holt, C.A., Hornman, M., Keller, V., Langendoen, T., Ławicki, L., Lorentsen, S.H., Luigujõe, L., Meissner, W., Musil, P., Nilsson, L., Paquet, J.Y., Stipniece, A., Stroud, D.A., Wahl, J., Zenatello, M. & Lehikoinen, A.. (2015). Climate-driven changes in winter waterbird abundances in relation to EU protected areas. *Diversity and Distributions* 21: 571-582.

Pearce-Higgins, J. W., & Green, R. E. 2014. *Birds and Climate Change. Impacts and Conservation Responses*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

Please see lists of references to UK studies attached to studies below and in sections 65 b & 65c

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Pavon et al 2015 Smew.pdf](#) - Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Undertaken

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Ausden et al 2015 Climate change Britain s birdlife.pdf](#) - Review article on the effects of climate change on Britain's birdlife

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Johnston, A., Ausden, M., Dodd, A.M., Bradbury, R.B., Chamberlain, D.E., Jiguet, F., Thomas, C.D., Cook, A.S.C.P., Newson, S.E., Ockendon, N., Rehfisch, M.M., Roos, S., Thaxter, C., Brown, A., Crick, H.Q.P., Douse, A., McCall, R.A., Pontier, H., Stroud, D.A., Cadiou, B., Crowe, O., Deceuninck, B., Hornman, M. & Pearce-Higgins, J.W. (2013). Observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas. *Nature Climate Change* 3: 1055-1061. doi:10.1038/nclimate2035

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

Undertaken

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Ausden et al 2015 Climate change Britain s birdlife.pdf](#) - Review article on the effects of climate change on Britain's birdlife

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> See CHAINSPAN study and Ausden et al. 2015

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of

the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

Yes

Please specify and provide details. Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Hiley, J. R., Bradbury, R. B., Holling, M., & Thomas, C. D. 2013. Protected Areas act as establishment centres for species colonising the United Kingdom. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B-Biological Sciences 280 (1760):20122310. DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2012.2310

Pearce-Higgins, J. W., & Green, R. E. 2014. Birds and Climate Change. Impacts and Conservation Responses. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

Thomas, C. D., Gillingham, P. K., Bradbury, R. B., Anderson, B. J., Baxter, J. M., Bourn, N. A. D., Crick, H. Q. P., Findon, R., Fox, R., Hodgson, J. A., Holt, A. R., Morecroft, M. D., O'Hanlon, N. J., Oliver, T. H., Pearce-Higgins, J. W., Procter, D., Roy, D. B., Thomas, J. A., Walker, K. J., Walmsley, C. A., Wilson, R. J., & Hill, J. K. 2012. Protected areas facilitate species' range expansions. PNAS 109: 14063-14068.

**76. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?**

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> More specific national information used

## Pressures and Responses

### 10. Avian Influenza

#### 77. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

##### 77.1 List challenges

> There have been no cases of HPAI H5N1 in the UK in the last triennium, although there was a case of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N8 in poultry in England in November 2014.

There were significant outbreaks of HP H5N8 across Europe in 2016 and 2017. There were significant outbreaks of HP H5N8 in wild birds across Europe in 2016 and 2017 including UK which involved wild birds, game birds and poultry, and then H5N6 in wild birds from the beginning of 2018 (scale of mortality was felt to be lower than previous season possibly due to cross protection from previous exposure – research on-going in UK).

The main challenge is ensuring that the experiences learnt (and processes established) during the period of outbreaks in Europe (2006-2008) is not lost as a consequence of staff turn-over with government departments and within other organisations.

##### 77.2 List required further guidance or information

> To better understand risk to the UK's waterbirds (and domestic livestock) a greater understanding of migration routes and mixing of populations across flyways would be valuable. It is likely that ringing recovery and other data are already available but the appropriate analyses have not been undertaken.

##### 77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> Information on national avian influenza status is regularly provided to stakeholders and others via the internet: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/avian-influenza-bird-flu-in-winter-2017-to-2018>

National risk assessments including international contexts are regularly produced by DEFRA and are published at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/avian-influenza-bird-flu-in-europe>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Preliminary and updated outbreak assessments for avian influenza \(bird flu\) in Europe and in the UK](#)  
[DEFRA UK Avian Influenza home page](#)

#### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza**

> An update rapid risk assessment on the finding of H5N6 HPAI in wild birds in England, Scotland and Wales was published by DEFRA in May 2018

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Updated Rapid Risk Assessment on the finding of H5N6 HPAI in wild birds in England, Scotland and Wales](#)

# 11. Confirmation

## Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

### Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

### Date of submission

> 11 June 2018