

Grey Plover

Pluvialis squatarola

GB max: 34,741 Jan
NI max: 83 Jan

International threshold
(W Siberia & Canada, W Europe & W Africa): 2,500
Great Britain threshold: 430
All-Ireland threshold: 65

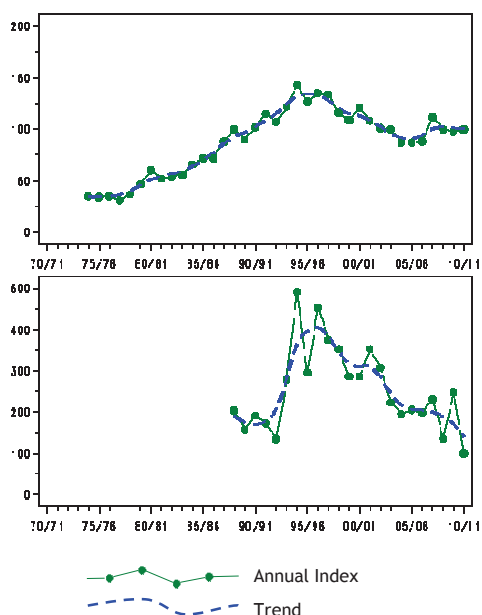


Figure 46.a, Annual indices & trend for Grey Plover in GB (above) & NI (below).

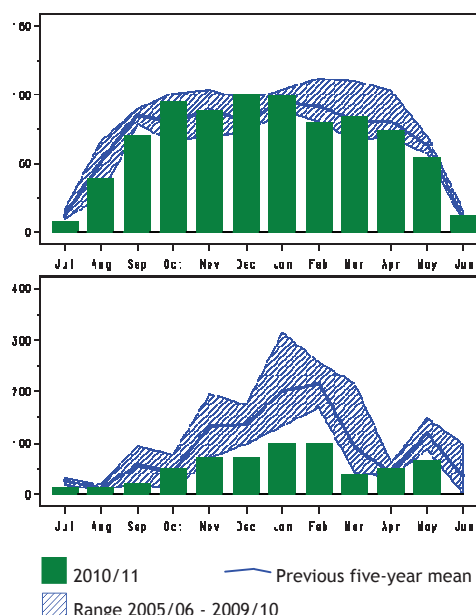


Figure 46.b, Monthly indices for Grey Plover in GB (above) & NI (below).

Grey Plovers breed in the tundra zones of Eurasia and North America, with the most important wintering areas in Europe being the southern North Sea coasts, other British estuaries, and the Atlantic coast of France. Additional areas in the Mediterranean basin, and along the coasts of West Africa, the Middle East and East Africa, are also used (Delany *et al.* 2009). It appears that the number of Grey Plover using Britain may have entered a period of relative stability. This follows a decade from the mid 1990s to the mid 2000s when the species declined steadily, having previously increased at an equally consistent rate for ten years up to the mid 1990s.

The recent decline occurred at the same time as a long-term increase at sites in The Netherlands, primarily the Wadden Sea, and was therefore attributed to a north-eastward shift in wintering distribution (Maclean *et al.* 2008). Interestingly, at the same time as the current levelling of the trend in Britain, numbers have

continued to increase on the Wadden Sea (Hornman *et al.* 2011), so it now seems more likely that these trends are not as closely linked as previously thought.

Seven sites surpass the threshold for international importance, one less than the previous year following the demotion of Stour Estuary, whose five-year average dropped just below the 2,500 threshold. The Wash and Dengie Flats continue to be the two most important locations for this species, and both held peaks close to recent averages. Based on the monthly maxima from the last five years of WeBS, approximately half of all Grey Plovers in Britain now occur at these two sites. Elsewhere, peaks at the other sites of international or national importance were typical, with the notable exception of the Ribble Estuary where the year's monthly maximum was one of the lowest ever. This is in stark contrast to the historical high for the site; a spring total of 16,395 in May 2000.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
The Wash	9,750	7,455	11,734	(15,411)	10,223	Sep	10,915
Dengie Flats	7,239	11,940	10,669	9,550	9,058	Mar	9,691
Blackwater Estuary	(4,819)	(5,766)	(2,083)	(4,056)	(2,186)	Nov	(5,766)
Thames Estuary	5,700	2,970	2,801	4,734	4,286	Jan	4,098
Ribble Estuary	3,518	3,902	2,315	(4,463)	1,272	Apr	3,094
Humber Estuary	1,923	(3,770)	(3,530)	2,738	2,218	Aug	2,836
Hamford Water	(2,685)	(2,658)	(2,394)	(2,246)	(1,914)	Nov	(2,685)
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Stour Estuary	2,355	2,329 ¹⁰	2,003 ¹⁰	2,910	2,618	Oct	2,443 ▼
Lindisfarne	2,171	(989)	2,058	(512)	(1,577)	Nov	2,115
Alt Estuary	1,244	1,206	1,731	3,141	2,250	Feb	1,914
North Norfolk Coast	1,626	1,339 ¹⁰	1,693	2,169	2,097	Sep	1,785
Swale Estuary	(1,415)	1,631	(1,322)	2,003	1,207	Oct	1,614
Medway Estuary	(467)	(1,586)	(1,331)	(349)	(767)	Nov	(1,586)
Chichester Harbour	1,592	1,604	1,416	1,960	897	Sep	1,494
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	1,214	762	2,033 ¹⁰	1,160	1,388	Dec	1,311
Pagham Harbour	902	1,269	1,059	1,329	1,215	Jan	1,155
Morecambe Bay	(1,065)	747	994	1,073	616	Feb	899
Langstone Harbour	702	848	989	820	825	Jan	837
Colne Estuary	840	720	740	(726)	(305)	Oct	767
Jersey Shore	939	373			427	Feb	580
Beaulieu Estuary	640	545	526	519	(350)	Dec	558
Crouch-Roach Estuary	816	292	526	474	482	Feb	518
Eden Estuary	400	590	558	173	743	Feb	493
Deben Estuary	342	(574)	509	516	482	Mar	485
Tay Estuary	215	381	520	340	903	Oct	472 ▲
North West Solent	457	431	448	403	470	Nov	442 ▲
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Strangford Lough	141	118	84	204	44	Feb	118
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain							
Loch of Strathbeg	1,200	0	0	0	500	Nov	340
Pegwell Bay	360	(170)	269	400 ¹²	466 ¹²	Feb	374

Northern Lapwing

Vanellus vanellus

International threshold: 20,000**
Great Britain threshold: 6,200
All-Ireland threshold: 2,100

GB max: 268,020 Jan
NI max: 11,902 Jan

There was considerable variation in the maxima recorded at the three sites in the UK which are internationally important for Lapwing. The January total of 72,319 at Somerset Levels is the most ever there, and presumably represents a redistribution of birds from elsewhere during the harshest of the frozen midwinter conditions. The general assertion is that waders are forced towards the coast, at least initially, during freezing conditions. Therefore, the presence of such high numbers at Somerset Levels at this time was perhaps unexpected, although the area is not too far from parts of the Severn Estuary such as Bridgwater Bay.

Numbers wintering in the UK are known to vary in response to temperatures both here and particularly in continental Europe, as the population is supplemented by the arrival of birds from Scandinavia, eastern Europe and

Russia (Wernham *et al.* 2002). Hence, a marked response to the cold winter experienced across central Europe in 2010/11 was probably to be expected.

Although the monthly indices for Britain show a slight reduction in numbers during the onset of the cold weather in December, though by January numbers had recovered and were actually slightly above average. Did the birds depart from Britain and return, or were they temporarily displaced from WeBS sites to locations in Britain not monitored by the survey? Or does the increase in January represent a net influx of new birds from continental Europe; perhaps from The Netherlands where the trend for Lapwing has been stable over the last thirty years (Hornman *et al.* 2012)? Whatever the reason, the contrast between the monthly indices for Lapwing and Golden Plover is striking.

The latter species underwent a marked exodus from the UK during the frozen midwinter period in 2010/11, but in contrast, many of the major sites for Lapwing listed below actually yielded their maxima for the year during the coldest

period of the winter. Interestingly, in keeping with the exceptional inland aggregation at Somerset Levels, two other inland sites – Ouse Washes and Nene Washes – both recorded notable maxima at this time.

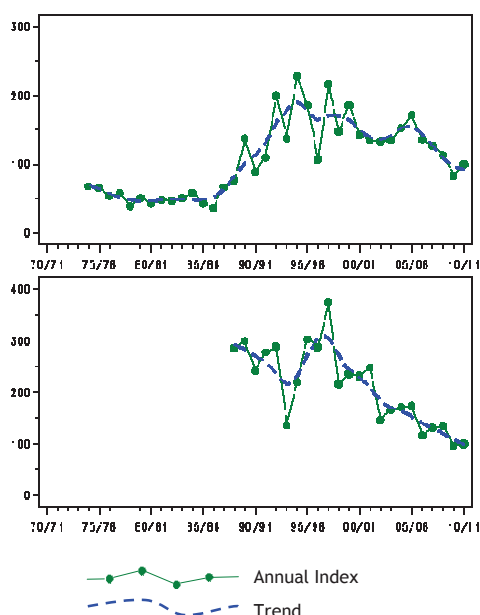


Figure 47.a, Annual indices & trend for Lapwing in GB (above) & NI (below).

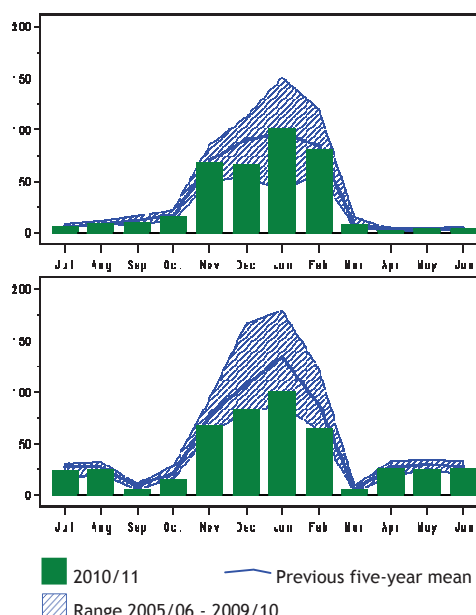


Figure 47.b, Monthly indices for Lapwing in GB (above) & NI (below).

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
Somerset Levels	38,388	44,457	31,928	19,683	72,319	Jan	41,355
The Wash	36,998	11,186	24,543	21,265	(14,490)	Feb	23,498
Breydon Water and Berney Marshes	17,620 ¹²	19,700 ¹²	38,700 ¹²	19,820 ¹²	16,955 ¹⁰	Jan	22,559
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Morecambe Bay	13,484	(10,683)	(17,535)	(18,225)	19,079	Nov	17,081
Ribble Estuary	13,821	18,066	16,777	19,517	15,213	Nov	16,679
Humber Estuary	(19,403)	16,500	11,700 ¹²	13,581	(6,494)	Feb	15,296
Swale Estuary	(10,840)	23,479	(9,996)	8,744	9,009	Feb	13,744
Ouse Washes	13,026	11,222	(7,343)	7,340 ¹²	19,530	Feb	12,780
Thames Estuary	17,270	8,728	(8,101)	9,246	(8,782)	Jan	11,748
Pegwell Bay	17,000	12,000	8,260 ¹⁰	10,000 ¹²	7,740 ¹²	Jan	11,000
North Norfolk Coast	(11,560)	11,185	10,419	9,462	9,366	Jan	10,398
Severn Estuary	9,895	11,035	11,951	7,967	(4,455)	Jan	10,212
Dungeness and Rye Bay	9,936	12,758	5,320	7,553	(3,992)	Nov	8,892
Blackwater Estuary	(8,160)	8,503	10,129	5,166	(5,954)	Nov	7,990
Crouch-Roach Estuary	8,438	(9,255)	8,002	7,101	5,857 ¹⁰	Nov	7,731
Fiddlers Ferry Power Station Lagoons	4,000	10,000					7,000 ▲
Medway Estuary	(5,184)	6,805	(5,325)	(1,011)	(5,110)	Feb	6,805
Nene Washes	4,720	10,575	6,353	1,996	9,354	Feb	6,600 ▲
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Loughs Neagh and Beg	5,421	(7,720)	6,263	2,550	4,013	Feb	5,193
Strangford Lough	5,154 ¹⁰	3,906 ¹⁰	5,198 ¹⁰	5,110	4,976	Jan	4,869
Lough Foyle	2,543	1,816	2,945	2,663	1,130	Jan	2,219
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2010/2011							
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	5,319	9,526	4,402	5,641	4,568	Jan	5,891
Solway Estuary	(7,622)	(5,128)	5,023	5,504	3,838	Nov	5,423

Red Knot

Calidris canutus

GB max: 261,164 Oct
NI max: 1,898 Feb

International threshold (W Europe): 4,500
Great Britain threshold: 3,200
All-Ireland threshold: 190

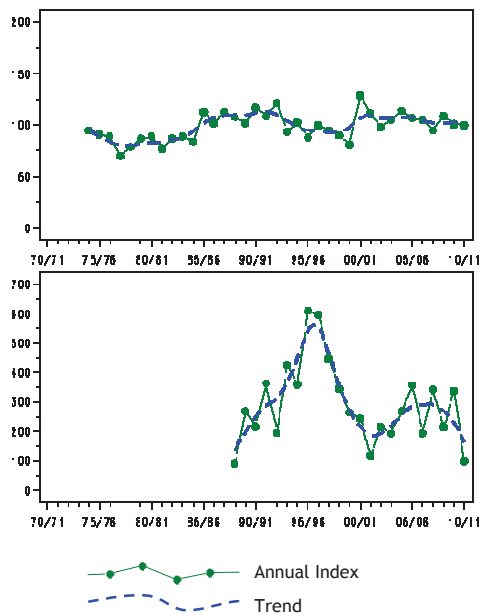


Figure 48.a, Annual indices & trend for Knot in GB (above) & NI (below).

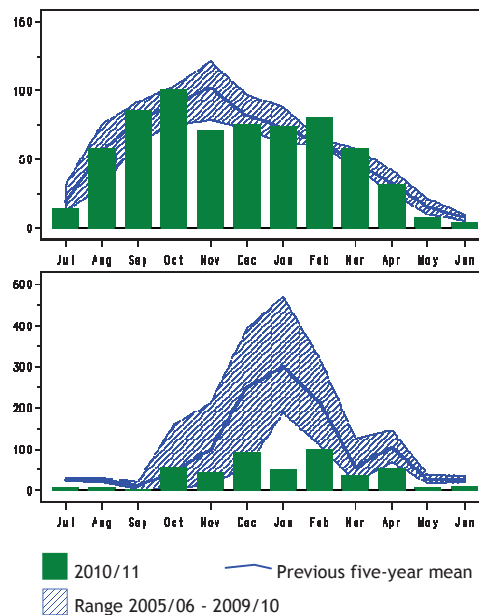


Figure 48.b, Monthly indices for Knot in GB (above) & NI (below).

Although two sub-populations of Knot may pass through the UK, *canutus* (breeding in Taimyr) and *islandica* (breeding in northeast Canada and Greenland), it is assumed that all birds wintering in western Europe are *islandica* while the nominate race winters in Africa.

The British trend has been stable over the course of the last 25 years. Each year, numbers of Knot in Britain peak between September and December, following a general westerly movement of birds that have moulted at the Wadden Sea (which supports approximately 75% of staging birds (Wernham *et al.* 2002). WeBS-year 2010/11 was typical in that respect; the monthly indices illustrating a build-up during the autumn, culminating with peaks at both The Wash and Norfolk Coast in October. Thereafter, numbers during the main winter period were below average, probably in response to the cold weather conditions which may have forced birds out of Britain to sites further south in the wintering range, perhaps on the French coast for example. Numbers also fell in Northern Ireland, including a marked drop at Strangford Lough.

A recent recovery in Knot numbers on The Wash has followed a period of steady decline, and an overall change in waterbird assemblage, which arose from over-exploitation of the shellfishery stock and increased nutrient input (Atkinson *et al.* 2010). There were mixed fortunes with respect to maxima at the other 11 sites of international importance. Numbers at Morecambe Bay, Dengie Flats and Dee Estuary were more or less as expected, but below average numbers were reported from Thames Estuary. At the latter, however, the peak did represent a marked improvement on the low number noted there in 2009/10 (the lowest since 1985/86). At Ribble Estuary, the peak of 16,626 is the lowest annual maximum ever recorded at the site, and represents the low point of a long-term downward trend there; a historical maximum at Ribble Estuary dates back to September 1973 when over 102,205 Knots were logged. In contrast, the peak from Alt Estuary of 48,301 (Jan) represents significantly more than is typical there. The previous five-year average was just over 15,000 birds,

although 51,000 have been recorded in the past (January 1990). It is likely that there is significant exchange of birds between these two adjacent sites (and the Dee Estuary), and the site trends may therefore be linked.

Nine further sites surpassed the threshold for national importance, including Carmarthen Bay

for the first time. Typically, there can be considerable inter-annual variation in terms of annual peaks at some of the smaller estuaries, but the counts of 5,249 at Chichester Harbour and 2,024 at Eden Estuary, both in February, are perhaps two of the most noteworthy; the former being the most ever at that site.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
The Wash	135,889	(162,724)	93,957	180,572	119,192	Oct	138,467
North Norfolk Coast	22,928	11,239	84,812	83,003	73,662	Oct	55,129
Morecambe Bay	(19,635)	(24,544)	42,671	60,719	41,194	Feb	48,195
Humber Estuary	(33,529)	41,772	(17,552)	(37,088)	(20,620)	Sep	41,772
Thames Estuary	83,716	45,162	28,203	17,861	30,725	Jan	41,133
Ribble Estuary	(41,681)	30,136	(45,400)	(25,000) ¹²	16,626	Apr	31,769
Alt Estuary	15,011	12,900	19,602	15,250	48,301	Jan	22,213
Dengie Flats	30,500	17,375	10,200	(18,960)	18,000	Jan	19,019
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	12,937	11,212	20,850 ¹⁰	10,465	20,572	Dec	15,207
Solway Estuary	(8,910)	(14,385)	(13,364)	6,006	(13,963)	Dec	11,326
Strangford Lough	5,380 ¹⁰	7,360 ¹⁰	6,376 ¹⁰	7,452	2,807 ⁸	Dec	5,875
Stour Estuary	3,028	6,660	4,357 ¹⁰	7,455 ¹⁰	3,466	Nov	4,993
Blackwater Estuary	2,610	(3,492)	(8,630)	(4,032)	(3,800)	Dec	4,513
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Medway Estuary	(550)	(2,940)	4,304	(400)	(4,485)	Dec	4,395
Hamford Water	3,550	2,200	4,263 ¹⁰	(6,250)	4,681	Nov	4,189
Swale Estuary	4,506	5,002	3,528	1,650	5,151	Feb	3,967
Severn Estuary	(966)	(5,510)	4,081	1,182	(1,021)	Dec	3,591
Lindisfarne	1,475	(4,111)	(4,150)	(1,125)	4,330	Sep	3,517
Forth Estuary	(3,542)	3,298	4,088	2,934	(3,558)	Dec	3,484
Inner Moray and Inverness Firth	2,762	2,485	5,952	3,027	3,020	Jan	3,449
Burry Inlet	4,300	7,100	2,830	1,302 ¹⁰	690	Nov	3,244
Carmarthen Bay	1,722 ¹⁰	6,486 ¹⁰	1,470 ¹⁰	2,184 ¹⁰	4,343	Dec	3,241 ▲
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Dundrum Inner Bay	100	2,560	1,023	1,200	22	Jan	981
Tyrella			(495)				(495)
Lough Foyle	225	501	400	38	350	Mar	303
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain							
Chichester Harbour	1,060	2,709	1,036	2,180	5,249	Feb	2,447
Dornoch Firth	1,400	2,500	1,731	4,315	4,772	Jan	2,944



Rob Robinson

Sanderling

Calidris alba

International threshold (W Europe, W & S Africa): 1,200
Great Britain winter threshold: 160
All-Ireland threshold: 65

GB max: 11,827 Sep
NI max: 538 Oct

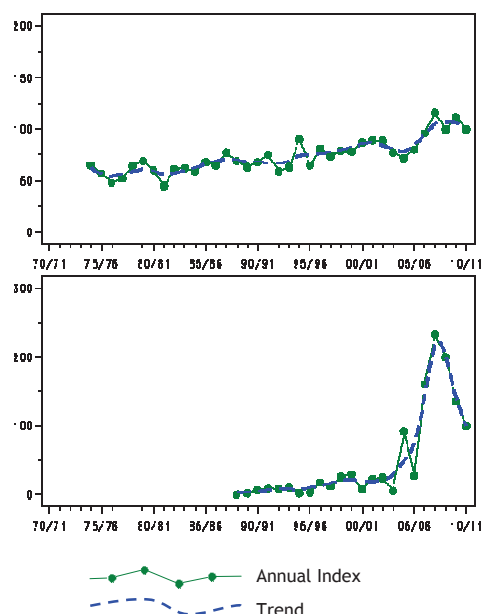


Figure 49.a, Annual indices & trend for Sanderling in GB (above) & NI (below).

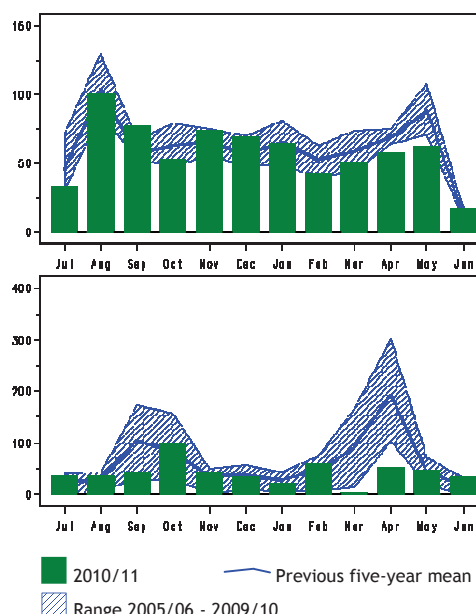


Figure 49.b, Monthly indices for Sanderling in GB (above) & NI (below).

Sanderling breed in the high Arctic and birds from both the Siberian and Greenland populations migrate south from northwest Europe.

In 2010/11, the British index fell slightly compared to the previous year, but the long-term trend remains positive. The increase in number of Sanderlings in Britain has occurred at the same time as a more rapid rise experienced in The Netherlands (Hornman *et al.* 2012). Similarly, following an unprecedented peak in 2007/08, the index for Northern Ireland has been at a high level in six of the last seven years. Lough Foyle again supported Northern Ireland's largest aggregation of the year. The reasons behind these changes in national trends remain poorly understood, but may be linked to the temporal changes in the use of a network of key

sites in northwest Europe (Reneerkens *et al.* (2009).

Four British sites again surpassed the threshold for international importance based on the use of monthly maxima from throughout the WeBS-year. For the second year in a row, the largest count was from The Wash, where 3,469 (Sep) although considerably down on the 2009/10 all-time maximum, was still above average. The peak totals from Alt Estuary (2,523, Apr) and Carmarthen Bay (1,824, Nov) were typical, but that at Ribble Estuary (1,870, Mar) was the lowest maximum reported from there for over 20 years. The all-time spring and autumn peaks in the UK are both from Ribble Estuary, and relate to 8,737 in May 1992 and 9,450 in July 1972, respectively.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
Ribble Estuary	(4,690)	4,700	(4,800)	(2,444)	1,870	Mar	4,015
The Wash	1,504	(1,430)	1,420	5,794	3,469	Sep	3,047
Alt Estuary	3,090	2,171	1,833	3,629	2,523	Apr	2,649
Carmarthen Bay	2,370 ¹⁰	1,955 ¹⁰	1,812	2,224	1,824	Nov	2,037

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
North Norfolk Coast	973	1,200 ¹⁰	927	1,307	1,073	Sep	1,096
Humber Estuary	(362)	(706)	(662)	1,194	419	May	807
Thames Estuary	870	689	951	587	897	Oct	799
Jersey Shore	831	739			720	Mar	763
Scuthvie Bay	(110)	705	810	530			682
Morecambe Bay	332	(477)	532	624	705	May	548
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	370	762	778	280	474	Dec	533
North Bay (South Uist)	318	650	780		382	Mar	533
Lindisfarne	509	467	480	(433)	(352)	Nov	485
Duddon Estuary	623 ¹²	(450) ¹²	241	(490)	(527)	Jan	466
Solway Estuary	501	(455)	189	(450)	(540)	Nov	427
Thanet Coast	322	431	282	499	380	Dec	383
Swansea Bay	440 ¹⁰	(279)	327	154	475	Dec	349
Rubha Ardvule to Ardivachar (South Uist)					346	Dec	346 ▲
Severn Estuary	(140)	(29)	324	(45)	(70)	Dec	324
Forth Estuary	168	(387)	(315)	404	(181)	Nov	319
Tees Estuary	191	(193)	(351)	(353)	(425)	May	303
Ardivachar Point (South Uist)	350	267	372		184	Mar	293
Ryde Pier to Puckpool Point	200	310		292	(201)	Sep	267
South Ford	218	300	400		129	Mar	262
Chichester Harbour	324	245	242	210	212	Sep	247
Inner Moray and Inverness Firth	197	243	(106)	188	263	Mar	223
Pegwell Bay	120	110	280 ¹²	386 ¹²	135 ¹²	Nov	206
Taw-Torridge Estuary	(183)	(150)	(176)	203 ¹²	(180)	Feb	203
Dungeness and Rye Bay	183 ¹²	300 ¹²	234	(178)	90	Jan	202
Don Mouth to Ythan Mouth	(49)	132	(150)	(361)	126	Jul	192
Tay Estuary	303	103	160	102	(200)	Aug	174
South Hayling Seafront		150	180	140	200	Nov	168 ▲
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Lough Foyle	(190)	879	925	488	518	Oct	703
Dundrum Bay	180	200	155	(0)	(0)		178
Bann Estuary	251	69	108	148	89	Nov	133
Tyrella			(73)				(73)
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2010/2011							
Durham Coast	(88)		(116)	(75)	(43)	Apr	(116)
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain							
Afan Estuary and Port Talbot Harbour	0	12	240	21	246	Dec	104
Loch Gruinart	39	108	60	326	176	Nov	142
Ythan Estuary	8	(25)	173	(42)	175	Apr	119

Little Stint

Calidris minuta

International threshold (N & S Europe, N & W Africa): 3,000

Great Britain threshold: 1[†]

All-Ireland threshold: ?[†]

GB max: 76 Sep

NI max: 0

Little Stints breed through Siberia and west into the northern extremes of Scandinavia, and typically winter around the Mediterranean and in Africa. The species was recorded at 44 WeBS sites in 2010/11, the majority between August and October. These included a maximum of 21 at The Wash in September, the highest peak

there for 15 years. The site has hosted an all-time WeBS maximum of 135 in October 1988.

A small wintering population, totalling less than ten birds, was noted at several widespread sites, including inland at Abberton Reservoir and Drakelow Gravel Pit. In spring, singles were noted at seven sites in April to June.

Sites with 4 or more birds during passage periods in 2010/11[†]

The Wash	21, Sep	Tees Estuary	6, Sep
Thames Estuary	10, Oct	Hayle Estuary	6, Oct
Severn Estuary	8, Oct	North Norfolk Coast	5, Sep
Blackwater Estuary	7, Aug	Northwest Solent	4, Sep

[†] a qualifying level of 4 has been chosen to select sites for presentation in this report

Temminck's Stint

Calidris temminckii

Scarce

One at Stodmarsh in August was followed by five typical spring records, all in May, at Joe's

Ponds & Rainton Meadows, Tees Estuary, Wigan Flashes, The Wash and Pegwell Bay.

Baird's Sandpiper

Calidris bairdii

Vagrant

Native Range: America

One at Holland Marshes in October was the 18th WeBS record.

Pectoral Sandpiper

Calidris melanotos

Vagrant

Native Range: America, N Siberia, Australia

Pectoral Sandpipers were noted at 14 sites, typically with the majority in autumn. This total represents the most in a WeBS-year since 2003/04. Following one at The Wash in July, a total of 16 birds were recorded during

September (13) and October (3). These included multiple inland occurrences at Pitsford Reservoir (3, Sep) and Little Paxton GPs (2, Sep). More unusually, two birds were noted in June, at Dee Estuary and Tees Estuary.

Curlew Sandpiper

Calidris ferruginea

International threshold (W Siberia, W Africa): 10,000

Great Britain threshold: ?[†]

All-Ireland threshold: ?[†]

GB max: 272 Sep

NI max: 6 Sep

Curlew Sandpipers are passage migrants to the UK, which breed in central Siberia with the bulk of the population wintering in central and southern Africa. They are scarce here in spring, and autumn numbers are largely dependent on the summer's breeding success. The species primarily passes to the east of the UK on passage, rendering it relatively scarce here. In contrast, a staging site on the German part of the Wadden Sea has hosted up to 27,000 birds (Delany *et al.* 2009); putting the numbers observed in the UK each autumn into context.

Records from 58 WeBS sites in Britain and two in Northern Ireland is evidence of a reasonably strong autumn period. The majority

of records were in September (when juveniles tend to predominate) in what was considered to be a relatively productive breeding season for birds in many Arctic regions (Soloviev & Tomkovich 2011). The geographic spread of the main aggregations (listed below) is further evidence of relatively high numbers that are likely to have passed through Britain at that time. A small number of inland records included four at Arlington Reservoir in July.

Birds were noted at two locations during the winter (Swale Estuary and Tamar Complex) and a light return passage generated May records from four sites (Dee Estuary, Ribble Estuary, North Norfolk Coast and Pegwell Bay).

Sites with 10 or more birds during passage periods in 2010/11[†]

Severn Estuary	41, Sep	Thames Estuary	21, Sep
North Norfolk Coast	32, Sep	Morecambe Bay	17, Sep
The Wash	28, Sep	Ribble Estuary	10, Sep
Loch Leven	23, Sep	Blyth Estuary	10, Sep
Breydon Water & Bemey Marshes	23, Sep	Forth Estuary	10, Sep

[†] as no British or All-Ireland thresholds have been set a qualifying level of 10 has been chosen to select sites for presentation in this report

Purple Sandpiper

Calidris maritima

GB max: 1,516 Dec
NI max: 93 Jan

International threshold (N Europe): 710
Great Britain threshold: 130
All-Ireland threshold: 35*

*50 is normally used as a minimum threshold

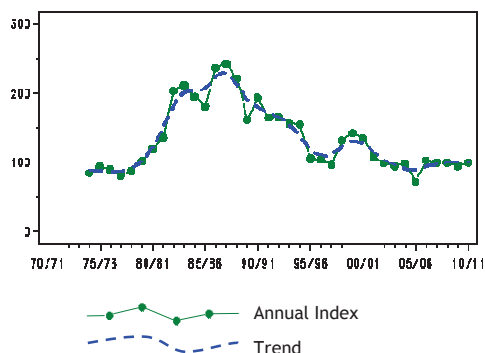


Figure 50.a, Annual indices & trend for Purple Sandpiper in GB.

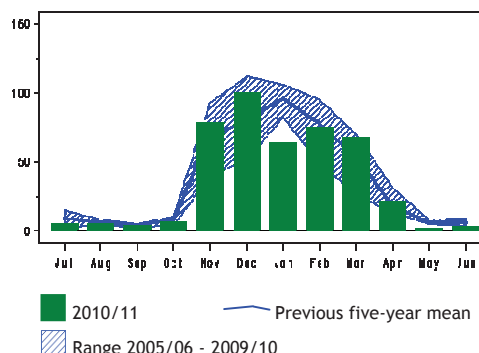


Figure 50.b, Monthly indices for Purple Sandpiper in GB.

The UK's wintering population of Purple Sandpipers comprises birds which breed in eastern Canada, Scandinavia and Svalbard (the birds breeding in Iceland and much of Greenland are considered to be mainly resident). Most of those that occur in the UK are on Scotland's rocky shores which are monitored more effectively by NEWS (Non-Estuarine Waterbird survey), e.g. Austin *et al.* (2007).

Following a marked decline during the 1980s and 1990s, numbers have been relatively stable since the turn of the century. There is a suggestion of a shift in the wintering distribution of this species with the proportion of birds found in the north-western parts of the UK having increased in recent years. This indicates a shift towards Canadian breeding grounds (Rehfishch *et al.* 2004). Pertinently, a marked response to the prevailing weather conditions appears to have taken place in January 2011, with reduced numbers noted at WeBS sites in

Britain. It is tempting to speculate that this decline may have involved displacement to milder shores further south and or west in the wintering range.

Some notable Core counts were received in 2010/11, the largest of which was an all-time site maximum of 436 at Papa Westray (Mar). Six other sites held peaks of 100+ Purple Sandpipers: Farne Islands, Egilsay, Forth Estuary, Seahouses to Budle Bay, St Andrews Bay, and Rubha Ardvule to Ardivachar (South Uist). Historical WeBS maxima for this species relate to a series of high counts from the Moray Coast in the late-1980s/early-1990s, the largest of which was 517 birds in February 1988.

In Northern Ireland, the peak reported from Outer Ards Shoreline (80, Jan) was typical of recent years. The most important site in Northern Ireland for this species has a historic maximum of 156 in February 1990.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Island of Papa Westray	420	413	324	298	436	Mar	378
Farne Islands	(184)	(171)	(348)	104	(263)	Oct	214
Island of Egilsay	(90)		99	160	235	Mar	165
Ardivachar Point (South Uist)	139	108	233		98	Feb	145
Forth Estuary	98	145	(114)	(147)	168	Feb	140 ▲
Rubha Ardvule to Ardivachar (South Uist)					137	Feb	137 ▲
Moray Coast (Consolidated)	67	229	199	88	77	Jan	132
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Outer Ards Shoreline	122	66	85	45	80	Jan	80
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain							
Seahouses to Budle Point	(65)	12	63	85	136	Dec	74

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

International threshold (W Europe & NW Africa): 13,300
Great Britain threshold: 3,500
All-Ireland threshold: 880

GB max: 309,306 Jan
NI max: 5,848 Jan

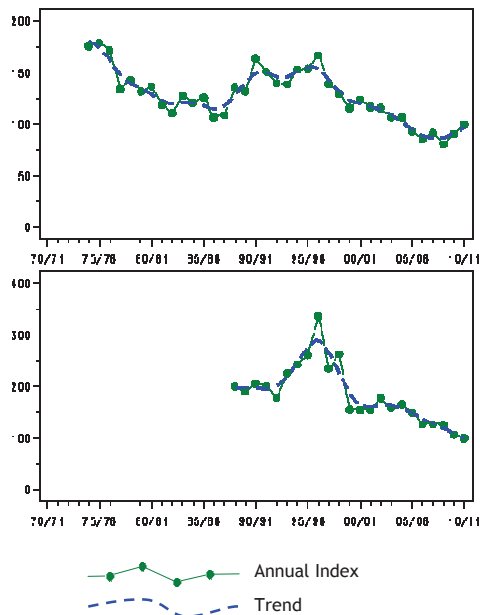


Figure 51.a, Annual indices & trend for Dunlin in GB (above) & NI (below).

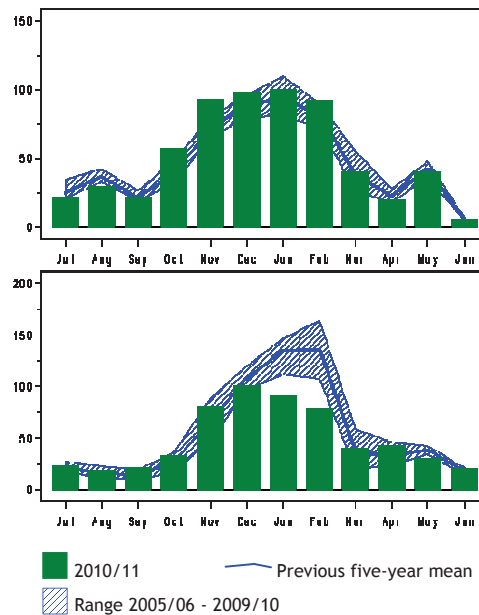


Figure 51.b, Monthly indices for Dunlin in GB (above) & NI (below).

Dunlins have been in steady decline in Britain since the mid 1990s. It is perhaps pertinent therefore that two relatively cold winters (2009/10 and 2010/11) have seen improved national index values in Britain and an upturn in the associated trend. Prior to that, the decrease in the UK has been associated with an increase in The Netherlands (Hornman *et al.* 2011), implying that a larger proportion of birds from northern breeding populations were wintering on the Dutch Wadden Sea – probably as a result of climatic amelioration, as demonstrated by Maclean *et al.* (2008). Recent declines in wintering numbers of other wader species in UK, including Bar-tailed Godwit and Curlew, have also been attributed to similar shifts in their core wintering distribution. It remains to be seen whether the apparent change of fortune for Dunlin in Britain in the last two years is maintained in the years ahead.

Ten sites surpass the threshold for international importance. The peak count at

Severn Estuary of 31,397 is the highest there for several years, and is reminiscent of numbers that formerly used the site during the 1970s and 1980s when the Severn was nearer to the top of the table below. The historic maximum from the site is a startling 64,314 in January 1974. The trend at Severn Estuary since then has been downwards (Thaxter *et al.* 2010), considered attributable to a north-easterly shift in the centroid of wintering distribution (Maclean *et al.* 2008).

For the second year in succession, the highest individual site count did not relate to the spring aggregation at Ribble Estuary, where birds of the nominate race (which breeds from Scandinavia north and westwards) are joined by the *arctica* and *schinzii* races. The year's peak, 41,430 birds at Mersey Estuary in November, consolidated that site's second position in the table (following a similarly high number recorded in 2009/10). Maxima at other internationally important sites were generally close to the recent averages,

although the peak at Morecambe Bay was the lowest reported there since 2004/05. Among the further twenty sites surpassing the threshold for national importance is Dengie Flats where this year's peak (16,450, Jan) is the most ever for this site.

In Northern Ireland, the recent trend is also one of decline, and despite the putative westward shift of waterbirds in response to the cold winter there was no change in abundance of Dunlin noted in 2010/11. Peaks at individual sites were generally close to or below recent averages.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
Ribble Estuary	(33,506)	52,551	(45,662)	28,940	(39,744)	Oct	42,384
Mersey Estuary	34,600	41,270	23,115	44,030	41,430	Nov	36,889
Thames Estuary	33,335	34,941	32,123 ¹⁰	(23,217)	(15,970)	Jan	33,466
The Wash	25,913	24,523	24,444	33,181	26,136	Oct	26,839
Morecambe Bay	(38,248)	24,409	20,289	31,084	19,942	Nov	26,794
Severn Estuary	16,625	(16,072)	27,136 ¹⁰	21,640	31,937	Jan	24,335
Chichester Harbour	14,152	(18,759)	26,311	17,465	16,658	Jan	18,669
Humber Estuary	14,951	(18,349)	15,444	(16,124)	18,622	Nov	16,842
Blackwater Estuary	9,581	15,015	17,966	(19,606)	(17,435)	Jan	15,921
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	15,584	12,094	16,855 ¹⁰	9,654	18,574	Dec	14,552
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Langstone Harbour	12,950	15,007	8,126	13,615 ¹⁰	12,319	Feb	12,403 ▼
Dengie Flats	(7,340)	6,116	10,650	11,570	16,450	Jan	11,197
Medway Estuary	(5,222)	(9,132)	(10,633)	(3,795)	(7,340)	Nov	(10,633)
Alt Estuary	7,630	7,652	7,819	16,004	12,826	Mar	10,386
Duddon Estuary	(6,542)	14,523	8,000 ¹²	7,481	(2,206)	Jan	10,001
Swale Estuary	5,706	7,692	6,419	13,073	9,046	Jan	8,387
Stour Estuary	7,231	8,150	5,674	6,501	9,691	Nov	7,449
Solway Estuary	6,512	(7,194)	7,836	10,094	5,197	Nov	7,410
Portsmouth Harbour	(6,592)	(7,002)	(6,842)	(6,530)	(4,182)	Feb	(7,002)
Forth Estuary	5,488	4,937	6,565	(5,357)	6,988	Nov	5,995
Breydon Water and Berney Marshes	5,755 ¹⁰	5,310 ¹²	4,720 ¹²	5,108 ¹²	5,407 ¹⁰	Dec	5,260
Burry Inlet	6,218 ⁸	6,903	5,703	2,412	4,770	Jan	5,201
Colne Estuary	3,756	6,716 ¹⁰	4,970	4,891	(3,960)	Nov	5,083
Lindisfarne	6,951	(5,315)	3,755	2,108	5,170	Nov	4,660
Alde Complex	3,149	5,380	4,782	4,601	3,994	Dec	4,381
Dornoch Firth	5,681	3,911	(1,050)	3,474	3,996	Jan	4,266
Crouch-Roach Estuary	3,684	(4,403)	2,930	5,209	4,242	Nov	4,094
Exe Estuary	3,091 ¹⁰	3,975	4,005	3,559	4,885	Dec	3,903
Cleddau Estuary	2,664	4,666	3,988	3,433	4,709	Feb	3,892
Blyth Estuary	4,895	6,130	2,715	2,743	2,919	Nov	3,880
Hamford Water	(3,735)	(3,340)	3,731 ¹⁰	(2,945)	(3,492)	Jan	3,733
North Norfolk Coast	3,321	4,088	2,811	3,830	3,873	Dec	3,585 ▲
Sites of all-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Strangford Lough	3,151 ¹⁰	4,115 ¹⁰	4,455 ¹⁰	2,514 ¹⁰	4,384 ¹⁰	Nov	3,724
Carlingford Lough	(2,185)	2,621	1,552	(1,370)	(2,210)	Dec	2,142
Lough Foyle	1,592	2,028	3,750	1,183	1,515	Jan	2,014
Dundrum Inner Bay	1,047	1,186	1,277	1,157	876	Jan	1,109
Belfast Lough	(1,712)	742	699	743	(1,116)	Feb	1,002
Outer Ards Shoreline	2,810	739	605	425	338	Jan	983
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2010/2011							
Bann Estuary	1,030	900	671	1,060	265	Nov	785
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain							
Eden Estuary	550	3,015	4,705	1,458	3,846	Nov	2,715

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Tryngites subruficollis

Vagrant
Native Range: America

A group of three was recorded for the second successive year; at Dungeness & Rye Bay in

October. Prior to that, two had been seen in Northern Ireland, at Lough Foyle in September.

Ruff

Philomachus pugnax

GB max: 522 Nov
NI max: 2 Aug

International threshold (N Europe & W Africa): 12,200
Great Britain threshold: 8*
All-Ireland threshold: +†

*50 is normally used as a minimum threshold

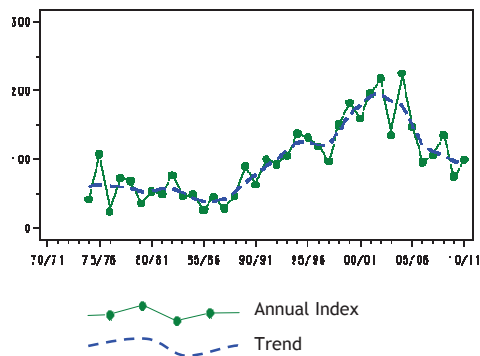


Figure 52.a, Annual indices & trend for Ruff in GB.

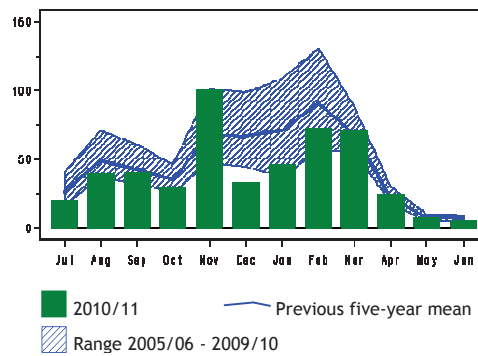


Figure 52.b, Monthly indices for Ruff in GB.

After a marked increase in Ruff at WeBS sites during the 1990s and early 2000s, the reasons for a downward trend since then are unclear. In 2010/11, the peak count of 243 at Ouse Washes in November was the most there for five years, and represented the highlight of an otherwise largely uneventful year for the species in Britain. The highest count on the coast was 131 at North

Norfolk Coast, also in November. Those two counts contributed to a pronounced peak in the monthly indices during November, which was then followed by a general exodus of birds from WeBS sites during the frozen conditions in December and January when many traditionally favoured inland sites held relatively low numbers.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Ouse Washes	82 ¹²	135 ¹²	(115)	73 ¹²	243	Nov	133
North Norfolk Coast	121	90	189	116	131	Nov	129
Lower Derwent Ings	148	129	93	78	69	Mar	103
Humber Estuary	61	62	79	37	60	Aug	60
WWT Martin Mere	76	67	48	42	48	Nov	56
Breydon Water and Berney Marshes	55 ¹¹	89 ¹²	20	38 ¹²	56 ¹²	Dec	52
Overcote Marina	112 ¹²		58	13	0		46
Somerset Levels	29	96	48	37	9	Jan	44
Nene Washes	4	38	76	62	3	Jan	37
Swale Estuary	49	40	14	44	32	Feb	36
Ribble Estuary	32	37	40	21	52	Oct	36
Hickling Broad	3		55	47			35
Morecambe Bay	92	3	2	3	(13)	Mar	25
Fen Drayton Gravel Pits	33	60	8	8	0		22
Middle Yare Marshes	27	21	18	12	32	Jan	22
Severn Estuary	33	14	18	9	32	Oct	21
Tees Estuary	33	15	19	22	15	Sep	21
Abberton Reservoir	(9)	21	5	26	22	Oct	19
Dungeness and Rye Bay	34	16	22	14	4	Sep	18
Rutland Water	29	15	20	12	16	Aug	18
The Wash	11	2	12	15	35	Sep	15
Loch of Strathbeg	8	6	11	17	31	Sep	15
Minsmere	20	10	9	10	17	Apr	13
Tophill Low Reservoirs	0	62 ¹²	1	1	0		13
Thames Estuary	3	(4)	11	22	(10)	Sep	12
Blackwater Estuary	10	15	18	11	5	Jul	12
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	9	11	13	(7)	(6)	Mar	11
Nosterfield Gravel Pits	23	9	14	2	7	Aug	11

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Otmoor	31 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	7 ¹²	0		9
Sandbach Flashes	14	12	8	7	4	Aug	9
Stodmarsh	5	8	10	9	8	Aug	8
Hamford Water	5	14	7	12	3	Dec	8
Cresswell Pond	10	2	24	1	3	Oct	8
Forth Estuary	14	4	6	10 ¹²	4	Sep	8
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2010/2011							
Arun Valley	10	(10)	3	(9)	5	Feb	7
Holland Marshes	17	7	3	2 ¹²	0		6
Stour Estuary	1	1	1	1	5	Sep	2
Sites with mean peak counts of 8+ birds in Northern Ireland[†]							
Loughs Neagh and Beg	34	6	0	14	0		11
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain							
Christchurch Harbour	1	0	(0)	0	12	Jan	3
Castlemartin Corse	0	0	(0)	0	9	Jan	2
Crouch-Roach Estuary	2	6	5 ¹²	2	8	Apr	5
Grindon Lough	0	1	0	0	8	Aug	2

[†] as no All-Ireland threshold has been set a qualifying level of 8 has been chosen to select sites for presentation in this report

Jack Snipe

Lymnocyptes minimus

International threshold (N, S & W Europe, W Africa): 20,000

Great Britain threshold: 1,000[†]

All-Ireland threshold: 250[†]

GB max: 87 Nov

NI max: 1 Jan

Jack Snipe is a very difficult species to census and is probably the most poorly monitored of all European waders on both breeding and wintering areas (Delany *et al.* 2009). It is difficult to draw reliable inferences from analysis of each year's WeBS counts, as the species has very low detectability and a preference for habitats poorly covered by the survey. As emphasised in previous reports, the continuation of standardised counts at WeBS sites favoured by

Jack Snipes may prove valuable in assessing changes in status at the local level at least.

In 2010/11, the species was recorded at 107 WeBS sites during Core counts, 19% fewer than the previous year. The peak count was 14 at Cathkin Marsh in November, during which month the majority of maxima at the main locations were logged – ahead of the onset of frozen conditions in December.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites with mean peak counts of 5 or more birds in Great Britain[†]							
Craigmarloch	15 ¹²	35					25
Bickershaw Colliery Area	32 ¹⁹	4 ¹⁹	21 ¹⁹				19
Chichester Harbour	37	21	8	10	2	Nov	16
Chat Moss	7 ¹⁹	6 ¹⁹	11 ¹⁹	25 ¹⁹			12
Rumworth Lodge Reservoir	21 ¹⁹	1 ¹⁹					11
Windlaw Marsh	25	12	6	3	4	Nov	10
Somerset Levels	9	9	9	(15)	2	Jan	9
Cathkin Marsh			0	12	14	Nov	9
Severn Estuary	6	12	7	14	3	Nov	8
Cainhoe Lakes			11	6	4	Mar	7
Lower Derwent Ings	14	4	7	4	5	Oct	7
Kinsham Pool	7	16	4	5	2	Mar	7
St David's Airfield Heath SSSI		5	8				7
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	2	18	8	2	2	Oct	6
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain[†]							
Lindisfarne	(1)	(0)	0	(0)	(7)	Dec	2
River Kennet: Ramsbury to Chilton Foliat	6	3	3	(1)	5	Feb	4

[†] as no sites exceed the British and All-Ireland thresholds, a qualifying level of 5 has been chosen to select sites for presentation in this report

Common Snipe

Gallinago gallinago

GB max: 6,029 Nov
NI max: 173 Dec

International threshold (Europe & NW Africa): 20,000**
Great Britain threshold: 10,000†
All-Ireland threshold: ?†

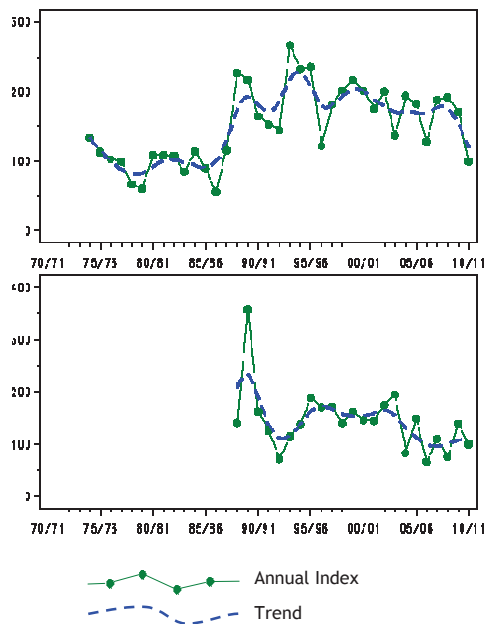


Figure 53.a, Annual indices & trend for Snipe in GB (above) & NI (below).

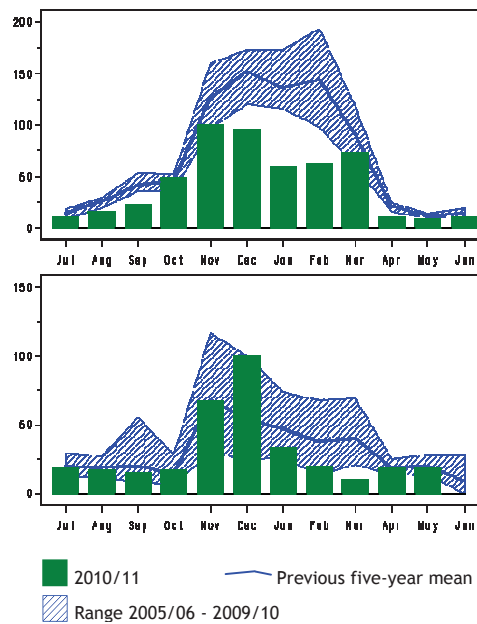


Figure 53.b, Monthly indices for Snipe in GB (above) & NI (below).

Snipe use a variety of habitats in winter, and the population is considered to comprise residents as well as immigrants from northwest Europe. Interpretation of national figures for this species is notoriously difficult because many favoured habitats (such as marshes and damp grassland) are relatively poorly covered through WeBS. Moreover, there are inherent difficulties in obtaining accurate estimates of numbers due to their secretive habits. Musgrove *et al.* (2011) estimate that around one million birds are present in Britain during the winter period, while although the breeding population has experienced marked declines historically, there are indications that it is now increasing (Baillie *et al.* 2012).

The indices and associated WeBS trend are included here for the first time, but should be used with caution in view of the caveats concerning interpretation of WeBS counts for this species. However, the monthly indices are undoubtedly interesting in the context of the coldest winter for 35 years. They suggest a

marked exodus of birds from Britain during the frozen conditions in December and January, and numbers had not returned to near normal there until March with the onset of spring migration. Perhaps pertinently, the monthly indices for Northern Ireland show a pronounced peak in December. This is suggestive of an initial arrival of birds from frozen Britain and the continent, before a subsequent decline as birds were presumably displaced further south in the species' wintering range. This general pattern also suggests that a usefully indicative trend can be derived from WeBS counts, though a more thorough examination of this is needed.

Snipe tend to be profoundly impacted by frozen conditions and snow cover, when they can be displaced to alien habitats such as the open coast or even urban gardens. The sites table below also portrays the effects of the frozen midwinter, with atypically, no site maxima registered in December or January (with the majority in October/November prior to displacement).



John Harding

An example of movement towards the coast during freezing conditions is provided by the supplementary counts from Southampton Water in the last two winters and a high count of 245 at Camel Estuary in January 2011.

Across all sites, the largest WeBS count in 2010/11 was 830 at Lower Derwent Ings in October, where it is worth noting that an historical maximum of 3,125 birds has been logged, in September 2004. In Northern Ireland, the peak was 119 at Belfast Lough, in December, the second highest count ever there.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites with mean peak counts of 200+ birds in Great Britain[†]							
Somerset Levels	1,012	1,794	1,240	711	397	Nov	1,031
Lower Derwent Ings	567	302	1,396	765	830	Oct	772
North Norfolk Coast	96	1,225 ¹⁰	135	217	73	Nov	349
Malltraeth RSPB	261	573	328	206	205	Oct	315
Morecambe Bay	140	107	378	276	388	Nov	258
Doxey Marshes SSSI	224	278	495	209	70	Nov	255
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	(95)	401	245 ¹⁰	103	130	Oct	220
Southampton Water	(66)	(74)	(138)	204 ¹²	202 ¹²	Feb	203
Sites with mean peak counts of 50+ birds in Northern Ireland[†]							
Loughs Neagh and Beg	33	110	23	204	37	Oct	81
Strangford Lough	38 ¹⁰	(27)	(27)	102 ¹⁰	(47)	Dec	70
Outer Ards Shoreline	68	13	75	88	25	Jan	54
Belfast Lough	33	57	35	20	119	Dec	53
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain[†]							
Camel Estuary	103	53	(189)	(215)	245	Jan	161
Other sites surpassing table qualifying levels in Winter 2010/2011 in Northern Ireland[†]							
Larne Lough	0	32	3	15	83	Nov	27

[†] as no sites exceed the British threshold and no All-Ireland threshold has been set, qualifying levels of 200 and 50, respectively, have been chosen to select sites for presentation in this report

Long-billed Dowitcher

Limnodromus scolopaceus

Vagrant
Native Range: America

One was present at Lodmoor in January; the sixth consecutive winter that the species has been recorded during WeBS Core counts.

Eurasian Woodcock

Scolopax rusticola

International threshold: 20,000**
Great Britain threshold: 14,000
All-Ireland threshold: ?

GB max: 207 Dec
NI max: 1 Jan

*50 is normally used as a minimum threshold

Records of Woodcock were received from 130 WeBS sites in 2010/11; a relatively high total, which is presumably attributable to the prolonged period of frozen weather having forced birds out of typical wintering habitats. A monthly maximum of 207 birds was logged in

December, a similar peak to that in 2009/10. There were several counts of multiple birds, the highest of which were during the cold midwinter period; namely 35 at Hamford Water, 13 at Hauxley Haven, 11 at Lower Derwent Ings and 10 at Cors Caron.

Black-tailed Godwit

Limosa limosa

GB max: 32,799 Oct
NI max: 1,771 Mar

International threshold (Iceland & W Europe): 610
Great Britain threshold: 430
All-Ireland threshold: 140

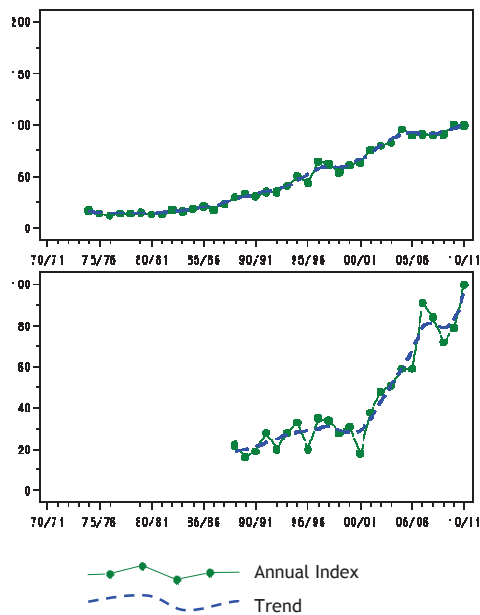


Figure 54.a, Annual indices & trend for Black-tailed Godwit in GB (above) & NI (below).

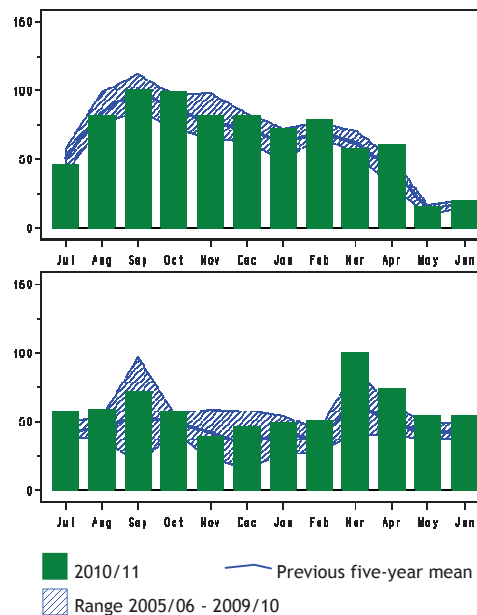


Figure 54.b, Monthly indices for Black-tailed Godwit in GB (above) & NI (below).

Most non-breeding Black-tailed Godwits that occur in Britain and Northern Ireland are of Icelandic origin, arriving in July and August and forming large moulting flocks at coastal sites that tend to peak in September. In addition, a small proportion of passage birds are of the nominate race which are mainly to be found in the south and east of England where a very small number also breed.

After a brief period of stability from 2005/06 to 2008/09, the last two years have seen a further small increase in the national index. This continues the long-term increase undergone over the last thirty years, which mirrors that of the flyway population, the estimated size of which was recently revised upwards by 30% (Wetlands International 2012). These trends are at least partly attributable to the higher breeding success achieved on Icelandic breeding grounds as well as the high quality of sites used in Portugal (Lourenco & Piersma 2008).

Twenty-nine sites surpass the threshold for international importance, and peaks at most of

the principal sites were above recent average. The historical peak WeBS count for this species emanates from The Wash where 11,451 were noted in October 2002, and typically, the 2010/11 maximum was also at that site (9,843 in September). This was followed by a midwinter count from Dee Estuary (6,188, Dec), the second highest count ever there, surpassed only by 6,452 in September 2004. Hence, in combination with strong showings at Mersey Estuary and particularly Morecambe Bay, 2010/11 represented a good year for Black-tailed Godwits in northwest England. Five sites no longer qualify as being internationally important following the increase in the associated threshold (Wetlands International 2012).

In Northern Ireland, the maximum at Strangford Lough was higher than the previous year and thereby maintained the site's status as one of international importance. Elsewhere, there were also strong showings at Lough Foyle, Loughs Neagh & Beg, and Bann Estuary.

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	Mon	Mean
Sites of international importance in the UK							
The Wash	8,090	(6,961)	10,839	9,925	9,843	Sep	9,674
Thames Estuary	4,893	8,081	4,709	5,783	(2,019)	Sep	5,867
Dee Estuary (England and Wales)	3,713	5,278	3,923	5,763	6,188	Dec	4,973
Ribble Estuary	5,095	3,913	3,088	5,714	(1,585)	Feb	4,453
Humber Estuary	5,323	4,554	3,828	3,981	4,069	Oct	4,351
Nene Washes	1,120	3,800	3,530	3,500	1,340	Jan	2,658
Poole Harbour	1,907	(1,413)	(2,371)	(1,926)	(2,084)	Nov	2,072
Blackwater Estuary	2,201	2,387	1,572	1,712	(2,124)	Apr	1,999
Breydon Water and Berney Marshes	1,421 ¹⁰	2,469 ¹²	2,712 ¹⁰	1,023 ¹²	2,329 ¹²	Nov	1,991
Morecambe Bay	(928)	759	1,844	1,605	3,221	Apr	1,857
Ouse Washes	1,790 ¹²	761	2,067 ¹²	809 ¹²	3,820	Feb	1,849
Stour Estuary	1,215	2,148	1,939	1,953	1,541	Jan	1,759
Swale Estuary	1,396	(1,186)	(1,545)	1,825	1,760	Jan	1,660
River Avon - Ringwood to Christchurch	(3,000)	2,000	650	2,530	45	Nov	1,645
Alde Complex	1,385	774	(840)	1,114	1,305 ¹⁰	Feb	1,144
Medway Estuary	(1,120)	(490)	(603)	(384)	(968)	Oct	(1,120)
Mersey Estuary	420	(339)	(54)	(270)	(1,760)	Mar	1,090
Belfast Lough	(586)	708	690 ¹⁰	1,510	(962)	Mar	969
Pagham Harbour	(764)	1,100	960	833	(806)	Nov	964
Exe Estuary	999	913	943	980	868	Oct	941
Warton Floods		600	950	570	1,200	Nov	830
North Norfolk Coast	645	1,139	804	809	606	Sep	801
River Avon - Fordingbridge to Ringwood	(1,750)	888	(920)	381	4	Nov	789
Colne Estuary	800 ¹²	617 ¹⁰	500 ¹²	812 ¹²	980 ¹²	Apr	742
Orwell Estuary	523	845 ¹⁰	813 ¹⁰	816	572	Oct	714
Chichester Harbour	685	775	613	603	832	Jan	702
Deben Estuary	622	707	948	503	622	Oct	680
Crouch-Roach Estuary	(554)	754	627	764	508	Nov	663
Overcote Marina	850 ¹²		1,400	373 ¹²	0		656
Sites of national importance in Great Britain							
Langstone Harbour	562	674	422	574	705	Oct	587 ▼
North West Solent	353	469	525	640	656	Apr	529 ▼
Fen Drayton Gravel Pits	571	31	1,800	200	8	Jan	522 ▼
Portsmouth Harbour	(398)	371	666 ¹⁰	(30)	(32)	Nov	519 ▼
Severn Estuary	297	221	646 ¹⁰	382	804	Dec	470 ▲
Sites of All-Ireland importance in Northern Ireland							
Strangford Lough	535 ¹⁰	645	707	193 ¹⁰	455	Oct	507 ▼
Sites no longer meeting table qualifying levels in WeBS-Year 2010/2011							
Southampton Water	295	(374)	(490)	514	414	Aug	428
Hamford Water	372	441	521 ¹⁰	(440)	190	Sep	393
Sites below table qualifying levels but exceeding threshold in WeBS-Year 2010/11 in Great Britain							
Abberton Reservoir	2	3	2	493	720	Oct	244
Burry Inlet	300 ¹⁰	40	200 ¹⁰	343	477	Dec	272
Other sites surpassing table qualifying levels in Winter 2010/2011 in Northern Ireland							
Lough Foyle	60	52	25	113	213	Mar	93
Loughs Neagh and Beg	104	75	143	106	204	Mar	126
Bann Estuary	22	90 ¹⁰	15	69	180	Apr	75



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