

## HUMBER MANAGEMENT SCHEME

### **Recreation & Tourism**

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Recreation and tourism covers a wide range of activities. They involve the use of facilities and the environment in the pursuit of enjoyment and education. At one end there is the commercial organisation and operation normally associated with holidays. At the other end there are a huge range of informal activities, often undertaken by individuals or small groups. Some of it is organised through clubs and societies. It is not felt useful to differentiate between recreation and tourism as they overlap.

The social/economic value of tourism and recreation is increasingly recognised. In pure economic terms they provide substantial numbers of jobs and contribute to the sub-regional Gross Domestic Product. Social benefits are also recognised – in addition to the secondary benefits that flow from employment there are health and well-being benefits from many recreational activities. In addition their availability adds to general quality of life and the attractiveness of the area. In many instances tourism and recreation provide good examples of sustainable development, providing social and economic benefits whilst enabling protection and enhancement of natural resources and the environment.

In a recent study it was estimated that environmentally motivated tourism accounts for 35,000 jobs in the Yorkshire and Humber Region and generates an estimated annual contribution of £640 million to regional GDP. Increasingly the future of our countryside will be dependant on tourism and recreation.

In summary the tourism activities around the Estuary can be characterised as follows (by administrative areas):

**East Riding of Yorkshire** - Traditional seaside resorts along the east coast; Heritage tourism in market towns, particularly Beverley; Limited promotion of rural, walking and cycle based tourism; Birdwatching at Spurn, Hornsea, Blacktoft Sands and on Flamborough Headland. There are a number of attractions close to the estuary – Spurn Head National Nature Reserve, Fort Paull, the Humber Bridge Country Park, the Sobriety Centre in Goole and Blacktoft Sands RSPB Reserve. The Trans Pennine Trail runs along the north bank of the Humber and there is a railway line connecting Hull with Goole via Hessle and Brough. The Humber Bridge, with visitor parking on both banks is much used, particularly as it is the meeting point of the Wolds Way/Viking Way and Trans Pennine trail.

**Hull** - Business, conference and city-breaks tourism. There is a strong accommodation base in the city and a number of heritage attractions, many of them based on the city's maritime heritage. The city has one of the largest museum quarters in the north of England. "The Deep" is having a significant impact on tourism in the city and the sub-region by attracting high numbers of day and staying visitors, and by focussing attention on the marine environment. A community stadium has recently opened. Several cycleways have been developed from the centre of town to the surrounding countryside, but linking the P & O Ferries terminal to the network remains a problem. Amongst others, the Hull to Harwich route (which also goes through North Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire) and the White Rose route are important cycle routes, and part of the National Cycle Network.

**North Lincolnshire** - Some business tourism around Scunthorpe; Development of rural, heritage and activity (particularly cycle) tourism throughout, particularly in the Barton Clay Pits area. Tourism is strongly based on the rural and waterside product. The Barton Clay Pits complex (which includes Far Ings Nature Reserve, the Ropewalk and the Waters Edge Project) is the main focus for tourism on the estuary.

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**North East Lincolnshire** - Business tourism; traditional seaside tourism in Cleethorpes; some development of birdwatching and rural activity tourism. Tourism in North East Lincolnshire is dominated by the traditional seaside resort of Cleethorpes and the fishing port of Grimsby. However, the area is currently seeking to develop and promote its birdwatching and walking product. Important attractions on the estuary are the Discovery Centre at Cleethorpes, the Pyewipe site, the National Fishing Heritage Centre and “The Impulsive”, an adapted Grimsby trawler, which takes visitors on trips into the estuary and North Sea.

**East Lindsey** - Has several large caravan sites adjacent to the European Marine Site at Saltfleet and North Somercotes. There is increasing wildlife tourism; Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe Dunes NNR receives 300,000 visitors annually, with Donna Nook NNR 60,000 and the RSPB reserve at Tetney 50,000. Activities include Microlites from North Cotes airfield.

In characterising the activities it was found most useful to divide them into land based and water based activities. Under each of the headings information is given about key locations for that activity, although in many cases the activities are widespread and small in scale.

### **Land Based Recreation**

**Walking** - Walking is a popular pursuit along much of the Humber banks. The Trans Pennine Trail, a multi- user trail, developed over the last 10 years or so runs along a large stretch of the estuary (Hull to Blacktoft). Other popular areas include the areas around the Humber Bridge, and long stretches of clay floodbank with public access on the south bank.

- It is often done in groups, sometimes with dogs
- Mainly informal and unorganised (although there are organised Ramblers groups who utilise the network)

Walking takes place throughout the area but this activity

- Mainly uses the public rights of way network (although it does take place off this network)
- In urban areas, uses hard surfaces provided for access purposes (Cleethorpes, Hull)
- Uses access provided for other reasons (for example along the flood defences from Grimsby to East Halton Skitter).

It is often associated with

- Formal and informal car parking

**Horse riding** - There are riding stables that provide the main organised facilities. Salt End, Ferriby and Cleethorpes are known locations. From these facilities local routes are used – certain parts of the Trans Pennine Trail allows access for horses (sections north east of Hull city centre and Broomfleet to Yokefleet in the Management Scheme area) and at Cleethorpes the beach is used.

Other horse riding should, by law, be restricted to bridleways or across private land with the permission of the landowner.

**Cycling** - Again largely informal. The whole of the Trans Pennine Trail is a cycle route and there is activity around the Humber Bridge linking to the Sustrans national route.

**Bird and seal watching** - Bird watching attracts many people to sites all around the Humber, in particular Spurn Point, Blacktoft, Tetney, Far Ings Nature Reserves, Welwick, Brough, Donna Nook, Saltfleetby and Easington. Generally low intensity and mainly in the winter, although occasional sightings of rare species can cause great interest and numbers. The RSPB has 5,000 members around the estuary. Seal watching (again seasonal and low intensity) at Easington, Cleethorpes and particularly at Donna Nook. This is actively managed in the peak viewing season when the seals are pupping (October-December).

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**Beach recreation** - Traditional beach and beach related activities (bathing, donkey rides etc.) are concentrated at Cleethorpes and down the Lincolnshire coast. At Cleethorpes there is associated beach cleaning during the summer season using a tractor and beach rake. At Humberston there is a designated area of beach for power kiting and kite flying.

**Wildfowling** - Wildfowling is the pursuit of ducks and geese, traditionally carried out below the sea wall on the foreshore and on coastal marshes. The Humber estuary has for centuries been an important place for wildfowling. The majority of wildfowling on the estuary is regulated through thirteen associations, clubs and syndicates ('clubs') all of whom are affiliated to BASC. Wildfowling taking place within the SSSIs is consented by EN. Wildfowling is strictly controlled by permit schemes run by various clubs.

Wildfowling returns for the Crown Estate are analysed by BASC and provided to English Nature on an annual basis. For a sample 28.5 km Crown Estate foreshore on the Humber during the 2002/03 wildfowling season there were in total 253 wildfowling visits and 189 birds taken. This translates to less than 9 visits and less than 7 birds taken per km per season.

**Motorised access** Vehicular access is used for some activities on the foreshore.

**Motorised recreation on the foreshores** - The use of foreshore by quad bikes, motorbikes etc is increasingly reported. It occurs throughout the area but main sites reported so far are: South Ferriby-Barton; east of Barton, Blacktoft, Saltfleet, Easington, Welwick, Donna Nook and Cleethorpes.

**Samphire collection** - Samphire picking can be classed as a traditional longshore activity and may be sustainable when traditional methods are employed. Harvesting for personal use occurs mainly on the south bank in North East Lincolnshire and at Tetney and Saltfleet.

### **Water Based Recreation**

**Airborne Recreation** - There is reported microlight, paragliding and kite flying around the estuary with the most frequent and intense activity at Tetney, Saltfleet and at Hull marina. At Humberston there is a designated area of beach for power kiting and kite flying. Kite buggying also takes place at Saltfleet.

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**Angling** - Recreational angling (involving the use of rod and line) is considered more appropriate to recreation and tourism than Fisheries and so is dealt with here.

This is a traditional activity that takes place around the estuary. Angling within the Humber Estuary is restricted to certain popular venues due to the remoteness of much of the estuary and poor access. Certain stretches are popular, principally because of easy access, and access to deep water (better fishing). The popular venues appear to be: (North Bank) Hessle Foreshore, Dunstons Shipyard, Cod Farm waterfront, St. Andrews Quay frontage, Bull nose (Lordline building), Hull Marina entrance, Minerva Pier, Victoria dock frontage (Bellway homes), Hull Docks, Hedon Haven, Paull, Thorngumbald Drain entrance, Sunk Island, Old Hall, Hawkins Point, Spurn Bight and Spurn Point. (South Bank) Barton Foreshore, East Halton, Killingholme wall, Immingham, Stallingborough wall, Laportes, Grimsby wall and Cleethorpes. There are approximately 20 clubs within the region and a number of clubs and individuals who regularly fish the Humber from boats (October – March). The clubs vary in size with some having over 100 members and some as small as 25-30 members. It is estimated that club anglers represent less than 5% of the total number of anglers in the UK. On this basis it is not unreasonable to assume that there is a possible catchment of 20,000 anglers fishing the Humber. The clubs operate summer and winter leagues. Summer league matches will typically consist of anglers spaced perhaps 20ft apart – maybe 50 anglers.

**Bait digging** - The public right to collect bait is ancillary to the right to fish in intertidal waters and is limited to personal use only. Bait digging takes place throughout the estuary but occurs frequently between Grimsby and Cleethorpes and at Tetney on the south bank and at Spurn Bight-Easington Clays on the north bank. Gatherers mainly target lugworm (*Arenicola* sp.) and ragworm (*Nereis* sp.). However, in addition, other bivalve species may be gathered such as gaper (*Mya* sp.) and razor (*Ensis* sp.). A bait digging Codes of Conduct is given out on the Humber when people apply for licences in North East Lincolnshire.

**Motor cruising and power boating** - Goole, Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes, making use of marina facilities in those locations.

**Personal Watercraft** - This includes: Jet skiing that takes place at Saltfleet. Water skiing taking place at Hessle. Canoeing taking place at Grimsby and Cleethorpes Canoe Club at the mouth of River Freshney, and all other personal watercraft that can be used on the Humber.

**Yachting and sailing** - Frequent activity is known at sites around the estuary (Hull Marina, Brough, Goole, Winteringham, Ferriby, Barrow Haven, East Halton, Grimsby and Saltfleet.). In many of these locations there are commercial mooring operations and trips (such as Humber keels from South Ferriby). Associated with some of these there are yacht races (Brough-Spurn; Grimsby etc.). Organisers of participants in such events need to comply with navigation bye-laws and are advised by ABP on these.

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### **Management**

A number of statutory bodies are involved in managing recreation: North Lincolnshire Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Kingston upon Hull City Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, Lincolnshire County Council, East Lindsey District Council, English Nature and the Environment Agency.

Key legislation is the Local Government Act 2000 that includes a power for all local authorities to “promote the economic, social or environmental well-being of the area”. The local authorities have functions including as: Local Planning Authorities, Highway Authorities, Education Authorities, which are relevant to the management of recreation. Key responsibilities under the relevant legislation includes zoning and development control and maintenance of public rights of way networks. In addition there are by-laws operated by some bodies which control elements of recreational activity.

Several key recreational sites around the estuary are in private ownership, including many owned by Non Governmental Organisations like the RSPB and Wildlife Trusts. Much of the management of recreation is informal and non-statutory.

### **Current management for nature conservation**

The: Biodiversity Action Plans, Coastal Habitat Management Plan and Humber Estuary Management Strategy are strategic document not backed by statutory powers. Local plan policies - Humber Wildfowl Refuge. In 1955 wildfowlers and naturalists agreed that a part of the estuary was of such importance to duck and wading birds visiting the area that it was designed as a Refuge under the Protection of Birds Act. Under the 1955 Sanctuary Order, access to inter-tidal mudflats within the refuge is forbidden between 1 September and 20 February each year.

### **Further Information**

Humber Estuary Partnership. 1997. Humber Estuary Management Strategy.  
Local Authority byelaws.

**Factors arising from the activity**

| Activity   | Location   | Present /historic levels of activity | Existing management Responsible Organisation   | Relevant Authority<br>Bold = Lead | Possible effect on feature  | Significant Effects  |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>G1/ Angling</b><br>(Annex A1)                           | Throughout estuary   | Medium                               | ABP<br>Angling clubs,<br>LA<br>Owner-occupiers | LA<br>EA                          | <b>Physical loss:</b> Removal<br>Possible removal of lamprey and other species. – very limited.   | NO   |
|  |  |                                      |  |                                   | <b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Possible impact where groups gather for competitions.  | YES  |
|  |  |                                      |  |                                   | <b>Biological disturbance:</b> selective extraction<br>Anglers unlikely to target same food as SPA birds.   | NO   |
| <b>G2/ Airborne recreation</b>                             | Throughout estuary:<br>microlights at Tetney   | Low/<br>Medium                       | Clubs<br>EN<br>LA                              | EN<br><b>LA</b><br>MoD            | <b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Visual impact from microlights and other slow moving aircraft can disturb roosting and feeding birds.  | YES  |
| (e.g. microlights, paragliding, kite flying)<br>(Annex J8) |  |                                      |  |                                   |   |  |
| <b>G3/ Bait digging</b> (Annex A8)                         |  |                                      |  |                                   |   |  |
| <b>G4/ Beach recreation</b>                                | Cleethorpes,<br>Easington and<br>Kilnsea (Spurn),<br>North or South<br>Ferriby<br>foreshore<br>Saltfleet | High<br>Mainly occurs in the Summer  | LA   | LA                                | <b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Established recreational areas – rare that people walk over saltmarsh as advised otherwise and terrain difficult to negotiate. . In certain areas (such as at Saltfleet) trampled paths are developing across the saltmarsh from caravan sites and car parks.<br><br><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Possible impact on SPA breeding birds such as little tern, the majority of birds are most vulnerable in winter. | YES<br>In certain locations<br><br>YES<br>In certain locations |

| Activity                    | Location   | Present /historic levels of activity | Existing management Responsible Organisation               | Relevant Authority<br>Bold = Lead | Possible effect on feature   | Significant Effects       |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| <b>G5/<br/>Birdwatching</b> | Through-out area   | High                                 | Birdwatching clubs<br>EA<br>EN<br>LA<br>Landowners<br>RSPB | EN<br>LA                          | <b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Possible impact on SPA birds but well managed on reserves.  | NO                        |
| <b>G6/<br/>Cycling</b>      | Throughout area – mostly Trans Pennine Trail (Broomfleet to Yokefleet) and around the Humber Bridge (linking to Sustrans national route) | Low                                  | Clubs<br>LA<br>Landowners                                  | EN<br>LA                          | <b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Very limited if any as conditions within the European marine site generally not suitable for activity.<br><br><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Possible impact on SPA birds but very limited and localised at current levels – promotion of area and more frequent use of sea walls may lead to increase in activity.  | NO<br><br>NO              |
| <b>G7/<br/>Dog walking</b>  | Throughout area  | High frequency/low intensity         | LA<br>Landowners   | EN<br>LA                          | <b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Possible impact on saltmarsh and intertidal sediments – wardening at Donna Nook prevents significant impact there.<br><br><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Possible impact on breeding, roosting and feeding birds.<br><br><b>Biological disturbance:</b> Selective extraction<br>Possible kills of SPA birds by dogs but limited. Also disturbance of nesting birds | YES<br><br>YES<br><br>YES |

| Activity                                      | Location   | Present /historic levels of activity | Existing management Responsible Organisation | Relevant Authority<br>Bold = Lead | Possible effect on feature  | Significant Effects     |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <b>G8/<br/>Horse riding</b>                   | Throughout area mainly on north bank/upper estuary – mainly carried out on footpaths/ Bridleways                     | Low                                  | LA<br>Landowners<br>Riding clubs             | EN<br>LA                          | <b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Possible impact on saltmarsh but limited as conditions difficult for horses to negotiate. Promotion of area may lead to increase in activity.                                 | NO                      |
|   |  |                                      |  |                                   | <b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Very low level of impact at current levels. Promotion of area and more frequent use of sea walls used may lead to increase in activity and significant impact. | NO                      |
| <b>G9/<br/>Motor cruising</b>                 | Locations include South Ferriby marina and Brough marina, and marina facilities at Goole, Hull, Grimsby, Cleethorpes | Low intensity, Medium frequency      | Clubs<br>LA                                  | LA<br>ABP                         | <b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Very localised impact on intertidal areas – established routes generally used.  | NO                      |
|   |  |                                      |  |                                   | <b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Potential impact to roosting birds but activity takes place at low tide so limited.  | NO                      |
|   |  |                                      |  |                                   | <b>Toxic contamination:</b> Introduction of synthetic compounds<br>Potential impact on coastal lagoons and saltmarsh if spillage at sea. Users refuel in controlled dock environment.                             | NO                      |
| <b>G10/<br/>Motorised access to foreshore</b> | Foreshores   | Low?<br>Increasing                   | EN<br>LA                                     | EN<br>LA                          | <b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Potential damage to intertidal sediments and saltmarsh from 4 x 4s but mostly authorised personnel with awareness of SPA birds.   | YES<br>In certain areas |

| Activity   | Location   | Present /historic levels of activity | Existing management Responsible Organisation | Relevant Authority<br>Bold = Lead | Possible effect on feature   | Significant Effects   |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>G10/<br/>Motorised access to foreshore</b><br>Continued |  |                                      |  |                                   | <p><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise &amp; Visual<br/>Possible impact if close to roosting/feeding sites (mainly winter) but localised and limited.</p> <p><b>Toxic contamination:</b><br/>Introduction of synthetic compounds<br/>Possible impact if accident or spillage but very limited and localised.</p>  | <p>YES<br/>In certain areas</p> <p>YES<br/>In certain areas</p>                                 |
| <b>G11/<br/>Motorised recreation on the foreshores</b>     | Throughout – need more information on locations and level of activity.   | Low/<br>Increasing                   | LA<br>MoD                                    | LA<br>MoD                         | <p><b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br/>Potential damage to intertidal sediments and saltmarsh.</p> <p><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise &amp; Visual<br/>Possible impact in on SPA birds’ breeding, roosting/feeding sites.</p> <p><b>Toxic contamination:</b><br/>Introduction of synthetic compounds<br/>Possible impact if accident or spillage but very limited and localised.</p> | <p>YES<br/>In certain areas</p> <p>YES<br/>In certain areas</p> <p>YES<br/>In certain areas</p> |
|  | Medium levels at Saltfleet and Skidbrooke<br>Also at Welwick and the Lagoons, Easington  |                                      |  |                                   |  |   |
| <b>G12/<br/>Personal Water Craft</b>                       | *  | Medium                               | Clubs<br>LA                                  | LA<br>ABP                         | <p><b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br/>Very localised impact on intertidal areas established routes generally used.</p> <p><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise &amp; Visual<br/>Potential impact to roosting birds as activity takes place at high tide.</p>   | <p>NO</p> <p>YES</p>  |
|  | *Locations include South Ferriby marina and Brough marina and marina facilities at Goole, Hull, Grimsby, Saltfleet and Cleethorpes.<br>Canoeing, Grimsby and Cleethorpes – mouth of the River Freshney |                                      |  |                                   |  |   |

| Activity   | Location                             | Present /historic levels of activity    | Existing management Responsible Organisation | Relevant Authority<br>Bold = Lead | Possible effect on feature  | Significant Effects       |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <b>G12/ Personal Water Craft</b><br>continued  |                                      |   |  |                                   | <b>Toxic contamination:</b> Introduction of synthetic compounds.<br><br>Potential impact on coastal lagoons and saltmarsh if spillage at sea. (users are recommended to take boats out of water to refuel)  | NO                        |
| <b>G13/ Samphire collection</b>  | Lower estuary, north and south banks | *                                       | EN<br>LA                                     | EN<br>LA                          | <b>Physical loss:</b> Removal of pioneer saltmarsh.<br><br><b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Where samphire collected on commercial scale, potential impact on saltmarsh and intertidal sediments.<br><br><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Where large scale collection may be impact on SPA birds.<br><br><b>Biological disturbance:</b> Selective extraction<br>Loss of saltmarsh and loss of food for birds such as brent geese/widgeon. | YES<br><br>YES<br><br>YES |
| * Low for individual use.<br>High intensity low frequency for commercial use. (Annex F2) |                                      |   |  |                                   |   |                           |
| <b>G14/ Seal watching</b>  | Mainly Donna Nook, Cleethorpes       | High intensity Oct – Dec, otherwise low | EN<br>LA                                     | EN<br>LA<br>MoD                   | <b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br>Possible impact to intertidal sediments and saltmarsh but wardening minimises impact.<br><br><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise & Visual<br>Seals tolerant to noise and visual disturbance, any possible impact on SPA birds limited by wardening.  | NO<br><br>NO              |

| Activity   | Location   | Present /historic levels of activity | Existing management Responsible Organisation                            | Relevant Authority<br>Bold = Lead | Possible effect on feature  | Significant Effects   |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>G15/ Walking</b>  | Throughout – mainly Public Rights of Way network                           | Medium?                              | Conservation organisations<br>LA<br>Landowners<br>Ramblers Association? | EN<br>LA                          | <p><b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br/>Possible impact on intertidal sediments but limited at current levels – promotion of tourism may increase visitors – people will generally follow footpaths and avoid difficult terrain. Walkers are having an impact at Saltfleet and Skidbrooke where they are creating wide paths across the saltmarsh</p> <p><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise &amp; Visual<br/>Good provision of footpaths and managed areas such as Nature Reserves can limit possible impact on SPA birds. May affect waders feeding on intertidal areas.</p> | <p>YES<br/>In certain locations</p> <p>?<br/>To be determined</p> |
| <b>G16/ Wildfowling</b>  | See descriptive part for list of clubs and locations. Owner-occupied land. | Low-medium frequency and intensity.* | BASC<br>EA<br>EN<br>JTG<br>LA<br>RSPB                                   | EN<br>LA                          | <p><b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br/>Possible impact on intertidal sediments and saltmarsh.</p> <p><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise &amp; Visual<br/>Possible impact on SPA birds from people and equipment.</p> <p><b>Biological disturbance:</b> selective extraction</p>  | <p>NO</p> <p>NO</p> <p>NO</p>                                     |
| * Sept 1 <sup>st</sup> – Feb 20 <sup>th</sup> on the foreshore, Sept 1 <sup>st</sup> -Jan 31 <sup>st</sup> inland” |  |                                      |   |                                   |   |   |
| <b>G17/ Yachting and sailing</b>   | Throughout site  | Medium                               | ABP<br>Clubs<br>LA  | LA<br>ABP                         | <p><b>Physical damage:</b> Abrasion<br/>Very localised impact on intertidal areas – generally follow ramps. In inner estuary launch in inlets.</p> <p><b>Non-physical disturbance:</b> Noise &amp; Visual<br/>Low level when land and launch from beaches.</p>  | <p>NO</p> <p>NO</p>   |

### Management Action

The objective for all non regulated activities that may have an impact on the Humber Estuary European marine site is to develop a “Codes of Conduct” leaflet. This will give general information on the site and the vulnerable areas as well as set out specific guidelines for particular activities such as bait digging and will include contact details so that advice can be sought by users of the estuary. It could also serve as a general promotional leaflet for the estuary and its many uses.

### Management actions

| Activity  | Factor | Proposed management actions   | Timetable | Implementation<br>Bold = Lead RA  |
|---|--------|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Note: At Saltfleet, Skidbrooke and Donna Nook English Nature are considering using bye-laws and permits in addition to codes of conduct to control and regulate a range of recreational activities <b>TO REMOVE</b> |        |   |           |                                   |
| <b>G1/ Angling</b><br><i>Individuals</i><br><br><i>Competitions</i><br>(Annex A1)   | F3     | <b>Surveillance</b> on an annual basis.   | Ongoing   | EA<br>EN<br>LA                    |
|   | F4     | <b>Research</b> into the location and dates of competitions through discussions with clubs is continuing.<br><br><b>Develop</b> a Code of Conduct/management plan to raise awareness of the impact that angling competitions may have on the interest features and what actions can be taken to reduce these. | 2004      | <b>NESFC</b>                      |
| <b>G2/ Airborne recreation*</b><br>(Annex J8)   | F4     | <b>Research</b> into location, intensity and frequency of activity through discussions with organisations including RSPB, HAG, LWT, EN.   | 2004      | <b>LA</b><br>EN                   |
| *(e.g. microlights, paragliding, kite flying)   |        | <b>Develop</b> a Code of Conduct to inform users and ensure they understand what impact they can have on the interest features and what they can do to reduce this.   |           |                                   |
| <b>G3/ Bait digging</b><br><br><i>Individuals</i><br><br><i>Commercial Activity</i>   | F3     | <b>Surveillance</b> on an annual basis.<br><br><b>Research</b> into which locations are being targeted through discussions with local groups and users where they can be identified.  | Ongoing   | EN<br>LA<br><b>NESFC</b><br>ESFJC |
|   | F5     |   |           |                                   |

| Activity   | Factor                  | Proposed management actions  | Timetable | Implementation<br>Bold = Lead RA       |
|--|-------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| <b>G3/ Bait digging</b><br>Continued<br>(Annex A8) |                         | <b>Develop</b> Code of Conduct to increase awareness of the impact bait digging can have on the interest features and to encourage traditional methods which mitigate against those impacts.<br><br><b>Action</b> for F5 – consider as third party damage.   | 2004      |  |
| <b>G4/ Beach recreation</b>                        | F3                      | <b>Monitor</b> existing management and review annually.<br>(The Environment Agency monitors compliance with microbiological standards of the Bathing Water Directive during the season but has no powers or means to influence beach recreation).  | Ongoing   | <b>LA</b>                              |
| <b>G5/ Birdwatching</b>                            | F3<br>(Localised)<br>F4 | <b>Monitor</b> existing management and review annually.  | Ongoing   | <b>LA</b> action<br><b>EN</b> overview |
| <b>G6/ Cycling</b>                                 | F3                      | <b>Review</b> on an annual basis.  | Ongoing   | <b>LA</b>                              |
| <b>G7/ Dog walking</b>                             | F4                      | <b>Research</b> to establish which locations need to be looked into in more detail.<br><br><b>Develop</b> a Codes of Conduct to increase awareness of the impact dogs may have on the interest features, particularly when not on a lead and what actions owners can take to reduce this.<br><br><b>Develop</b> better demarcation of restricted areas and provision of dog walking areas outside the site – ensure these are suited to the areas through liaison with all stakeholders. | 2004      | <b>LA</b>                              |
| <b>G8/ Horse riding</b>                            | F3                      | <b>Monitor</b> existing management and review annually.  | Ongoing   | <b>LA</b>                              |

| Activity   | Factor       | Proposed management actions  | Timetable                      | Implementation<br>Bold = Lead RA |
|--|--------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>G9/ Motor cruising</b>  | F3           | <b>Monitor</b> existing management and review annually.  | Ongoing                        | <b>ABP</b><br>LA<br>BW           |
| <b>G10/ Motorised access to foreshores</b>   | F3           | <b>Monitor</b> existing management and review annually.<br><br><b>Research</b> links with other activities to target users.  | Ongoing                        | EN<br><b>LA</b><br>NESFJC        |
| <b>G11/ Motorised recreation on the foreshores</b>   | F5           | <b>Research</b> to establish list of targeted and vulnerable locations.<br><br><b>Develop</b> Code of Conduct to raise awareness of the impact quad biking/motor bikes can have on the interest features and ensure wide publicity.<br><br><b>Action</b> for F5 – consider as third party damage and the introduction of permits and bye-laws. | 2004/5<br><br>2004<br><br>2004 | <b>LA</b><br>EN                  |
| <b>G12/ Personal Water Craft</b>   | F4           | <b>Research</b> to establish which locations need to be looked into in more detail.<br><br><b>Develop</b> a Codes of Conduct to increase awareness of the impact these water sports may have on the interest features and what actions they can take to reduce this.   | 2004                           | <b>ABP</b><br>EN<br>LA           |
| <b>G13/ Samphire collection</b><br><i>Individuals</i><br><br><i>Commercial</i><br>(Annex F2) | F3<br><br>F5 | <b>Review</b> on annual basis.<br><br><b>Research</b> /monitoring to establish which locations need to be looked into in more detail.  | Ongoing                        | <b>EN</b><br>LA                  |

| Activity                                     | Factor                | Proposed management actions  | Timetable          | Implementation<br>Bold = Lead RA |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>G13/ Samphire collection</b><br>Continued |                       | <b>Develop</b> a Codes of Conduct to increase awareness of the impact samphire collection may have on the interest features and what actions they can take to reduce this.   | 2004               |                                  |
| <b>G14/ Seal watching</b>                    | F3                    | <b>Monitor</b> existing management and review annually.  | Ongoing            | EN<br>LA<br><b>MoD</b>           |
| <b>G15/ Walking</b>                          | F3<br>Localised<br>F4 | <b>Research</b> to identify localised areas where management action may need to be taken.<br><br><b>Develop</b> a Codes of Conduct to increase awareness of impact walking may have in certain locations and at certain times. | 2004/5<br><br>2004 | EN<br><br><b>LA</b>              |
| <b>G16/ Wildfowling</b>                      | F4                    | <b>Promote</b> existing Codes of Conduct and discuss the development of a general Code of Conduct for the site.<br><br><b>Review</b> wildfowling activity  | 2004/5             | <b>EN</b>                        |
| <b>G17/<br/>Yachting and sailing</b>         | F3                    | <b>Monitor</b> existing management and review annually.  | Ongoing            | <b>ABP</b><br>BW<br><b>LA</b>    |