

Annex 3

Uptake of ESA Agreements and Payment Rates 1996-1998

**ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS SCHEME - UPTAKE AT THE
END OF 1997 APPLICATION YEAR**

TIER DESCRIPTION	HA. UNDER AGREEMENT	PAYMENT RATE (£/ha)	TOTAL PAYMENTS DUE
SOMERSET LEVELS & MOORS			
Grass	12,106	130	£1,573,780
Extensive permanent grass	171	195	
Enhanced grass	2,661	215	£572,115
Wet grass	979	415	£406,285
Buffer strip	239	190	£45,410
Water level supplement	213	80	
Access supplement	1	170	£170
	16,156		£2,597,760
THE BROADS			
Grass	9,058	145	£1,313,410
Enhanced grass	7,075	225	£1,591,875
Wet grass	574	300	£172,200
Arable reversion	362	260	£94,120
Grassland margins	14	330	£4,620
Fenland	306	100	£30,600
Water level supplement	527	35	
Access supplement	7	170	£1,190
	17,389		£3,208,015
SUFFOLK RIVER VALLEYS			
Grass	5,140	80	£411,200
Grass prev. reverted from arable	2,188	270	£590,760
Low input grass	1,768	190	£335,920
Arable reversion	590	270	£159,300
Low input grass prev. reverted from arable	70	290	£20,300
Hedgerow supp.	639	8	£5,112
Marsh supplement	386	50	
Access supplement	5	170	£850
	9,756		£1,523,442
TEST VALLEY			
Improved grass	356	20	£7,127
Unimproved grass	850	130	£110,527
Arable reversion	153	265	£40,640
	1,360		£158,294
AVON VALLEY			
Grassland	882	130	£114,660
Wet grassland	141	180	£25,353
Arable reversion	61	265	£16,165
	1,084		£156,178
UPPER THAMES TRIBUTARIES			
Permanent grassland	2,462	30	£73,860
Extensive permanent grassland	1,651	105	£173,355
Wet grassland	415	155	£64,325
Arable reversion to extensive permanent grassland	467	290	£135,395
Arable reversion to wet grassland	105	330	£34,604
Hedgerow supplement	221	3	£663
Access supplement	1	170	£170
	5,100		£482,372

**ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS SCHEME - UPTAKE AT THE
END OF 1996 APPLICATION YEAR**

TIER DESCRIPTION	HA. UNDER AGREEMENT	PAYMENT RATE (£/ha)	TOTAL PAYMENTS DUE
SOMERSET LEVELS & MOORS			
Grass	11,554	130	£1,502,020
Grass (with water level supp.)	6	210	£1,264
Enhanced grass	2,422	215	£520,730
Enhanced grass (with water level supp.)	182	295	£53,761
Wet grass	853	415	£354,169
Woodland supplement	1	170	£170
	15,019		£2,432,114
THE BROADS			
Grass	8,311	145	£1,205,095
Enhanced grass	6,601	225	£1,485,225
Wet grass	428	300	£128,469
Arable reversion	291	260	£75,686
Grassland margins	6	330	£1,835
Access	5	170	£785
	15,637		£2,897,095
SUFFOLK RIVER VALLEYS			
Grass	5,171	70	£361,957
Grass prev. reverted from arable	2,148	240	£515,496
Low input grass	1,268	180	£228,285
Low input grass with marsh supp.	330	230	£75,877
Arable reversion	539	240	£129,353
Low input grass prev. reverted from arable	66	260	£17,085
Low input grass prev rev frm arable w/marsh supp.	36	310	£11,101
Hedgerow supp.	1,183	8	£9,467
Access	5	170	£823
	9,557		£1,349,444
TEST VALLEY			
Improved grass	357	20	£7,131
Unimproved grass	821	105	£86,167
Arable reversion	153	240	£36,806
	1,331		£130,104
AVON VALLEY			
Grassland	855	105	£89,775
Wet grassland	141	155	£21,832
Arable reversion	27	260	£6,945
	1,023		£118,551

**ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS SCHEME - UPTAKE AT THE
END OF 1996 APPLICATION YEAR**

TIER DESCRIPTION	HA. UNDER AGREEMENT	PAYMENT RATE (£/ha)	TOTAL PAYMENTS DUE
UPPER THAMES TRIBUTARIES			
Permanent grassland	2,293	30	£68,790
Extensive permanent grassland	1,623	105	£170,415
Wet grassland	384	155	£59,492
Arable reversion to extensive permanent grassland	398	290	£115,420
Arable reversion to wet grassland	105	330	£34,604
Hedgerow supplement	221	3	£663
Access	1	170	£213
	4,803		£449,597

ESAs - History of payment rates

TIER	TIER DESCRIPTION	Launch	1st Pay Review	2nd Pay Review	Policy review	3rd Pay Review
SOMERSET LEVELS & MOORS						
1	Grass	120	125	130		130
1A	Extensive permanent grassland				195	200
2	Wet permanent grassland	180	200	215		230
3	Permanent grassland raised	350	400	415		430
B	Buffer strip				190	190
P	All-year penning supplement				18	18
WLS	Water Level Supplement	70	80	80		80
THE BROADS						
1	Permanent grassland	125	135	145		135
2	Extensive grassland	220	225	225		225
3	Wet grassland	250	300	300		310
WLS	Water Level Supplement				35	50
Fen	Fen				100	130
4A	Arable reversion to permanent grassland	200	220	260		260
4B	Arable grassland margins	250	310	330		500
SUFFOLK RIVER VALLEYS						
1	Grass	70	70	80		80
1A	Grass prev. reverted from arable	220	240	270		270
2	Low input grass	180	180	190		190
	Low input grass prev. reverted from arable	260	260	290		290
2A	Marshland supplement	30	50	50		50
	Water level supplement				50	50
3	Arable reversion	220	240	270		270
	Buffer strip supplement				55	100
	Fen tier				100	17
	Woodland tier				17	4
SH	Hedgerow supp.	8	8	8	4	170

ESAs - History of payment rates

TIER	TIER DESCRIPTION	Launch	1st Pay Review	2nd Pay Review	Policy review	3rd Pay Review
TEST VALLEY						
1A	Improved grass	10	20	20	25	25
	Low fertiliser supplement				45	45
1B	Unimproved grass/extensive permanent grassland	105	105	130	110	110
	Breeding wader supplement				35	35
1C	Wet grassland				275	275
2	Arable reversion	240	240	265		265
	Buffer strips				400	400
	Woodland tier				17	17
AVON VALLEY						
1	Grassland	105	105	130		130
1A	Improved permanent grassland				25	25
	Low fertiliser supplement				45	45
1B	Extensive permanent grassland				110	110
	Breeding wader supplement				35	35
1C	Wet grassland				275	275
2A	Wet grassland	155	155	180		180
2B	Arable reversion	240	260	265		265
	Buffer strips				400	400
	Woodland				17	17
UPPER THAMES TRIBUTARIES						
1A	Permanent grassland	30	30	30		35
1B	Extensive permanent grassland	100	105	105		105
2	Wet grassland	150	155	270		270
3A	Arable reversion to extensive permanent grassland	260	290	290		310
3B	Arable reversion to wet grassland	310	330	435		435
3C	Arable Margin Buffer Strip				400	
	Headland Supplement				20	
	Stock Exclusion Supplement				50	
	Hay Making Supplement				55	
SH	Hedgerow supplement	3	3	7		7

Annex 4

Habitat Action Plan Targets for Floodplain ESAs

Annex 4: Habitat Action Plan Targets in Floodplain ESAs

A4.1 Overview

This annex compares the National Habitat Action Plans with equivalent local HAPs, Natural Area Profiles and ESA targets for the three key habitats in flood plain ESAs; coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, fens and reedbeds. The tables are set out for each ESA, showing targets and objectives for the maintenance, rehabilitation and creation of each habitat. These tables illustrate that it is unclear how ESAs and local BAPs contribute to the overall national BAPs.

A4.2 Suffolk River Valleys Habitat Targets

Table A4.2.1: Uptake of Eligible Land to the Tiers of ESA Agreements

Tier of Agreement	Area Eligible to Enter Tier (ha)	'Target' Uptake (% of eligible area)	Area Under Agreement (ha)	% Eligible Area Under Agreement
1 (Permanent Grassland)	13,145	55	7,316	56
2 (Low Input Grassland) 2A (Marshland)	13,145	20	1,700	13
3 (Arable Reversion)	19,610	5	539	3

Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh

Current Action

- The Environment Agency, Water Companies, Internal Drainage Boards and local authorities have a statutory duty to further conservation where consistent with purposes of enactments relating to their functions.
- Some 800ha of grazing marshes are designated as SSSIs and most of these are also protected through such international designations as Special Protection Area and/or Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance. About 90ha are included in proposed Special Areas of Conservation.
- The Suffolk River Valleys ESA currently provides the principle mechanism for encouraging the management of grazing marsh. The 1997 Review identifies the importance of promoting Tier 2 and 2A prescriptions which ensure the maximum benefit for nature conservation. It is hoped that, following the completion of the review, increased incentives, including new water level supplements, will be available which will result in a greater uptake of Tiers 2 and 2A. Countryside Stewardship is able to support grazing marsh management outside the ESA.

- Most of the ecologically important grazing marshes are managed by either English Nature as National Nature Reserves, the RSPB or Suffolk Wildlife Trust.
- A survey of breeding waders on coastal grazing marsh was undertaken by Suffolk Wildlife Trust, RSPB and English Nature in 1997 which revealed large declines in numbers since the last survey in 1988.
- The Environment Agency is currently preparing Water Level Management Plans for all wetland SSSIs in order to prevent damage to these sites through excessive drainage and/or over-abstraction of water.

Table A4.2.2: Maintenance Targets for Grazing Marsh in Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Grazing Marsh	Maintenance Target
National	219,000 ha in England (1992)*	Maintain existing habitat extent and quality
Natural Area	7,770 ha (1987)	Ensure that agri-environment schemes continue to support appropriate grazing and dyke management on grazing marshes
		Ensure proper management of dykes for invertebrates and plants, with a good understanding of their distribution and needs
		Maintain blocks of established wet woodland on grazing marshes by appropriate management
Local BAP	>10,000 ha in Suffolk	Improve knowledge of extent and quality of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
		Maintain the existing extent of high quality grazing marsh
ESA		55% of grassland under Tier 1 agreement to maintain the grassland
* = quoted estimates		

Table A4.2.3: Rehabilitation Targets for Grazing Marsh in Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Grazing Marsh	Rehabilitation Target
National	219,000 ha in England (1992)*	Rehabilitate 10,000ha of grazing marsh which has become too dry or is intensively managed by 2000. Half of this area to be within ESAs
Natural Area	7,770 ha (1987)	Increase the nature conservation interest of existing floodplain grasslands through raising water levels and suitable grazing/management regimes
Local BAP	>10,000 ha in Suffolk	Increase the ecological quality of 5% of grasslands entered into the Suffolk River Valleys ESA (Tier 1) by altering management to meet Tier 2A criteria. Emphasis to be placed on permanent grassland in sensitive areas, such as those adjacent to estuaries
ESA		To enhance the ecological interest of wet grassland. Target is 20% of eligible area under Tier 2 or Tier 2A agreement
		400ha of grassland under Tier 2A agreement
* = quoted estimates		

Table A4.2.4: Creation Targets for Grazing Marsh on Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Grazing Marsh	Creation Target
National	219,000 ha in England (1992)*	Create 2,500ha of new grazing marshes from arable land in target areas, in addition to that achieved by ESA schemes, with the aim of completing as much as possible by 2000
Natural Area	7,770 ha (1987)	Adopt a strategic approach to planning habitat creation schemes to ensure where possible that grazing marsh of high conservation interest is not lost through conversion to reedbed or saltmarsh. Any unavoidable losses of important grazing marsh need to be replaced from drained marshes landward of the new line of defence, if possible, or elsewhere in the valleys
Local BAP	>10,000 ha in Suffolk	Encourage the restoration of 200ha of grazing marsh from arable land by 2018
		Integrate grazing marsh restoration into initiatives for reedbed and fens creation
ESA		To revert 5% of arable land to grassland under Tier 3 agreement
* = quoted estimates		

Fens

Current Action

- Many of the best and largest fen sites are owned or managed by a conservation organisation, or by a sympathetic private landowner.
- Many of the sites are supported by positive management agreements or through agri-environment schemes, in particular Countryside Stewardship and EN Grant Schemes.
- A new Fen Tier has been established in the Broads ESA and the current reviews of the Suffolk River Valleys ESA and Brecklands ESA are also considering fen management options.

Table A4.2.5: Maintenance Targets for Fens in Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Fen	Maintenance Target
National		Identify priority fen sites in critical need of rehabilitation
Natural Area		Not specified
Local BAP		Ensure by 2010 the long-term sustainable management (including water resources) of all fens which are currently in favourable condition or will be brought into favourable condition following restoration
		Maintain and strengthen populations of key BAP species associated with fenlands
ESA		Not specified

Table A4.2.6: Rehabilitation Targets for Fens in Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Fen	Rehabilitation Target
National		Initiate rehabilitation of priority sites by 2005. Ensure appropriate water quality and quantity for all SSSI fens by 2005
Natural Area		Not specified
Local BAP		Promote the rehabilitation of degraded or declining fens, providing the environmental conditions to allow the development of target fen communities or species. Target all fens identified as 1 st priority ¹ by the FIP Steering Group for restoration by 2010, plus a proportion of 2 nd priority fens. 3 rd priority fens should be included only where there is a shortfall in 1 and 2. The targets will be refined following a national audit of UK fens and their conditions
ESA		Not specified

Table A4.2.7: Creation Targets for Fens in Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Fen	Creation Target
National		Not specified
Natural Area		Not specified
Local BAP		Encourage the re-creation of 100ha of fen communities where suitable hydrology can be ensured and where the fen species are likely to recolonise, preferable abutting Priority 1 sites and within its hydrological unit.
ESA		Not specified

¹ 1st priority - Sites of international importance: cSPA, SPA, Ramsar, SAC. Or sites with significant populations of species.
 2nd priority - Sites of national or regional importance, or with communities of European significance, whether or not designated, plus sites which by rehabilitation management or hydrological restoration could be brought to this condition.
 3rd priority - Fen sites of local importance.

Reedbeds

Current Action

- Of the 12 largest sites all but two are within SSSIs and most are under sympathetic management (e.g. EN, RSPB reserves).
- English Nature has management agreements with the owners of several sites.
- The Suffolk River Valleys ESA offers incentives to landowners to maintain and manage reedbeds. Capital grants are available for restoration work.
- Minsmere, Norman Gwatkin reserve (SWT) and Easton Valley will benefit from a three year EU-funded LIFE project for reedbed management for Bitterns.
- RSPB are creating 200ha of new reedbed on ex-arable land at Lakenheath.
- WLMPs prepared or in preparation for major sites.

Table A4.2.8: Maintenance Targets for Reedbeds in Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Reedbed	Maintenance Target
National	2300 ha	Identify by 2000 the priority areas of existing reedbed and maintain by active management
Natural Area	474 ha	Promote economic and ecological sustainability of reedbeds by promoting appropriate commercial management to produce thatching material
		Ensure that Shoreline Management Plans safeguard the shingle structures supporting internationally important reedbeds as far as possible without causing major disruption to natural coastal processes
		Ensure that financial incentives for reedbed creation and subsequent management are sufficient to enable landowners to implement schemes
		Maintain the whole reedbed resource by ensuring appropriate cutting and water level management
Local BAP	840 ha* in Suffolk	Maintain existing overall area and quality as a minimum
		Enhance by managing for key species where requirements are known
		Audit existing reedbed resource, particularly for priority species
		Research habitat requirements for priority species
ESA		Not specified
*RSPB Reedbed Inventory - however, the definition of reedbed used for this inventory was wider than that proposed in the Local BAP		

Table A4.2.9: Rehabilitation Targets for Reedbeds in the Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Reedbed	Rehabilitation Target
National	2300 ha	Rehabilitate priority areas of existing reedbed and maintain subsequently
Natural Area	474 ha	Restore suitable reedbeds or parts of reedbeds by major excavation work where necessary, to remove decades of accumulated litter so lowering reedbed soil surfaces to meet the water table
Local BAP	840 ha* in Suffolk	Enhance by managing for key species where requirements are known
		Audit existing reedbed resource, particularly for priority species
		Research habitat requirements for priority species
ESA		Not specified
*RSPB Reedbed Inventory - however, the definition of reedbed used for this inventory was wider than that proposed in the Local BAP		

Table A4.2.10: Creation Targets for Reedbeds for Suffolk River Valleys

Level	Known Extent of Reedbed	Creation Target
National	2300 ha	Create 1,200 ha of new reedbed on land of low nature conservation interest by 2010
Natural Area	474 ha	Increase the overall reedbed area through the creation of new reedbeds, including the replacement in advance of those predicted to be lost to the sea. A strategic approach to planning reedbed creation schemes is needed to ensure that grazing marsh of high conservation interest is not lost and that the most suitable sites are used
Local BAP	840 ha* in Suffolk	Recreate, in advance of losses through coastal erosion, 200ha to maintain the current area. This will be as near as possible to existing sites on areas of low current nature conservation interest
		Recreate a further 600ha of new reedbed safe from future threat of sea level rise within Norfolk and Suffolk. This will be on areas of low current nature conservation interest
ESA		Not specified
*RSPB Reedbed Inventory - however, the definition of reedbed used for this inventory was wider than that proposed in the Local BAP		

A4.3 Somerset Levels and Moors Habitat Targets

Table A4.3.1: Uptake of Eligible Land to the Tiers of ESA Agreements

Tier of Agreement	Area Eligible to Enter Tier (ha)	'Target' Uptake (% of eligible area)	Area Under Agreement (ha)	% Eligible Area Under Agreement
1 (Permanent Grassland)	23,840	40	10,949	46
2 (Extensive Grassland)	23,840	15	2,413	10
3 (Wet Permanent Grassland)	-	2,500ha	992*	-
* includes land under Tier 1 and 2 supplements for higher water levels. Tier 3 alone was 880ha				

Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh

Table A4.3.2: Maintenance Targets for Grazing Marsh on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Grazing Marsh	Maintenance Target
National	219,000 ha in England (1992)*	Maintain existing habitat extent and quality
Regional	76,339 ha in SW* 22,000 ha in SW's core sites*	Maintain extent of existing wet grassland and ditch systems in core sites
Natural Area	39,630 ha in Somerset (1992)* 6,990 ha in N Somerset (1992)* Total: 46,620ha	Maintain existing extent and quality
SSSIs	6,500 ha in Somerset*	Maintain existing extent and quality through sustainable management
ESA	15,083 ha (1997)*	Maintain at least existing extent under agreement
Water Level Management Strategy		Maintain at least the present extent (39,630ha) and quality of grassland through appropriate water level management practices in Somerset Levels and Moors
* = quoted estimates		

Table A4.3.3: Rehabilitation Targets for Grazing Marsh on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Grazing Marsh	Rehabilitation Target
National	219,000 ha in England (1992)*	Rehabilitate 10,000ha of grazing marsh which has become too dry or is intensively managed by 2000. Half of this area to be within ESAs
Regional	76,339 ha in SW* 22,000 ha in SW's core sites*	Improve management of core sites to enhance populations of species of conservation concern. 11,000ha in SW by 2000, 16,500ha by 2005
		Rehabilitate degraded wet grassland through appropriate conservation management. Targets: 1,000ha by 2000, 5,000ha by 2005
Natural Area	39,630 ha in Somerset (1992)* 6,990 ha in N Somerset (1992)* Total: 46,620ha	Secure enhanced management of a further 2,000ha in the ESA including 1,350 ha in SSSIs by 2002
		Secure enhanced management of further 500ha in Somerset (250ha Somerset, 250ha N Somerset)
SSSIs	6,500 ha in Somerset*	Secure enhanced management on an additional 1,350ha of SSSI by 2000
ESA	15,083 ha (1997)*	20% of land under agreement for enhanced management by 2002 recommended by EN in 1997
Water Level Management Strategy		Secure enhanced management of a further 2,250ha of drier or intensively managed grazing marshes, including 1,350ha in SSSIs through appropriate water level management by 2002
* = quoted estimates		

Table A4.3.4: Creation Targets for Grazing Marsh on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Grazing Marsh	Creation Target
National	219,000 ha in England (1992)*	Create 2,500ha of new grazing marshes from arable land in target areas, in addition to that achieved by ESA schemes, with the aim of completing as much as possible by 2000
Regional	76,339 ha in SW* 22,000 ha in SW's core sites*	Create permanent grassland by reversion of arable and leys. Target 250ha in SW by 2000 and 500ha in SW by 2005
Natural Area	39,630 ha in Somerset (1992)* 6,990 ha in N Somerset (1992)* Total: 46,620 ha	Begin creating 200ha of grazing marsh from arable land in ESA, and 50ha outside ESA by 2002
SSSIs	6,500 ha in Somerset*	Create 50ha from arable land by 2002
ESA	15,083 ha (1997)*	Create 200ha of grazing marsh from arable land between 1997 and 2002 (EN recommendation)
Water Level Management Strategy		Encourage creation of 200ha of grazing marsh from arable land through appropriate water level management
* = quoted estimates		

Fens

Table A4.3.5: Maintenance Targets for Fens on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Fen	Maintenance Target
National		Identify priority fen sites in critical need of rehabilitation
Natural Area		Identify priority fen sites in critical need of rehabilitation.
SSSIs	30 ha*	Identify and maintain fen habitat
ESA		Not specified
Water Level Management Strategy		Maintain at least present extent and quality of fen habitat through appropriate water level management
* estimate		

Table 4.3.6: Rehabilitation Targets for Fens on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Fen	Rehabilitation Target
National		Initiate rehabilitation of priority sites by 2005. Ensure appropriate water quality and quantity for all SSSI fens by 2005
Natural Area		Initiate rehabilitation of priority sites by 2005. Ensure appropriate water quality and quantity for all SSSI fens by 2005
SSSIs	30 ha*	Rehabilitate fens where required by 2005
ESA		Not specified
Water Level Management Strategy		Secure rehabilitation of fen habitat through provision of appropriate water levels and quality by 2005
* estimate		

Table 4.3.7: Creation Targets for Fens on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Fen	Creation Target
National		Not specified
Natural Area		Create fen habitat in Avalon Marshes, NNRs and in other locations where conditions permit. 20ha by 2010
SSSIs	30 ha*	As NA target. Target areas for fen creation are Catcott, Edington and Chilton Moors, Shapwick Heath, Westhay Moor, Meare Heath, Street Heath
ESA		Not specified
Water Level Management Strategy		Encourage creation of fen habitat from degraded peatlands through provision of appropriate water levels and quality
* estimate		

Reedbeds

Table A4.3.8: Maintenance Targets for Reedbeds on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Reedbed	Maintenance Target
National	2300 ha	Identify by 2000 the priority areas of existing reedbed and maintain by active management
Regional		Ensure survival of all reedbeds over 0.5ha
Natural Area		Ensure survival of all reedbeds above 0.5ha. Identify priority areas of existing reedbeds, targeting those of 2ha or more for conservation management by 2000
SSSIs		Identify (map) priority areas of reedbed for conservation management, targeting those greater than 0.5ha by 2000
ESA		Not specified
Water Level Management Strategy		Ensure survival of all reedbeds above 0.5ha and target those of 2ha or more for conservation management through provision of appropriate water levels and quality
* estimate		

Table A4.3.9: Rehabilitation Targets for Reedbeds on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Reedbed	Rehabilitation Target
National	2300 ha	Rehabilitate priority areas of existing reedbed and maintain subsequently
Regional		Ensure all sites of more than 10ha are managed primarily for their nature conservation interest
		Ensure all sites of less than 10ha are managed for the benefit of their key species
Natural Area		Rehabilitate priority areas of existing reedbed by 2002, targeting those of 2ha or more, and maintain these subsequently
		Targets for rehabilitation and conservation management are: Westhay Heath: 10ha Shapwick Heath: 50ha Westhay Moor: 15ha Bridgwater Bay: 6ha Berrow Mash: 6ha Huntworth/Dunwear 12ha
SSSIs		Ensure conservation management of existing reedbeds greater than 0.5ha by 2002
		By inference from NA: Westhay Heath: 10ha Shapwick Heath: 50ha Westhay Moor: 15ha Bridgwater Bay: 6ha
ESA		Not specified
Water Level Management Strategy		Encourage rehabilitation of existing reedbeds greater than 2ha by the provision of appropriate water levels and quality by 2002
* estimate		

Table A4.3.10: Creation Targets for Reedbeds on Somerset Levels and Moors

Level	Known Extent of Reedbed	Creation Target
National	2,300 ha	Identify by 2000 the priority areas of existing reedbed and maintain by active management
Regional		Ensure survival of all reedbeds over 0.5ha
Natural Area		Ensure survival of all reedbeds above 0.5ha. Identify priority areas of existing reedbeds, targeting those of 2ha or more for conservation management by 2000
SSSIs		Identify (map) priority areas of reedbed for conservation management, targeting those greater than 0.5ha by 2000
ESA		Not specified
Water Level Management Strategy		Ensure survival of all reedbeds above 0.5ha and target those of 2ha or more for conservation management through provision of appropriate water levels and quality
* estimate		