TABLE I1 - BREEDING BIRD DATA AND ASSESSMENT

Species	Breeding Population Britain	Internationally Important Population	Latest Breeding Pair No.	Sites	Notes	Impact of Do Nothing	Impact of Preferred Policy
Shelduck	782	3000	30	Arne		Given that intertidal and extreme (transitional) intertidal habitat will increase with sea level rise, it is expected that no significant effect would occur in relation to breeding Shelduck in Arn or Lytchett Bay. Nesting habitat is predicted to be viable at Brownsea Island until the second Epoch, after which severe wave action and erosion could occur that may affect nesting pairs. Potential loss in Epoch 2 and 3.	As Do Nothing.
				Brownsea Island			
				Lytchett Bay			
Teal	1920	4000	<5	Brownsea Island		Given that intertidal and extreme (transitional) intertidal habitat will increase with sea level rise, it is expected that no significant effect would occur in relation to breeding Teal in Arne, Ham Common or Little Sea. Nesting habitat is predicted to be viable at Brownsea Island until the second Epoch, after which severe wave action and erosion could occur that may affect nesting pairs. Potential loss in Epoch 2 and 3.	As Do Nothing.
				Ham Common			
Little Egret	30	1300	49	Brownsea Island	All were predated on and no pairs bred in 2006.	Given that intertidal and extreme (transitional) intertidal habitat will increase with sea level rise, it is expected that no significant effect would occur in relation to breeding Little Egret in Arne. Nesting habitat is predicted to be viable at Brownsea Island until the second Epoch, after which severe wave action and erosion could occur that may affect nesting pairs. Potential loss in Epoch 2 and 3.	As Do Nothing.
			5/6	Arne	Possible broods in Arne and Little Sea.		
Oystercatcher	3200		15-28	Brownsea Island		Nesting habitat is expected to be present in Green Island and Parkstone due to the continued increase in possible nesting habitat, and even a potential for increased nesting habitat availability. Nesting habitat is predicted to be viable at Brownsea Island until the second Epoch, after which severe wave action and erosion could occur that may affect nesting pairs. Potential loss in Epoch 2 and 3.	As Do Nothing, except Parkstone Quay will be maintained, and therefore this very small breeding site would be maintained.
			1	Parkstone NE3			
			2	Green Island SC1			

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Avocet	35	730	0			No breeding population at present	No breeding population at present
Lapwing	20000		15	Arne Moors		No impact in relation to coastal management	No impact in relation to coastal management
Redshank	1200	1300	51	Brands Bay to Swineham	Increased from 5 in 1997	Depending on the response of saltmarsh, however, sea level rise could result in nests being washed out until new nest sites are created with the effect of short-term losses to broods.	As Do Nothing
			18	Keysworth and Holes Bay	Decline from 38 since 1997. Declines due to Spartina decline and disturbance.	Nesting habitat expected to be lost as a result of SLR and breaching of defences.	MR and NAI at Keysworth could potentially result in the loss of some or all of the breeding nest sites depending on the Epoch in which MR is undertaken. However, SLR would only realistically achieve a significant height to flood all MR areas by the end of Epoch 3.
			9	Arne Moors	Increased due to managed grassland and cattle control.	No impact in relation to coastal management	No impact in relation to coastal management
Mediterranean Gull	150		50	Holton Bay	If the Black-headed gull colony moves, so will the MG.	Likely the colony would follow the BHG colony, but insufficient knowledge of likely success in locating a suitable site in Poole Harbour results in assumption that total loss would occur.	As Do Nothing
Black-headed Gull	190000	1130000	12230	Holton Bay	Colony on spartina islands. Nests washed out on HST, so colony could move with SLR	SLR would result in washing out of nests and relocation of the colony. Potentially other islands within the Harbour would be suitable, but the population that would continue is unknown.	As Do Nothing
			172	Brownsea Island		The breakdown of defence at BI will result in no management of water levels with flooding of nests in the 1st Epoch, and in the later epochs complete erosion of the spartina will result in the loss of this small colony.	As Do Nothing.

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Sandwich Tern	12000		213	Brownsea Island	Feed on sand eels caught in the Middle Ship Channel area off BI, and Hook Sands.	During the 2nd Epoch breaching of defences and flooding of the lagoon could result in the loss of the nesting habitat. However, with NAI it is expected that the former embankment and intertidal habitats will roll back, and thus it is iikely that the netsing site may either not be affected or would move naturally with the embankment and sandy areas.	As Do Nothing.
Common Tern	12000		248	Brownsea Island	Nest on bare shingle islands.	During the 2nd Epoch breaching of defences and flooding of the lagoon could result in the loss of the nesting habitat. However, with NAI it is expected that the former embankment and intertidal habitats will roll back, and thus it is iikely that the netsing site may either not be affected or would move naturally with the embankment and sandy areas.	As Do Nothing.
Marsh Harrier			0	None identified	Not recorded as breeding	Possible increase in reedbed habitats around the Harbour could see a return of breeding pairs	As Do Nothing
Cetti's Warbler	550		7	Lytchett Bay		Possible increase in reedbed habitats could see an increase in breeding pairs	As Do Nothing
			3	Bestwall		Possible increase in reedbed habitats could see an increase in breeding pairs	As Do Nothing
Aquatic Warbler	Passerine				Importance of reed beds in supporting this species. Difficulty in identifying and counting the species.	Possible increase in reedbed habitats around the Harbour could see an increase in numbers	As Do Nothing
Bearded Tit	400		1	Lytchett Bay reedbed	Reedbeds rarely visited during breeding so numbers may be higher.	Possible increase in reedbed habitats could see an increase in breeding pairs	As Do Nothing
			1	Holton Heath reedbed		Possible increase in reedbed habitats could see an increase in breeding pairs	As Do Nothing
			2	Arne reedbed		Possible increase in reedbed habitats could see an increase in breeding pairs	As Do Nothing

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Reed Bunting	192-211		>100		Possibly at risk from trampling by deer and reduction in invertebrate prey during breeding season.	Possible increase in reedbed habitats around the Harbour could see an increase in breeding pairs	As Do Nothing