

Holme Dunes National Nature Reserve



bird's-foot trefoil

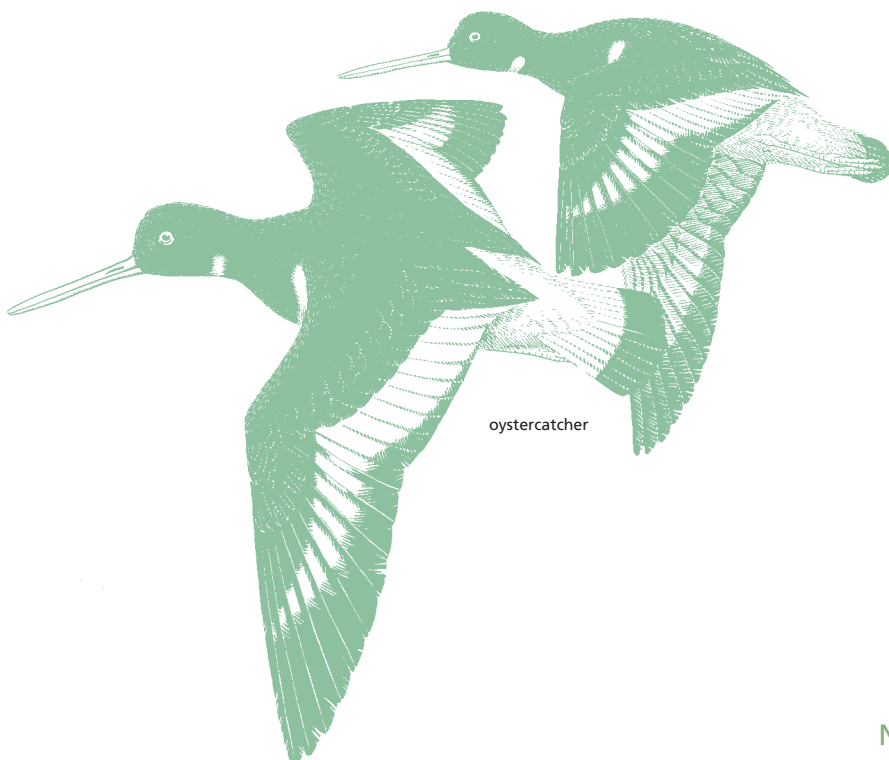
Holme Dunes NNR is part of the North Norfolk Coast SSSI and is situated where the Wash meets the North Sea. It is owned and managed by Norfolk Wildlife Trust and covers 213 ha. The reserve contains many habitat types including beach, sand dunes, mudflats, saltmarsh, grazing marsh, pine shelter belt and fresh-water pools. Natterjack toads breed in the dune slacks and are easily identified by the yellow stripe down their backs. These are very rare amphibians, and are protected by law - if you are lucky enough to see one, please do not touch or disturb it.

Holme is internationally important for birds. In spring and summer the shingle ridges on the beach are home to nesting birds such as ringed plover and oystercatcher and little tern, whilst lapwing, redshank, snipe and avocet breed



sea lavender

on the grazing marshes. On the mud flats you may see waders such as grey plover, knot, bar-tailed godwit and sanderling. During autumn large numbers of wildfowl such as wigeon, brent geese and teal begin to arrive. These birds spend the winter feeding on the saltmarshes and grazing marshes and can be viewed from the hides.



oystercatcher

Managed by



Fact File

LOCATION

North Norfolk Coast at Holme next the Sea. Landranger 132.

HABITATS

Sand dunes, mudflats, scrapes, grassland, saltmarsh and foreshore.

SPECIES

Migrating, breeding and wintering birds, dune flora and insects.

ACCESS

Tickets are available from the reserve Visitor Centre. A small charge is made to non Norfolk Wildlife Trust members. Follow signs to the reserve from the A149. The Reserve is home to many sensitive plants and animals - please follow all warning signs to minimise disturbance to wildlife.

CAR PARKING

A car park is situated at the reserve.



bar-tailed godwit

Management

Management aims to control the impact of visitors in the sensitive dunes. With over 100,000 visitors a year, the protection of nesting birds on the beach with cordons and fencing is crucial to their breeding success.

Scrub invasion in the dunes is controlled. The wet grassland is managed by grazing and control of water levels to encourage breeding waders and wintering wildfowl.