

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**

**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Annex A - General reporting format for the 2001-2006 report
Atlantic Biogeographic Region**

Please note that this is a section of the report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

Please cite as: Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 2007. *Second Report by the UK under Article 17 on the implementation of the Habitats Directive from January 2001 to December 2006*. Peterborough: JNCC. Available from: www.jncc.gov.uk/article17

Annex A - General reporting format for the 2001-2006 report

1. Legal Framework

1.1	<p>Please list the legal texts that transpose the Directive at national and/or regional level; this can be replaced by an email address where this information is available, if that is the case</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksi_19942716_en_1.htm</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2004/20040475.htm</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/sr/sr1995/Nisr_19950380_en_1.htm</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/sr/sr2004/20040435.htm</p> <p>The following legislation came into force outside the reporting period, but is listed for the sake of completeness: The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20071842_en.pdf</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2007/ssi_20070080_en.pdf</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2007/ssi_20070349_en.pdf</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20071843_en.pdf</p> <p>The statutory instruments above are the main legal texts that transpose the Habitats Directive into domestic legislation. There have also been several minor changes to the Regulations over the years and as a result of changes to other legislation.</p> <p>Darwin Mounds In response to a request by the UK, the European Commission introduced 'emergency measures' in August 2003, under the recently reformed Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), to ban bottom trawling, which was shown to have damaged some of the coral mounds, within the area of the Darwin Mounds, a possible Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for its cold-water coral (<i>Lophelia pertusa</i>) reefs in UK offshore waters. Further to the temporary ban initiated in August 2003, the Commission agreed in April 2004 a permanent measure under the CFP to ban bottom trawling permanently. Agreement of this ban, and the method by which it was achieved, set an important precedent in terms of control of damaging fishing activity in areas of nature conservation importance at a European level. The Darwin Mounds is the first area to have Europe-wide fishing restrictions imposed.</p>
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2. State of designation of Natura 2000

2.1	Please indicate the biogeographic region					
	Atlantic					
2.2	Please provide the number of sites of Community importance					
	Total:	None	Marine:		Terrestrial:	
2.3	What is the total area of sites of Community importance?					
	Total:	None	Marine:		Terrestrial:	
2.4	Please provide the number of sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation					
	Total:	611	Marine:	73	Terrestrial:	538
2.5	What is the total area of Special Areas of Conservation?					
	Total:	2,504,676ha	Marine:	1,205,944ha	Terrestrial:	1,298,732ha

Note Marine and Terrestrial areas calculated by GIS analysis of SAC polygons and Mean High Water.

3. Management tools (Art. 6(1))

3.1	Management plans					
3.1.1	Please provide the number of sites for which comprehensive management plans have been adopted (with list of sites)					
	<p>There is no obligation to produce management plans under the Habitats Directive, although this is considered good practice. The UK has established conservation measures including appropriate management plans for SACs. Management Plans integrate the legislative provisions for both European sites and the underpinning national sites to ensure that all habitats and species present are given an appropriate level of protection and management. The plans reported under this section include 'site management statements' and 'views about management', both of which are types of document used to inform owners and occupiers of sites about the nature conservation interests of designated sites and how the statutory conservation agencies consider the qualifying interests should be managed. For marine sites, detailed management plans have been established under Regulation 33 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) ('Habitats Regulations'). For the purposes of this section comprehensive management plans have also been taken to include Forestry Commission plans (including forest design plans), National Nature Reserve plans, Natural Care Schemes with stated objectives, Marine Management Schemes, Catchment Management Plans and an Atlantic Salmon Catchment Management Plan.</p> <p>As requested by the EC's guidance on completing the report, in the appendices at the end of this document, lists are provided for the sites which fit into each category under section 3. As required, sites are listed once only, in the top category which applies to each individual site. Sites in the top category (management plans) may therefore also have a management body, and will be covered by territorial planning instruments.</p> <p>A list of the 507 UK sites that fall into this category is provided in Appendix 1.</p>					
3.1.2	Please provide the number of sites for which comprehensive management plans are in preparation					
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.					

3.2	Management bodies
3.2.1	<p>Please provide the number of sites for which management bodies have been created (with a list of sites and type of management bodies created)</p> <p>Within European marine sites, those competent authorities that have functions in relation to land or waters within or adjacent to the site are termed 'relevant authorities'. For example, relevant authorities within England's territorial waters include Natural England, local authorities, Environment Agency, sea fisheries committees, port and harbour navigation authorities, land drainage authorities, water companies and lighthouse authorities. Numbers of relevant authorities vary. All relevant authorities must carry out their duties with regards to the requirements of the Habitats Directive. The Habitats Regulations give relevant authorities the power to establish management schemes for a European marine site. Management schemes provide a framework for managing the activities within sites against the conservation objectives of designated features. Management schemes have been produced or are being planned for most of the UK's European sites in the marine environment.</p> <p>Partnerships to prepare, implement and review management schemes can be established in a number of ways. These partnerships, which on some sites are still relatively informal in nature, should include the relevant local authorities which have regulatory and management functions related to the sites, and wider interest groups including commercial interests, NGOs and members of the public. District Salmon Fisheries Boards act as management bodies for a number of river sites. The types of management bodies in existence for the marine sites include sites either overlapped or covered by Firth Partnerships e.g. the Solway Firth Partnership. A further two marine sites are covered by the Shetland Oil Terminal Environmental Advisory Group (SOTEAG).</p> <p>A list of the 18 UK sites that fall into this category is provided in Appendix 2. More than this have a management body, but will have been listed in Appendix 1 under section 3.1.1.</p>

3.3	Other planning instruments
3.3.1	<p>Please provide the number of sites which do not have a dedicated management plan but for which nature conservation objectives have been included in the relevant territorial planning instruments (with a list of sites and type of planning instruments used)</p> <p>As part of the planning system, all local authorities in the UK are involved in land use planning and as such are required to provide a Development Plan for their areas of interest. This Plan normally consists of a Structure Plan and Local Plan. Local plans form a written statement setting out land use planning within a local authority area and identifies all SACs within that area. As a consequence of EC Judgement (Case C-6/04) these Plans will be subject to the provisions of Article 6(3)/6(4) of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>A list of the 86 UK sites is provided in Appendix 3.</p>

3.4	Non-planning instruments (e.g. management agreements)
3.4.1	<p>Please provide the number of sites for which nature conservation objectives are not defined in a territorial planning instrument (dedicated management plan or other) but where other management instruments have been put in place (with list of sites and description of the types of instruments used)</p> <p>There are no sites in this category.</p>

4. Conservation measures (Art. 6(1)) and evaluation of their impact on the conservation status (Art. 17(1))

4.1	<p>Please provide a general description of the main conservation measures taken (overview at national level, not detailed descriptions site by site)</p> <p>A number of conservation measures have been established for Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). These include measures to prevent the deterioration of SACs, for example, through the assessment of projects that could affect a European site. Additional measures are in place for the restoration, management and maintenance of conservation status. A comprehensive monitoring programme is also in place (see sections 4.2 and 9).</p> <p>Underpinning designation Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs) (Northern Ireland) are the suite of nationally important areas for the conservation of biodiversity. These sites underpin most SACs except marine sites (areas can only be designated SSSIs down to mean low water mark of spring tides). The legal provisions accompanying SSSI designation provide robust measures for the protection and management of the sites.</p> <p>Details of each SSSI is served on every relevant owner and occupier, relevant statutory body, and local and national government. A formal notice also appears in the local press. The SSSI details comprise a map of the site, a description of the interests at the site, a list of operations likely to damage those interests and a statement setting out the objectives and the required management. The operations listed can not be undertaken unless with the approval of the statutory nature conservation agencies.</p> <p>Management agreements can be entered into with owners and occupiers on any land to protect and enhance the management of SSSIs. In addition, where sites are deteriorating due to inappropriate management, enforceable orders can be made to address such situations. Ultimately land can be compulsorily acquired where the appropriate management can not be secured.</p> <p>Any breaches to these provisions is a criminal offence and subject to a maximum fine of £20,000 (c 30,000 Euros).</p> <p>Agri-environment and forestry schemes Within the UK there have been a variety of agri-environment and forestry schemes over the years that have provided support to farmers and foresters to carry out measures that will conserve and enhance the environment. The agri-environment schemes available to land owners and managers vary across the UK, and over time. A number of the schemes that were available at the start of the reporting period are now closed, and have been replaced by new schemes. These, for example the Environmental Stewardship scheme in England, Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal in Wales, and Rural Stewardship Scheme in Scotland, are more focussed on delivering environmental benefits. Entry to these schemes is both competitive and voluntary. Agreements typically last for 5-10 years. The objectives of the schemes differ, but can be generalised as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent the loss of biodiversity on farmland by protecting wildlife habitats and species. • protect landscape features, including traditional field boundaries. • safeguard the historic environment by protecting archaeological features. • help protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air. <p>Management schemes In addition, the country conservation agencies have powers to give grants or financial incentives for undertaking work to the owners or occupiers of Natura 2000 sites and their component SSSIs for the maintenance and enhancement of the site's wildlife interest. There are a number of schemes including the 'Wildlife Enhancement Scheme' in England and 'Natural Care' in Scotland. The scope of these schemes is broad, for example, in Scotland</p>
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	<p>during the reporting period over 35 Natural Care schemes and LIFE funded projects operated in 71 SACs and over 42 SPAs/pSPAs. Details are available from the conservation agencies websites. Natural Care: http://www.snh.org.uk/about/ab-pa08.asp Wildlife Enhancement Scheme: http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/ENWESLEAFLET(3543B).pdf</p> <p>Restoration, management and maintenance of status In addition there are also several LIFE-Nature funded projects operating within the UK. These projects aim to conserve and restore the protected features of Natura 2000 sites. Examples within the reporting period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Atlantic Salmon in Scotland LIFE project (http://www.snh.org.uk/salmonlifeproject/) LIFE04NAT/UK/000250 • Core Forest Sites LIFE project (http://www.coreforestsites.co.uk/) LIFE00NAT/UK/007074 • Wet Woods LIFE project (http://www.caledonian-partnership.org.uk/frame_p.html) LIFE98 NAT/UK/005431 • Restoration of Atlantic Oakwoods LIFE project (http://www.caledonian-partnership.org.uk/frame_p.html) LIFE97 NAT/UK/004244 • LIFE Peatlands Project - Restoring Active Blanket Bog of European Importance in the North of Scotland (http://www.lifepeatlandsproject.com/) LIFE00NAT/UK/007075
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<p>4.2</p>	<p>What are the impacts of those measures on conservation status (general overview at national level, indicating species or habitats affected by the measures, impact on conservation status and area concerned)</p>
	<p>In June 2006, JNCC published a report (in four parts) on the first six years of implementing the Common Standards Monitoring programme (see section 9 for details of the monitoring undertaken). The report's scope is much broader than just the SAC series. The first part is an executive summary which draws together results as a whole. The subsequent three parts present the detailed data collated in 44 reporting categories based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 broad divisions of Earth science (e.g. minerals, fossils, ice age land forms), • 12 taxonomic groups (e.g. mammals, fish, flowering plants), • 25 broad habitats based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan categories (e.g. sea cliffs, broadleaved and mixed woodlands, neutral grasslands). <p>The full report is available from the JNCC website at www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3520. The report shows that while conservation efforts were having a beneficial impact, many features were being recovered from such a low base that much still needs to be done.</p> <p>Common Standards Monitoring results have been a <u>part</u> of the assessments of conservation status undertaken in this report. They are not however the whole picture, as they are undertaken on the protected sites only, and not within the wider countryside. The proportion of a species or habitat which is within protected sites will vary on a case by case basis. The weighting that has been given to CSM results has therefore also varied. Details are given in the audit trails for each assessment, and in the document which provides an overview of the UK approach to making conservation status assessments.</p> <p>More remains to be done to improve the condition of features in unfavourable condition, and the results of the monitoring programme will help to direct conservation effort where it is most needed. For example, it is imperative to ensure that the right conservation management is put in place so that features which are currently unfavourable can be restored to favourable condition.</p> <p>Achievements from LIFE projects As mentioned in section 4.1 above, there are several LIFE-Nature funded projects operating within UK SACs. Detailed work has been undertaken under each – see websites for details. An illustrative example is the Conservation of Atlantic Salmon in Scotland project that was</p>

launched in 2004. This project covers 8 salmon rivers in Scotland and work has included engineering works to improve salmon passage across man-made obstacles, habitat improvements and fencing work in areas where livestock are impacting on the rivers.
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5. Measures to avoid deterioration of habitats / habitats of species and disturbance of species (Art. 6 (2))

5.1	<p>Please provide a general description of the main measures taken (overview at national level, not detailed description site by site)</p> <p>Many of the requirements of Article 6(2) are delivered through the same mechanisms as those for Article 6(1) (see section 4.1 above). An additional means of giving effect to Article 6(2) is the requirement in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) (that transpose the requirements of the Habitats Directive into domestic legislation) on all competent authorities to review consents / permissions / authorisations for plans and projects and to affirm, modify or revoke them following consideration of the requirements of Article 6(3). The process has been termed the 'Review of Consents'. Existing licences affecting all Natura 2000 sites in England and Wales have been reviewed in a process which will be completed by 2010. A similar process is being carried out by authorities in Scotland. To help with this task a four-stage risk assessment for the different permissions has been developed by the Environment Agency in collaboration with the conservation agencies. The stages correspond more or less to the steps required in Article 6(3) and 6(4):</p> <p>Stage 1 – identification of relevant plans/projects Stage 2 – test of likely significant effect Stage 3 – appropriate assessment Stage 4 – appraisal of options and decisions</p> <p>Sites were also divided by priority - high, medium and low. Over 250,000 consents, permissions and licences ('consents') were included in Stage 1 of the review. Seven out of 10 were ruled out in Stages 1 and 2. This meant that approximately 65,000 consents were included at the beginning of Stage 3. Currently, the process is at either Stage 3 or 4 for all sites.</p> <p>A breakdown of the type of consents reviewed in Stage 3 is listed below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permission type</th> <th>Number being reviewed in Stage 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Water quality</td> <td>47,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water resources</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Process industry regulation</td> <td>1,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groundwater authorisations</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radioactive substances</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition to the review carried out by the Environment Agency, the statutory conservation agencies are reviewing consents issued by themselves, and aiding work by local authorities who, as competent authorities, have been asked to consider all extant planning permissions and other consents which may affect SACs. For each they will consider for each whether that consent or the implementation of that permission would have a significant effect on the ecological value of the site, and modify or revoke it unless it is ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Plans</p> <p>In addition to the management plans mentioned under Section 3 most of the Local Authorities</p>	Permission type	Number being reviewed in Stage 3	Water quality	47,000	Water resources	15,000	Process industry regulation	1,700	Waste	900	Groundwater authorisations	900	Radioactive substances	400
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	<p>in the UK are covered by a Local Biodiversity Action Plan which addresses biodiversity in that area and helps to deliver Species and Habitat Action Plans at a local level. Many of the Habitats and Species Action Plans that have been developed are for habitats and species listed on Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive and Annex 1 of the Birds Directive. Further information can be found on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan website (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/).</p>
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6. Measures taken in relation to approval of plans & projects (Art. 6(3, 4))

6.1	<p>Please provide number of projects / plans for which compensation measures were necessary (with list of sites and types of projects concerned)</p>
	<p>A list of the 9 projects is provided at Appendix 4. Compensatory measures were necessary for a further 7 plans or projects which did not affect SACs, but impacted on SPAs under the Birds Directive.</p>

6.2	<p>Please provide number of projects / plans for which a Commission opinion was requested (with list of sites and types of projects concerned)</p>						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">No.</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Project/plan</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Natura 2000 site</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Grant of a water abstraction licence variation</td> <td>Norfolk Valley Fens cSAC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Project/plan	Natura 2000 site	1.	Grant of a water abstraction licence variation	Norfolk Valley Fens cSAC
No.	Project/plan	Natura 2000 site					
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6.3	<p>What is the impact of projects in need of compensation measures on conservation status (general overview at national level indicating species or habitats affected by the projects, impact of the projects and of the compensations measures, separately if possible, area concerned and whether a follow up of the compensation measures was carried out)</p>
	<p>This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.</p>

7. Financing (Art. 8)

7.1	<p>What are the estimated total annual costs for managing Natura 2000 sites</p>																				
	<p>Based on figures provided by the statutory conservation agencies, the estimated annual cost for work on Natura 2000 sites is about £34 million GBP per year.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Site identification research, survey, consultation</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Site protection and management</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Surveillance and Monitoring</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001/02</td> <td>£18,019,000</td> <td>£20,477,000</td> <td>£1,634,000</td> <td>£40,130,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/03</td> <td>£2,952,000</td> <td>£25,873,000</td> <td>£3,380,000</td> <td>£32,205,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/04</td> <td>£3,038,000</td> <td>£27,078,000</td> <td>£1,984,000</td> <td>£32,100,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Site identification research, survey, consultation	Site protection and management	Surveillance and Monitoring	Total	2001/02	£18,019,000	£20,477,000	£1,634,000	£40,130,000	2002/03	£2,952,000	£25,873,000	£3,380,000	£32,205,000	2003/04	£3,038,000	£27,078,000	£1,984,000	£32,100,000
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2004/05	£1,702,000	£27,358,000	£2,071,000	£31,131,000
2005/06	£1,794,000	£27,012,000	£3,261,000	£32,067,000
2006/07	£1,783,000	£27,070,000	£3,322,000	£32,175,000
Total	£29,288,000	£154,868,000	£15,652,000	£199,808,000

Values have been rounded up to the next £1000. This adds about £8,000 to the overall total.

7.2	What are the measures essential for the maintenance or re-establishment at a favourable conservation status of the priority natural habitat types and priority species (overview at a national level) – Art. 8(2)
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.

7.3	What is the estimated annual cost for measures covered by Art. 8(2)
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.

7.4	What is the amount of co-financing provided by the EU for measures covered by Art. 8(2) (may be listed per habitat and species)
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.

8. Measures taken to ensure coherence of the Network (Art. 10)

8.1	Please provide a general description of the main measures taken (overview at national level, not detailed descriptions site by site)
	<p>Collaborative working between the statutory nature conservation agencies in the UK has led to the application of a common approach to terrestrial ecological networks in the UK. This is based on analysis which uses the distribution of existing habitat patches and information about intervening land cover to identify where species movement may be possible. The relative permeability of different land cover types to movement by species has been determined through expert judgements for species that represent the whole assemblage associated with each broad habitat type. This has produced movement envelopes that indicate whether sites are part of a permeable cluster or whether they are isolated from other sites. Any planned increase in connectivity is the subject of a risk assessment.</p> <p>The analysis for England and Wales has been completed enabling the identification of core areas, buffer zones and functional corridors. In Scotland core areas, buffer zones and functional corridors can be identified for woodland and heathland habitat types. The analysis for Northern Ireland has commenced and is planned to be completed by late 2007, at which point a UK habitat network map, together with case studies will be possible.</p> <p>The evaluation of freshwater and marine connectivity is planned working with the relevant statutory bodies leading on the implementation of the EC Water Framework Directive.</p>

9. Measures taken to establish a surveillance system (Art.11)

9.1	What are the main measures undertaken to establish a system to monitor the conservation status of natural habitats and species referred to in Art.2 of the directive?

	<p>The basis of monitoring protected sites in the UK is that those special features for which the site was designated are assessed to determine whether they are in a satisfactory condition. The nature conservation component which is assessed is not the site itself, but the feature(s) (e.g. habitats and species) for which it was designated. Each site may have one or more such interest features. Human activities and other factors which are likely to be affecting the site adversely, and the conservation measures taken to maintain or restore the site, are also recorded.</p> <p>Common Standards Monitoring (CSM), as the programme is known, provides common principles for monitoring all of the features on all Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI; Areas of Special Scientific Interest, ASSI, in Northern Ireland), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), and Wetlands of International Importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. This is a huge array of species (plants, birds, invertebrates, mammals, etc) and habitats (from montane screes and cliffs, to sand dunes and intertidal muds and sands). Across the UK there are thousands of features to assess. What is needed, therefore, is a quick, robust method to assess feature condition, and to point out where further investigation or action might be needed. CSM is undertaken by the four statutory country conservation agencies (Countryside Council for Wales, Natural England, Environment and Heritage Service, and Scottish Natural Heritage), to standards set by the four country conservation agencies and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC).</p> <p>Common Standards Monitoring is about testing the achievement of a conservation objective¹. If the objective has been achieved then the feature is in favourable condition; if not, then the feature is unfavourable. Trends are important, in particular knowing whether a feature which is unfavourable is getting better (unfavourable-recovering), or worse (unfavourable-declining). Common Standards Monitoring informs site management by defining the state of the site that is required and identifying the need for any further conservation management action. If the condition of the feature is <i>Favourable</i>, or <i>Unfavourable-recovering</i> then no change in management may be needed. If the feature is <i>Unfavourable-no-change</i>, or <i>Unfavourable-declining</i> then changes to bring the site into at least <i>Unfavourable-recovering</i> condition should be sought. Aggregating the results at a country or UK level allows review of the impact and effectiveness of conservation and other policies.</p> <p>To assess the condition of each feature a small number of attributes (e.g. extent, quality, supporting processes) are examined to determine the difference between the feature being in favourable condition and unfavourable condition. Essentially this is what an expert would look for when they visit a site: why they are able to say 'this is good, because ...'. The sorts of things used as an attribute are: extent of the feature, which species are present in a grassland sward, regeneration of trees. For each attribute a target level is set to distinguish the threshold between favourable and unfavourable condition. If all of the targets are met, the feature is in favourable condition. The targets need to take account of geographic variation across the UK – the Highlands of Scotland are very different from the South of England. Targets also need to take account of the dynamics of change, in species' populations, in vegetation, and in geomorphological processes; plus, where appropriate, spatial and temporal variation.</p> <p>Attributes must of course be measurable. To avoid circular definitions, the management used on the site should be avoided as an attribute. JNCC and the country conservation agencies have put a huge amount of effort into deciding the attributes to use for each type of feature, and where to start from in setting targets (see www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2199). This guidance needs to be applied with care on a site-by-site basis for the reasons stated above.</p> <p>Common Standards Monitoring results have been a <u>part</u> of the assessments of conservation status undertaken in this report. They are not however the whole picture, as they are</p>
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¹ In relation to common standards monitoring, the term 'conservation objective' has a clear definition: it defines the favourable condition of an interest feature in terms of a set of targets or target ranges. This is fundamental to site assessment and management, and also serves reporting purposes. Although the term 'conservation objective' is defined differently in other situations (for example, Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive), for the purposes of Common Standards Monitoring the definition above should be used.

	<p>undertaken on the protected sites only, and not within the wider countryside. The proportion of a species or habitat which is within protected sites will vary on a case by case basis. The weighting that has been given to CSM results has therefore also varied. Details are given in the audit trails for each assessment, and in the document which provides an overview of the UK approach to making conservation status assessments. An overview of monitoring and surveillance schemes in the UK can be found at http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3713.</p> <p>As part of condition monitoring, site integrity is checked on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Surveillance</p> <p>The status and distribution of some European Protected Species of animals outside protected sites is regularly assessed by volunteers within national recording schemes and specialist societies. In addition, most habitats and species on the annexes of the Directive are subject to surveillance through biodiversity action plans, which include biological targets, and monitoring of species of Community interest and their habitats takes place on the national suite of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The 2007 Amendment Regulations introduce a specific duty to carry out surveillance of conservation status of (habitats and) species and new procedures to co-ordinate surveillance of Annex IV species are anticipated.</p>
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10. Measures taken to ensure the protection of species (Arts. 12 to 16)

10.1	Measures taken for the strict protection of species (Arts. 12 and 13)
10.1.1	<p>What are the requisite measures taken to establish a system of strict protection of Annex IV species?</p> <p>Annex IV species are given strict protection under domestic law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, as amended. It is an offence in the UK to carry out any of the acts proscribed in Articles 12 and 13 of the Directive. The police are responsible for enforcement of this legislation, which also contains a licensing system corresponding to the derogations permitted by Article 16.</p> <p>Protection of animals</p> <p>Schedule 2 of the Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended) lists 'European protected species' of wild animal species (Annex IV(a) animals) whose natural range includes Great Britain. Regulation 39 lists the offences relating to these animals. The regulations brought in additional offences of reckless disturbance of European protected animals and reckless taking or destruction of eggs belonging to such animals.</p> <p>These animals are also afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985. Thus, subject to certain defences, the intentional/deliberate or reckless killing, injuring, capture or disturbance of protected animals, and the possession or control of any live or dead animal (or anything derivative) is outlawed. Structures or places used by these animals are also protected and the animals occupying these structures or places are protected against disturbance. It is illegal to deliberately or recklessly take or destroy the eggs of European Protected Species. Cetaceans are given specific protection from deliberate or reckless harassment. The sale or exchange of protected wild animals and their derivatives is also illegal. There are stiff penalties for persons found guilty of Regulation 39 offences. Amendments to the Habitats Regulations which came into force in 2007 introduced a number of changes to the species protection regime under the Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended), thereby clarifying and extending the protection of European Protected Species of animals.</p> <p>Protection of plants</p> <p>European Protected Species of wild plants are listed on Schedule 4 of the Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended) and Regulation 43 lists the offences relating to them. These plants are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Wildlife</p>

	<p>(Northern Ireland) Order 1985. Hence, it is illegal to intentionally/deliberately or recklessly pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy these protected plants. Protection is also given against the sale or exchange of these plants or their derivatives. Stiff penalties exist for persons found guilty of Regulation 43 offences. Amendments to the Habitats Regulations in 2007 have extended the protection of European Protected Species of plants.</p> <p>Licensing process Regulation 44 of the Habitats Regulations 1994 transposes Article 16 of the Habitats Directive which details how Member States may derogate from the provisions of the Directive. Thus, a licence to derogate cannot be issued unless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) it is for a particular purpose detailed in Regulation 44(2), (ii) there is no satisfactory alternative, and (iii) the action authorised 'will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range'. <p>The licensing authority may be a country conservation agency or other body, including a Minister of State, although every application is referred to the country conservation agencies for advice on the conservation aspects. All licences are issued for specific purposes in accordance with Article 16 of the Directive. The licences are for specific activities, and are subject to specific conditions of use.</p> <p>Law enforcement The police force has established a network of Wildlife Crime Officers with specialist knowledge to tackle wildlife crime. Further, the Crown Prosecution Service, or Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service in Scotland, has established a network of environment and wildlife area specialists to aid the enforcement of wildlife legislation across Scotland. Joint training events in wildlife law are programmed between interested organisations (e.g. in Scotland, the Scottish Executive, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service).</p> <p>Transposition of the Directive On the 20th October 2005 the European Court of Justice (Case C-6/04) declared that the UK had failed to correctly transpose the Habitats Directive with regard to the strict species protection regime set out in Articles 12-16. A number of amendments have been made to the Habitats Regulations 1994 to meet the judgment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Application of time limits to prohibit the keeping, transport, sale or exchange of specimens of animal and plant species. b) Adding a statutory duty to establish a system for surveillance of protected species and to monitor the incidental capture and killing of Annex IV animal species. c) Taking further measures, if appropriate, to ensure the maintenance of favourable conservation status of the species. d) Adding a general prohibition on the use of indiscriminate means of capture and killing. e) Providing legal certainty as to the methods of killing seals under the Conservation of Seals Act. f) Removal of the exceptions in Regulation 40 and 43(4) which do not meet the strict tests, in particular the exception for the incidental result of a lawful operation.
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<p>10.1.2</p>	<p>Does a control system exist for the incidental capture and killing of species (Art 12(4), which species are concerned and how is it ensured that there will no be a significant negative impact on those species?</p> <p>Currently, the incidental capture or killing of Annex IV(a) species is not formally monitored and there is no official central repository for such records. However, some information on incidental capture/killing of species is collated, for example by passing information on road kills to appropriate local records centres, species specialists or recording schemes.</p> <p>The following list identifies what information exists for particular Annex IV(a) species and indicates, where possible, how no significant negative impact on them is ensured:</p>
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<p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>). Road kill records for otter received by staff of the statutory conservation agencies are sent to the Vincent Wildlife Trust. The Vincent Wildlife Trust is an independent charitable body working in wildlife research and conservation.</p> <p>Bats (all species). Surveys undertaken by staff of the statutory conservation agencies and volunteers in relation to bat roost casework are recorded to help identify good bat areas and to develop guidance to avoid incidental killing of these animals as a result of development.</p> <p>Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>). The register of protected sites which lists SSSIs notified for great crested newt (and other protected species) should be consulted by authorities before development work proceeds.</p> <p>Natterjack toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>). Natterjack toad numbers are monitored annually, by the Herpetological Conservation Trust, and published in a register. This information helps to identify any developments likely to impact on known populations. As a consequence, incidental damage to the monitored populations is low risk and rare.</p> <p>Wildcat (<i>Felis sylvestris</i>). There is currently no comprehensive monitoring of wildcat mortality. Such monitoring is problematic as species identification often needs DNA analysis. A Scottish wildcat survey is commencing in 2007 to provide more information on their distribution and numbers.</p> <p>Common sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>) - This is the only sturgeon species to have been caught in the wild in British waters. Data for this species are few, but what exists is kept in the Database and Atlas for Freshwater Fishes (DAFF) database. This indicates that only 13 individuals have been observed or captured in Britain during the 20th Century. Since the 14th century, the sturgeon has been regarded as a Royal fish with the last fish accepted by the Crown in 1969. Awareness of the conservation status of the sturgeon in the fishing industry is very poor. However, the Royal fish status is more widely understood. The Environment Agency has recently set up a working group for this species. Presently there are efforts to re-establish sturgeon populations on the continent which may result in an increased number of captures or sightings within UK waters.</p> <p>Cetacean Bycatch. An observer scheme to record bycatch of cetaceans and other marine species on Annex IV of the Directive in commercial fisheries has been established. This is part of the work being undertaken to implement the formal UK Small Cetacean Bycatch Response Strategy that was drawn up initially in 2001 and has been reviewed and revised since, partly to ensure that the scheme meets the requirements of Council Regulation EC 814/2004 (see http://www.defra.gov.uk/fish/sea/conserved/cetaceans.htm and http://www.defra.gov.uk/fish/sea/conserved/pdf/2006novbycatch.pdf).</p> <p>This bycatch monitoring scheme is carried out at sea by both dedicated observers who are employed solely for this purpose, and when appropriate by additional observers who collect landings and discard information for fisheries management purposes. In fisheries affected by Council Regulation EC 814/2004, the amount of fishing effort sampled exceeds the required levels and in some fisheries sampling levels approach 100% (e.g. bass pair-trawl fishery). For those other fisheries that might be expected to catch cetaceans the sampling level is set at 5% of fishing effort and for fisheries not expected to have a bycatch problem low level surveillance is maintained. The interim annual reports of the monitoring scheme can be found at: http://www2.defra.gov.uk/research/project_data/More.asp?I=MF0736&M=KWS&V=MF0736&SUBMIT1=Search&SCOPE=0</p> <p>The work of the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas, and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (advising the European Commission) has been used to assess whether or not bycatch levels are likely to be</p>
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	<p>seriously negatively affecting a population of cetaceans. Surveys to estimate the abundance of those populations of cetaceans potentially affected were undertaken on a co-ordinated European basis in 1994 and 2005 (SCANS and SCANS II projects http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/scans2/).</p> <p>In specified fisheries covered by Council Regulation 812/2004, acoustic alarms (pingers) have been deployed in an attempt to reduce bycatch rates. In some areas the pingers have proved technically deficient and work continues to develop more robust devices. A bass pair-trawl fishery believed to have a bycatch of common dolphins has been closed to UK fishermen in UK territorial waters in the western English Channel (http://www.defra.gov.uk/fish/sea/conserves/rawl.htm), with the exception of some experimental fishing aimed at developing mitigation measures (e.g. gear modifications) to reduce this bycatch. It is believed that the general reduction in fishing effort has reduced cetacean bycatch levels.</p> <p>Turtles.</p> <p>In UK waters, very few turtles have been recorded entangled in fishing gear (and none within the scheme referred to above). A marine turtle road show was run by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Marine Conservation Society from 2005-2006. Its aim was to raise awareness of marine turtle conservation in fishing communities, to distribute 'Turtle Codes' and associated practical guidance, and to encourage the reporting of incidental capture/killing of turtles in fishing gear. 'TURTLE' is the UK and Republic of Ireland database run by Marine Environmental Monitoring and supported by the statutory conservation agencies and the Marine Conservation Society. Annual reports of all marine turtle records are produced, including information on incidental capture/killing.</p> <p>A Cetacean and Turtle Strandings Scheme, funded by Defra/ WAG /Scottish Executive has determined the causes of death of stranded animals and has helped identify potential bycatch issues. In addition, post-mortems of stranded and bycaught cetaceans have collected information for population structure studies.</p>
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10.2	Takings / exploitation (Art. 14 and 15)
10.2.1	<p>What are the general main measures established to deal with the taking/exploitation in the wild of specimens of wild species of Annex V? Which species are concerned (please list them)?</p> <p>Annex V species are monitored as part of the regular assessment of the status and distribution of fauna and flora, carried out by volunteers within national recording schemes and by specialist societies. The taking of Annex V species is limited to a very few taxa. The Regulation 44 licensing process controls the methods of taking or killing of wild specimens of Annex V(a) species listed in Schedule 3 of the Habitats Regulations 1994.</p> <p>Subject to the information obtained from surveillance and monitoring the UK may take further measures, where appropriate, to ensure the exploitation does not affect the favourable conservation status of the species concerned. These could include, for example, giving increased legal protection in the UK, temporary prohibition of taking or restriction on numbers taken.</p> <p>In addition The Conservation of Seals (Scotland) Order 2004 provides additional protection for seals in the Moray Firth area from all forms of taking and killing in their conservation interest.</p> <p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>). In Scotland, which holds approximately 80% of the salmon resource, the right to fish for Atlantic salmon is privately owned and separate from ownership of the land. Angling effort is controlled by fishery owners and by District Salmon Fishery Boards (DSFBs). DSFBs are competent authorities under the Habitats Regulations 1994 and are bound by its provisions. There is a growing trend for fishery owners to adopt a catch and release strategy and in some rivers up to 70% of fish are released back into the wild after</p>

	<p>capture. Fishing effort in net fisheries is declining and fixed engine effort is at its lowest since records began.</p> <p>Marine exploitation of adult fish has decreased over the last few years because many of the nets have been bought out, but post-smolts (post-juvenile, but pre-adult) fish are still caught as by-catch in some fisheries (e.g. the Russian mackerel fishery) and little control has been exercised. There is some suggestion that changing sea surface temperatures (and even increases in marine acidity) have had an impact on the productivity of prey items within 'traditional' feeding grounds around Greenland and the Faeroe Islands.</p> <p>Mountain hare (<i>Lepus timidus</i>). Scottish Natural Heritage is currently developing a programme of work to improve the monitoring of mountain hare populations and to provide better information on the level of exploitation.</p> <p>As a result of their low numbers both the Annex V(a) species Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) and Medicinal leech (<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>) are protected in Great Britain under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The specific problem of illegal pearl fishing in Scotland has been tackled through a targeted police campaign (Operation Necklace).</p>
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10.2.2	<p>What type of control exists to ensure that indiscriminate means (see Article 15) of capture and killing of the species of Annex IVa) and Va) are not used?</p> <p>Under the Habitats Regulations it is a criminal offence to use indiscriminate means to capture or kill species listed in Annex IV and V of the Directive. The relevant species are listed in the Habitats Regulations, which also list the types of prohibited methods, rather than attempt to define and prohibit "indiscriminate means" <i>per se</i>. The list of prohibited means corresponds exactly to Annex VI of the Directive. In accordance with Article 16, derogations can be permitted under certain circumstances, and this is dealt with through a licensing system.</p> <p>Where derogation licences are granted in accordance with Article 16, very specific conditions are attached detailing the method of taking and appropriate accompanying mitigation measures. In order to gain a licence the applicant must specify how they mean to remove the animal. They will only receive their licence if the licensing authority are convinced that their proposals are not likely to adversely affect the conservation status of the local population.</p>
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11. Supporting measures and additional provisions

11.1	Research (Art.18)
11.1.1	Please give a general description of the main efforts and results obtained (identify major projects)
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.
11.2	(Re-)introduction of species (Art 22.a)
11.2.1	Please provide species name and / or EU-code
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.
11.2.2	Was the reintroduction(s) successful? Please indicate if natural reproduction has already taken place and/or population is growing

	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.
11.2.3	Please indicate if reintroduced species is already at FCS
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.
11.3	Deliberate introduction of non-native species (Art. 22,b)
11.3.1	Latin name of species introduced
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.
11.3.2	Please list species and/or habitats of Annex I, II or IV concerned
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.
11.3.3	What are the regulation measures taken to avoid threats / damages?
	This is an Optional section. The UK has decided not to complete it.

12. Education and information (Art. 22,c)

12.1	Please give a general description of the main measures taken
	<p>Numerous leaflets and guidance documents have been produced providing information on the qualifying interests of some of the SAC sites, and objectives and mechanisms for management. In addition, training seminars on the Habitats Directive have been held, for example for all Welsh local authorities and other land management agencies.</p> <p>The following are some examples of those produced during the reporting period:</p> <p>A Guide to Best Practice for Watching Marine Wildlife http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/marine/Marine%20Guide.pdf</p> <p>A literature review of the water quality requirements of the freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) and related freshwater bivalves http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F01AC609d.pdf</p> <p>Bats and People http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on-line/wildlife/batsandpeople/default.asp</p> <p>Conservation management of the Sunart Oak Woodland Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the potential for supporting rural development http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F00LD21.pdf</p> <p>Factors influencing the condition of Loch of Stenness marine candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC) http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on-line/commissionedreport/f01la02_12PART.asp</p> <p>Guidance for Competent Authorities when dealing with proposals affecting SAC freshwater sites http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/heritagemanagement/guidanceforcompetentauthorities.pdf</p> <p>Isle of May Leaflet http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on-line/designatedareas/nhrs/IsleofMay/IsleofMay2.asp</p> <p>A series of Marine SAC Leaflets for sites in Scotland, e.g. Dornoch Firth and Morrich More, Firth of Lorn, Lochs Duich, Long and Alsh Reefs. A series of leaflets on the species (e.g. bats, dolphins) and habitats (e.g. sand dunes, peatlands, lowland and coastal heath) in Wales.</p>

	<p>Natural Heritage Futures Moray Firth http://www.snh.org.uk/futures/Data/pdfdocs/Moray_Firth.pdf</p> <p>River Runners http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on-line/NaturallyScottish/riverrunners/default.asp</p> <p>The Peatlands of Caithness & Sutherland - Management Strategy 2005 - 2015 http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/scottish/nhighland/PeatlandsStrategy.pdf</p> <p>The Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code</p> <p>CCW (2003) Management planning for SSSIs, Natura 2000 sites and Ramsar sites</p> <p>CCWs upland framework: A framework to set conservation objectives and achieve favourable condition in Welsh upland SSSIs</p> <p>Guidelines for burning and cutting dwarf-shrub vegetation on lowland and upland heath and blanket bog</p>
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Annex A Appendix 1. 3.1.1 Sites for which a comprehensive management plan has been adopted

SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0012549	Godrevy Head to St Agnes	England	Cornwall
UK0012550	Fontmell and Melbury Downs	England	Dorset
UK0012552	Pewsey Downs	England	Wiltshire
UK0012553	Prescombe Down	England	Wiltshire
UK0012557	The New Forest	England	Hampshire; Wiltshire
UK0012559	Penhale Dunes	England	Cornwall
UK0012566	Kenfig/ Cynffig	Wales	Bro Morgannwg/ Vale of Glamorgan; Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr/ Bridgend; Castell Nedd Port Talbot/ Neath Port Talbot
UK0012570	Braunton Burrows	England	Devon
UK0012576	Hill of Towanreef	Scotland	Aberdeenshire; Moray
UK0012577	Craigengar	Scotland	Scottish Borders; South Lanarkshire; West Lothian
UK0012583	Moniack Gorge	Scotland	Highland
UK0012584	Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Bats	England	Bath and North East Somerset; Wiltshire
UK0012585	Beer Quarry and Caves	England	Devon
UK0012586	Windsor Forest and Great Park	England	Bracknell Forest; Surrey; Windsor and Maidenhead
UK0012587	Bredon Hill	England	Worcestershire
UK0012594	Rum	Scotland	Highland
UK0012599	River Itchen	England	City of Southampton; Hampshire
UK0012602	East Devon Pebblebed Heaths	England	Devon
UK0012604	Tregonning Hill	England	Cornwall
UK0012638	Dunkeld–Blairgowrie Lochs	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0012643	River Eden	England	Cumbria
UK0012646	Ensor's Pool	England	Warwickshire
UK0012647	River Wensum	England	Norfolk
UK0012650	South Hams	England	Devon; Torbay
UK0012658	Mells Valley	England	Somerset
UK0012661	Glynllifon	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0012672	Cannock Extension Canal	England	Staffordshire; Walsall
UK0012679	Culm Grasslands	England	Devon
UK0012681	Rooksmoor	England	Dorset
UK0012682	Taynish and Knapdale Woods	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0012683	Salisbury Plain	England	Hampshire; Wiltshire
UK0012687	Yell Sound Coast	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0012691	River Tweed	England/Scotland	Northumberland; Scottish Borders
UK0012694	Monach Islands	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0012711	Mousa	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0012712	Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion	Wales	Ceredigion; Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire

SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0012713	South Uist Machair	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0012715	Ebernoe Common	England	West Sussex
UK0012716	The Mens	England	West Sussex
UK0012720	Epping Forest	England	Essex
UK0012723	East Hampshire Hangers	England	Hampshire
UK0012724	Chilterns Beechwoods	England	Buckinghamshire; Hertfordshire; Oxfordshire; Windsor and Maidenhead
UK0012727	Wye Valley Woodlands/ Coetiroedd Dyffryn Gwy	England/Wales	Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire; Gloucestershire; Herefordshire and Worcester
UK0012734	Avon Gorge Woodlands	England	City of Bristol; North Somerset
UK0012735	Downton Gorge	England	Herefordshire
UK0012740	Birklands and Bilhaugh	England	Nottinghamshire
UK0012741	Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden	England	Suffolk
UK0012745	Borrowdale Woodland Complex	England	Cumbria
UK0012749	South Dartmoor Woods	England	Devon
UK0012750	Loch Etive Woods	Scotland	Argyll and Bute; Highland
UK0012756	Glen Tanar	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0012758	Black Wood of Rannoch	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0012759	Kinveachy Forest	Scotland	Highland
UK0012762	Amat Woods	Scotland	Highland
UK0012766	Coed y Cerrig	Wales	Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire
UK0012767	Kingley Vale	England	West Sussex
UK0012768	Castle Eden Dene	England	Durham
UK0012770	Great Yews	England	Wiltshire
UK0012782	Ingleborough Complex	England	North Yorkshire
UK0012785	Strath	Scotland	Highland
UK0012786	Durness	Scotland	Highland
UK0012787	Inchnadamph	Scotland	Highland
UK0012789	Pasturefields Salt Marsh	England	Staffordshire
UK0012791	Hoy	Scotland	Orkney Islands
UK0012793	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham	England	Surrey
UK0012795	Carrine Common	England	Cornwall
UK0012799	The Lizard	England	Cornwall
UK0012801	Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog	England	Norfolk
UK0012804	Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment	England	Surrey
UK0012809	Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes	England	Suffolk
UK0012810	The Stiperstones and The Hollies	England	Shropshire
UK0012815	Keen of Hamar	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0012816	Tyne and Allen River Gravels	England	Northumberland
UK0012817	Gang Mine	England	Derbyshire

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0012821	Caenlochan	Scotland	Aberdeenshire; Angus; Perth and Kinross
UK0012826	Rodborough Common	England	Gloucestershire
UK0012831	Wye and Crundale Downs	England	Kent
UK0012832	Lewes Downs	England	East Sussex
UK0012833	Queendown Warren	England	Kent
UK0012834	Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs	England	Kent
UK0012835	Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment	England	Kent
UK0012836	Castle Hill	England	Brighton and Hove; East Sussex
UK0012838	Thrislington	England	Durham
UK0012844	Lower Derwent Valley	England	East Riding of Yorkshire; North Yorkshire; York
UK0012845	Oxford Meadows	England	Oxfordshire
UK0012863	Trotternish Ridge	Scotland	Highland
UK0012864	Beinn Iadain and Beinn na h`Uamha	Scotland	Highland
UK0012870	Rannoch Moor	Scotland	Argyll and Bute; Highland; Perth and Kinross
UK0012878	Drostre Bank	Wales	Powys
UK0012882	Waveney and Little Ouse Valley Fens	England	Norfolk; Suffolk
UK0012883	Holme Moor and Clean Moor	England	Somerset
UK0012884	Corsydd Môn/ Anglesey Fens	Wales	Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0012889	Cothill Fen	England	Oxfordshire
UK0012890	Newham Fen	England	Northumberland
UK0012891	Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0012892	Norfolk Valley Fens	England	Norfolk
UK0012894	Morrone Birkwood	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0012895	Ben Lawers	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0012897	Beinn Dearg	Scotland	Highland
UK0012900	Ben Lui	Scotland	Argyll and Bute; Stirling
UK0012901	Ben Heasgarnich	Scotland	Perth and Kinross; Stirling
UK0012902	Flanders Mosses	Scotland	Stirling
UK0012907	Solway Mosses North	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0012912	Fenn`s, Whixall, Bettisfield, Wem and Cadney Mosses	England/Wales	Shropshire; Wreccsam/ Wrexham
UK0012915	Thorne Moor	England	Doncaster; East Riding of Yorkshire; North Lincolnshire
UK0012923	Border Mires, Kielder – Butterburn	England	Cumbria; Northumberland
UK0012926	Berwyn a Mynyddoedd De Clwyd/ Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains	Wales	Sir Ddinbych/ Denbighshire; Gwynedd; Powys; Sir y Fflint/ Flintshire; Wreccsam/ Wrexham
UK0012929	Dartmoor	England	Devon

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0012935	North Harris	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0012942	Drumochter Hills	Scotland	Highland; Perth and Kinross
UK0012945	Rhinog	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0012946	Eryri/ Snowdonia	Wales	Conwy; Gwynedd
UK0012950	Ben Wyvis	Scotland	Highland
UK0012951	Ben Alder and Aonach Beag	Scotland	Highland
UK0012952	Meall na Samhna	Scotland	Stirling
UK0012955	Creag Meagaidh	Scotland	Highland
UK0012956	Ben Nevis	Scotland	Highland
UK0012957	Beinn a`Ghlo	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0012958	Ardmeanach	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0012959	Glen Coe	Scotland	Highland
UK0012960	Lake District High Fells	England	Cumbria
UK0012970	Oak Mere	England	Cheshire
UK0012977	Lismore Lochs	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0012983	Loch Watten	Scotland	Highland
UK0012994	River Moidart	Scotland	Highland
UK0012995	River Borgie	Scotland	Highland
UK0012996	River Kerry	Scotland	Highland
UK0013011	Ouse Washes	England	Cambridgeshire; Norfolk
UK0013016	River Avon	England	Dorset; Hampshire; Wiltshire
UK0013025	Solway Firth	England/Scotland	Cumbria; Dumfries and Galloway
UK0013027	Morecambe Bay	England	Cumbria; Lancashire
UK0013031	Drigg Coast	England	Cumbria
UK0013036	Flamborough Head	England	East Riding of Yorkshire; North Yorkshire
UK0013041	Invernaver	Scotland	Highland
UK0013042	Sands of Forvie	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0013043	Winterton – Horsey Dunes	England	Norfolk
UK0013044	Barry Links	Scotland	Angus
UK0013046	Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast	Wales	Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0013047	Tintagel–Marsland–Clovelly Coast	England	Cornwall; Devon
UK0013055	Oldshoremore and Sandwood	Scotland	Highland
UK0013059	Dungeness	England	East Sussex; Kent
UK0013076	Sefton Coast	England	Sefton
UK0013077	Sandwich Bay	England	Kent
UK0013089	Clyde Valley Woods	Scotland	North Lanarkshire; South Lanarkshire
UK0013091	Ardgour Pinewoods	Scotland	Highland
UK0013104	Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons	England	Suffolk
UK0013107	Thanet Coast	England	Kent
UK0013111	Plymouth Sound and Estuaries	England	Cornwall; Devon; Plymouth
UK0013112	Fal and Helford	England	Cornwall
UK0013114	Lundy	England	Devon

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0013116	Pembrokeshire Marine/ Sir Benfro Forol	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0013141	Foinaven	Scotland	Highland
UK0013573	Loch Lomond Woods	Scotland	Argyll and Bute; Stirling; West Dunbartonshire
UK0013574	Mound Alderwoods	Scotland	Highland
UK0013575	Conon Islands	Scotland	Highland
UK0013577	The Broads	England	Norfolk; Suffolk
UK0013584	Creag nan Gamhainn	Scotland	Moray
UK0013585	Cwm Cadlan	Wales	Rhondda, Cynon, Taf/ Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
UK0013589	Stromness Heaths and Coast	Scotland	Orkney Islands
UK0013592	Lendalfoot Hills Complex	Scotland	South Ayrshire
UK0013594	Whitlaw and Branxholme	Scotland	Scottish Borders
UK0013595	West Midlands Mosses	England	Cheshire; Shropshire; Staffordshire
UK0013597	Loch Maree Complex	Scotland	Highland
UK0013602	Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands	Scotland	Highland
UK0013618	Monadh Mor	Scotland	Highland
UK0013619	Pitmaduthy Moss	Scotland	Highland
UK0013658	Cotswold Beechwoods	England	Gloucestershire
UK0013690	Essex Estuaries	England	Essex
UK0013694	Isles of Scilly Complex	England	Cornwall; Isles of Scilly
UK0013695	St Kilda	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0013696	Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods	England	Hertfordshire
UK0013697	Blean Complex	England	Kent
UK0014728	Coll Machair	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0014729	Rhidorroch Woods	Scotland	Highland
UK0014739	Strathglass Complex	Scotland	Highland
UK0014744	Tiree Machair	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0014749	Loch of Stenness	Scotland	Orkney Islands
UK0014774	Moor House – Upper Teesdale	England	Cumbria; Durham
UK0014775	North Pennine Dales Meadows	England	Cumbria; Durham; Lancashire; North Yorkshire; Northumberland
UK0014776	Craven Limestone Complex	England	North Yorkshire
UK0014777	Morecambe Bay Pavements	England	Cumbria; Lancashire
UK0014778	Asby Complex	England	Cumbria
UK0014780	Orfordness – Shingle Street	England	Suffolk
UK0014782	Fenland	England	Cambridgeshire
UK0014783	Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Tanat ac Efyrrwy	Wales	Ddinbych/ Denbighshire; Powys
UK0014788	Great Orme's Head/ Pen y Gogarth	Wales	Conwy
UK0014789	Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirion/ Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites	Wales	Gwynedd

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0014794	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Dyffryn Gwy a Fforest y Ddena	England/Wales	Fynwy/ Monmouthshire; Gloucestershire
UK0016254	Isle of Wight Downs	England	Isle of Wight
UK0016372	North Meadow and Clattinger Farm	England	Wiltshire
UK0016373	Chilmark Quarries	England	Wiltshire
UK0016412	Cairngorms	Scotland	Aberdeenshire; Highland; Moray
UK0016599	Ballynahone Bog	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0016608	Teal Lough	Northern Ireland	Londonderry; Tyrone
UK0016609	Black Bog	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0016610	Garry Bog	Northern Ireland	Antrim
UK0016621	Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0017068	The Vadills	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0017069	Papa Stour	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0017070	Loch nam Madadh	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0017072	Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	England/Scotland	Northumberland; Scottish Borders
UK0017073	Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons	England	City of Portsmouth; Hampshire; Isle of Wight
UK0017074	Loch Roag Lagoons	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0017075	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast	England	Lincolnshire; Norfolk
UK0017076	Chesil and the Fleet	England	Dorset
UK0017097	North Northumberland Dunes	England	Northumberland
UK0017101	Obain Loch Euphoirt	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0019756	Bankhead Moss, Beith	Scotland	North Ayrshire
UK0019757	Black Loch Moss	Scotland	Falkirk; North Lanarkshire
UK0019758	Blawhorn Moss	Scotland	West Lothian
UK0019759	Braehead Moss	Scotland	South Lanarkshire
UK0019760	Coalburn Moss	Scotland	South Lanarkshire
UK0019761	Cockinhead Moss	Scotland	North Ayrshire
UK0019762	Cranley Moss	Scotland	South Lanarkshire
UK0019763	Dykeneuk Moss	Scotland	North Ayrshire
UK0019764	Red Moss	Scotland	South Lanarkshire
UK0019765	Waukenwae Moss	Scotland	South Lanarkshire
UK0019767	Reidside Moss	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0019768	North Shotts Moss	Scotland	North Lanarkshire
UK0019771	Claish Moss and Kentra Moss	Scotland	Highland
UK0019772	Coladoir Bog	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0019773	Eilean na Muice Duibhe	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0019774	Feur Lochain	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0019775	Glac na Criche	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0019791	Carn nan Tri-Tighearnan	Scotland	Highland
UK0019793	Hascosay	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0019794	Inverasdale Peatlands	Scotland	Highland
UK0019795	East Mires and Lumbister	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0019796	Moidach More	Scotland	Highland; Moray

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0019797	Ronas Hill – North Roe	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0019798	Sligachan Peatlands	Scotland	Highland
UK0019799	Tingon	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0019800	Turclossie Moss	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0019801	Flow of Dergoals	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0019802	Sound of Arisaig (Loch Ailort to Loch Ceann Traigh)	Scotland	Highland
UK0019803	Sunart	Scotland	Highland
UK0019804	North Uist Machair	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0019806	Dornoch Firth and Morrich More	Scotland	Highland
UK0019807	Culbin Bar	Scotland	Highland; Moray
UK0019808	Moray Firth	Scotland	Highland; Moray
UK0019811	River Spey	Scotland	Highland; Moray; Perthshire
UK0019812	Insh Marshes	Scotland	Highland
UK0019813	Kirkcowan Flow	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0019814	Kilhern Moss	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0019815	Lewis Peatlands	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0019816	Mointeach Scadabhaigh	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0019818	Mochrum Lochs	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0019820	Mointeach nan Lochain Dubha	Scotland	Highland
UK0019833	Duddon Mosses	England	Cumbria
UK0019834	Roudsea Wood and Mosses	England	Cumbria
UK0019838	North Norfolk Coast	England	Norfolk
UK0019839	Mòine Mhór	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0019840	Endrick Water	Scotland	Stirling; West Dunbartonshire
UK0019841	Merrick Kells	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway; East Ayrshire; South Ayrshire
UK0019857	Dorset Heath	England	Bournemouth; Dorset; Hampshire; Poole
UK0019859	Peak District Dales	England	Derbyshire; Staffordshire
UK0019861	Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs	England	Dorset
UK0019863	St Albans Head to Durlston Head	England	Dorset
UK0019864	Sidmouth to West Bay	England	Devon; Dorset
UK0019865	Breckland	England	Norfolk; Suffolk
UK0019866	Rex Graham Reserve	England	Suffolk
UK0019958	Morven and Mullachdubh	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0019959	Muir of Dinnet	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0019978	Lower River Spey – Spey Bay	Scotland	Moray
UK0020021	Y Twyni o Abermenai i Aberffraw/ Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes	Wales	Conwy; Gwynedd; Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0020025	Glannau Môn: Cors heli / Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh	Wales	Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0030030	Ballochbuie	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030031	Barnack Hills and Holes	England	City of Peterborough

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0030032	River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake	England	Cumbria
UK0030033	North Pennine Moors	England	Cumbria; Durham; Northumberland; North Yorkshire
UK0030034	Burnham Beeches	England	Buckinghamshire
UK0030035	Clints Quarry	England	Cumbria
UK0030036	Denby Grange Colliery Ponds	England	Wakefield
UK0030037	Devil's Dyke	England	Cambridgeshire; Suffolk
UK0030038	Dorset Heaths (Purbeck and Wareham) and Studland Dunes	England	Dorset
UK0030039	Eller's Wood and Sand Dale	England	North Yorkshire
UK0030040	Exmoor Heaths	England	Devon; Somerset
UK0030041	Firth of Lorn	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030042	Glan-traeth	Wales	Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0030043	Grimsthorpe	England	Lincolnshire
UK0030044	Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain	England	West Berkshire; Wiltshire
UK0030046	Afon Gwyrfaï a Llyn Cwellyn	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0030048	Mendip Woodlands	England	Somerset
UK0030049	Morfa Harlech a Morfa Dyffryn	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0030051	Mottey Meadows	England	Staffordshire
UK0030052	North Somerset and Mendip Bats	England	Bath and North East Somerset; North Somerset; Somerset
UK0030053	Orton Pit	England	City of Peterborough
UK0030054	Portholme	England	Cambridgeshire
UK0030056	River Camel	England	Cornwall
UK0030057	River Ehen	England	Cumbria
UK0030058	Rook Clift	England	West Sussex
UK0030059	Solent Maritime	England	City of Portsmouth; City of Southampton; Hampshire; Isle of Wight; West Sussex
UK0030060	South Devon Shore Dock	England	Devon
UK0030061	South Wight Maritime	England	Isle of Wight
UK0030063	Wast Water	England	Cumbria
UK0030064	Lower Bostraze and Leswidden	England	Cornwall
UK0030065	Newlyn Downs	England	Cornwall
UK0030066	Strathy Point	Scotland	Highland
UK0030068	Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0030071	Aberbargoed Grasslands	Wales	Caerffili/ Caerphilly
UK0030072	Sugar Loaf Woodlands	Wales	Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire
UK0030073	Achnahaird	Scotland	Highland
UK0030075	Afon Eden – Cors Goch Trawsfynydd	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0030076	Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries	England	Suffolk
UK0030077	Altnaharra	Scotland	Highland
UK0030078	Alyn Valley Woods/ Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Alun	Wales	Sir Ddinbych/ Denbighshire; Sir y Fflint/ Flintshire
UK0030080	Ashdown Forest	England	East Sussex
UK0030082	Aston Rowant	England	Buckinghamshire; Oxfordshire

SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0030085	Baston Fen	England	Lincolnshire
UK0030086	Beast Cliff – Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay)	England	North Yorkshire
UK0030087	Bee's Nest and Green Clay Pits	England	Derbyshire
UK0030090	Blackmill Woodlands	Wales	Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr/ Bridgend
UK0030091	Blackstone Point	England	Devon
UK0030092	Blaen Cynon	Wales	Rhondda, Cynon, Taf/ Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
UK0030093	Walton Moss	England	Cumbria
UK0030094	Borders Woods	Scotland	Scottish Borders
UK0030095	Bracket's Coppice	England	Dorset
UK0030097	Breen Wood	Northern Ireland	Antrim
UK0030098	Breney Common and Goss and Tregoss Moors	England	Cornwall
UK0030099	Broubster Leans	Scotland	Highland
UK0030100	Brown Moss	England	Shropshire
UK0030101	Buchan Ness to Collieston	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030102	Burrow Head	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030103	Butser Hill	England	Hampshire
UK0030104	Cadair Idris	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0030106	Calf Hill and Cragg Woods	England	Lancashire
UK0030107	Cannock Chase	England	Staffordshire
UK0030108	Cape Wrath	Scotland	Highland
UK0030109	Cardiff Beech Woods	Wales	Caerdydd/ Cardiff; Rhondda, Cynon, Taf/ Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
UK0030111	Carsegowan Moss	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030112	Cawdor Wood	Scotland	Highland
UK0030113	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr/ Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Wales	Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr/ Bridgend
UK0030114	Bae Cemlyn/ Cemlyn Bay	Wales	Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0030115	Cerne and Sydling Downs	England	Dorset
UK0030118	Coedydd Aber	Wales	Gwynedd; Conwy
UK0030120	Coille Mhór	Scotland	Highland
UK0030121	Corsydd Eifionydd	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0030122	Coyles of Muick	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030123	Craighall Gorge	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030124	Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn/ Creuddyn Peninsula Woods	Wales	Conwy
UK0030125	Crieff Woods	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030126	Cumbrian Marsh Fritillary Site	England	Cumbria
UK0030129	Dam Wood	Scotland	Highland
UK0030130	Dawlish Warren	England	Devon
UK0030132	Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites	Wales	Sir y Fflint/ Flintshire
UK0030133	Dew's Ponds	England	Suffolk
UK0030134	Dinnet Oakwood	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030135	Dixton Wood	England	Gloucestershire

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0030136	Dogden Moss	Scotland	Scottish Borders
UK0030138	Duncton to Bignor Escarpment	England	West Sussex
UK0030139	Dunraven Bay	Wales	Bro Morgannwg/ Vale of Glamorgan
UK0030140	Durham Coast	England	Durham
UK0030142	Arnecliff and Park Hole Woods	England	North Yorkshire
UK0030143	East Caithness Cliffs	Scotland	Highland
UK0030146	Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy/ Elwy Valley Woods	Wales	Sir Ddinbych/ Denbighshire; Conwy
UK0030147	Emer Bog	England	Hampshire
UK0030148	Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods	England	Devon; Somerset
UK0030149	Fair Isle	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0030150	Fens Pools	England	Dudley
UK0030151	Ford Moss	England	Northumberland
UK0030152	Dun Moss and Forest of Alyth Mires	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030153	Galloway Oakwoods	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030154	Glen Beasdale	Scotland	Highland
UK0030155	Glen Creran Woods	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030156	Glenartney Juniper Wood	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030158	Granllyn	Wales	Powys
UK0030159	Green Hill of Strathdon	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030161	Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir/ Gwydyr Forest Mines	Wales	Conwy
UK0030162	Hackpen Hill	England	Oxfordshire
UK0030163	Halkyn Mountain/ Mynydd Helygain	Wales	Sir y Flint/ Flintshire
UK0030164	Hartslock Wood	England	Oxfordshire
UK0030165	Hastings Cliffs	England	East Sussex
UK0030166	Hatfield Moor	England	Doncaster; North Lincolnshire
UK0030167	Helbeck and Swindale Woods	England	Cumbria
UK0030168	Hestercombe House	England	Somerset
UK0030171	Inverpolly	Scotland	Highland
UK0030173	Johnstown Newt Sites	Wales	Wrecsam/ Wrexham
UK0030174	Keltneyburn	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030175	Kennet Valley Alderwoods	England	West Berkshire
UK0030176	Kinloch and Kyleakin Hills	Scotland	Highland
UK0030177	Kippenrait Glen	Scotland	Stirling
UK0030178	Kirk Deighton	England	North Yorkshire
UK0030179	Ladder Hills	Scotland	Aberdeenshire; Moray
UK0030180	Lecale Fens	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0030181	Ledmore Wood	Scotland	Highland
UK0030184	Little Wittenham	England	Oxfordshire
UK0030185	Llwyn	Wales	Sir Ddinbych/ Denbighshire
UK0030187	Corsydd Llyn/ Lleyn Fens	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0030188	Loch a`Phuill	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030189	Loch Achnacloich	Scotland	Highland
UK0030190	Loch Creran	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030191	Loch Fada	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030193	Loch of Isbister	Scotland	Orkney Islands

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0030194	Loch of Wester	Scotland	Highland
UK0030195	Loch Ruthven	Scotland	Highland
UK0030196	Loch Ussie	Scotland	Highland
UK0030197	Lower Findhorn Woods	Scotland	Moray
UK0030198	Lyppard Grange Ponds	England	Worcestershire
UK0030200	Manchester Mosses	England	Warrington; Wigan
UK0030203	Mendip Limestone Grasslands	England	North Somerset; Somerset
UK0030204	Methven Moss	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030205	Migneint–Arenig–Dduallt	Wales	Conwy; Gwynedd
UK0030206	Mingarry Burn	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030208	Moffat Hills	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030209	Loch Moidart and Loch Shiel Woods	Scotland	Highland
UK0030210	Monadhliath	Scotland	Highland
UK0030211	Moneygal Bog	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030212	Moninea Bog	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0030213	Montgomery Canal	Wales	Powys
UK0030215	Moorfoot Hills	Scotland	Scottish Borders
UK0030216	Mortlach Moss	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030217	Morvern Woods	Scotland	Highland
UK0030218	Airds Moss	Scotland	East Ayrshire
UK0030219	Mull Oakwoods	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030220	Mull of Galloway	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030221	Mynydd Epynt	Wales	Powys
UK0030222	Nene Washes	England	Cambridgeshire; City of Peterborough
UK0030223	Ness Woods	Scotland	Highland
UK0030225	North Downs Woodlands	England	Kent; Medway
UK0030226	North Fetlar	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0030228	North York Moors	England	North Yorkshire; Redcar and Cleveland
UK0030231	Ardvar and Loch a`Mhuilinn Woodlands	Scotland	Highland
UK0030232	Overstrand Cliffs	England	Norfolk
UK0030234	Ox Close	England	North Yorkshire
UK0030235	Paston Great Barn	England	Norfolk
UK0030237	Peter`s Pit	England	Kent
UK0030238	Phoenix United Mine and Crow`s Nest	England	Cornwall
UK0030239	Pitkeathly Mires	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030240	Turflundie Wood	Scotland	Fife; Perth and Kinross
UK0030241	Polruan to Polperro	England	Cornwall
UK0030242	Quants	England	Somerset
UK0030243	Rassal	Scotland	Highland
UK0030246	Richmond Park	England	Richmond upon Thames
UK0030247	Rinns of Islay	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030248	River Axe	England	Devon; Dorset
UK0030249	River Bladnoch	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030250	River Clun	England	Herefordshire; Shropshire
UK0030253	River Derwent	England	East Riding of Yorkshire; North Yorkshire; York

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0030255	Langavat	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0030256	River Kent	England	Cumbria
UK0030257	River Lambourn	England	West Berkshire
UK0030258	River Mease	England	Derbyshire; Leicestershire; Staffordshire
UK0030265	Rixton Clay Pits	England	Warrington
UK0030266	Rochdale Canal	England	Rochdale; Tameside
UK0030267	Roman Wall Loughs	England	Northumberland
UK0030268	Rostrevor Wood	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0030270	Saltfleetby–Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point	England	Lincolnshire
UK0030271	Clogwyni Pen Llŷn/ Seacliffs of Llyn	Wales	Gwynedd
UK0030272	Shelforkie	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030274	Shingle Islands	Scotland	Perth and Kinross
UK0030275	Shortheath Common	England	Hampshire
UK0030276	Skipwith Common	England	North Yorkshire
UK0030280	South Pennine Moors	England	Barnsley; Bradford; Calderdale; Cheshire; Derbyshire; Kirklees; Lancashire; Leeds; North Yorkshire; Oldham; Rochdale; Sheffield; Staffordshire; Tameside
UK0030281	St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle	Scotland	Scottish Borders
UK0030282	St Austell Clay Pits	England	Cornwall
UK0030283	Stodmarsh	England	Kent
UK0030284	Strensall Common	England	York
UK0030285	Subberthwaite, Blawith and Torver Low Commons	England	Cumbria
UK0030286	Tarbert Woods	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030287	Tayvallich Juniper and Coast	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030288	Threepwood Moss	Scotland	Scottish Borders
UK0030290	Trossachs Woods	Scotland	Stirling
UK0030292	Tweed Estuary	England	Northumberland
UK0030293	Tyne and Nent	England	Cumbria
UK0030294	Tynron Juniper Wood	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030295	Ullswater Oakwoods	England	Cumbria
UK0030297	Upper Nithsdale Woods	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030298	Urquhart Bay Wood	Scotland	Highland
UK0030299	West Dorset Alder Woods	England	Dorset
UK0030301	Wimbledon Common	England	Merton; Wandsworth
UK0030302	Witherslack Mosses	England	Cumbria
UK0030303	Wolf Island Bog	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0030304	Woolmer Forest	England	Hampshire
UK0030306	Yewbarrow Woods	England	Cumbria
UK0030307	Rigg – Bile	Scotland	Highland
UK0030310	South Solway Mosses	England	Cumbria
UK0030313	Peeswit Moss	Scotland	Midlothian
UK0030314	Raeburn Flow	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0030315	Red Moss of Netherley	Scotland	Aberdeenshire

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0030316	West Fannyside Moss	Scotland	North Lanarkshire
UK0030320	River Foyle and Tributaries	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030321	Cranny Bogs	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030322	Curran Bog	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0030323	Dead Island Bog	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0030324	Deroran Bog	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030325	Tonnagh Beg Bog	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030326	Tully Bog	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030328	Briddlesford Copses	England	Isle of Wight
UK0030329	Crowdy Marsh	England	Cornwall
UK0030330	Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs	England	Kent
UK0030331	Eversden and Wimpole Woods	England	Cambridgeshire
UK0030332	Fen Bog	England	North Yorkshire
UK0030333	Harbottle Moors	England	Northumberland
UK0030334	Mottisfont Bats	England	Hampshire
UK0030335	Naddle Forest	England	Cumbria
UK0030336	Simonside Hills	England	Northumberland
UK0030337	Singleton and Cocking Tunnels	England	West Sussex
UK0030338	Parkgate Down	England	Kent
UK0030339	Tarn Moss	England	Cumbria
UK0030341	Oronsay	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030342	Fannich Hills	Scotland	Highland
UK0030343	Beinn Bhan	Scotland	Highland
UK0030346	Glen Shira	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030348	The Maim	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030349	Crookhill Brick Pit	England	Dorset
UK0030350	Holnest	England	Dorset
UK0030360	River Roe and Tributaries	Northern Ireland	Londonderry

Annex A Appendix 2. 3.2.1 Sites for which management bodies have been created

SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0013039	Luce Bay and Sands	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway
UK0013117	Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau/ Llyn Peninsula and the Sarnau	Wales	Ceredigion; Gwynedd; Powys
UK0016618	Strangford Lough	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0017077	Lochs Duich, Long and Alsh Reefs	Scotland	Highland
UK0020020	Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/ Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd	Wales	Abertawe/ Swansea; Sir Gaerfyrddin/ Carmarthenshire; Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0030088	Berriedale and Langwell Waters	Scotland	Highland
UK0030183	Little Gruinard River	Scotland	Highland
UK0030202	Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay	Wales	Conwy; Gwynedd; Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0030251	River Dee	Scotland	Aberdeenshire
UK0030254	River Evelix	Scotland	Highland
UK0030259	River Moriston	Scotland	Highland
UK0030260	River Naver	Scotland	Highland
UK0030261	River Oykel	Scotland	Highland
UK0030262	River South Esk	Scotland	Angus
UK0030263	River Teith	Scotland	Stirling
UK0030264	River Thurso	Scotland	Highland
UK0030273	Sullom Voe	Scotland	Shetland Islands
UK0030312	River Tay	Scotland	Angus; Argyll and Bute; Perth & Kinross; Stirling

Annex A Appendix 3. 3.3.1 Sites for which nature conservation objectives been included in territorial planning instruments

SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0012598	Preseli	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0012642	River Wye/ Afon Gwy	England/Wales	Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire; Gloucestershire; Herefordshire and Worcester; Powys
UK0012670	Afon Teifi/ River Teifi	Wales	Sir Gaerfyrddin/ Carmarthenshire; Ceredigion; Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0012680	Rhos Llwr-cwrt	Wales	Ceredigion
UK0012685	Gower Commons/ Tiroedd Comin Gŵyr	Wales	Abertawe/ Swansea
UK0012696	North Rona	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h- Eileanan an Iar
UK0012748	Coedydd a Cheunant Rheidol/ Rheidol Woods and Gorge	Wales	Ceredigion
UK0012885	Crymlyn Bog/ Cors Crymlyn	Wales	Abertawe/ Swansea; Castell-Nedd a Porth Talbot/ Neath and Port Talbot
UK0012928	Elenydd	Wales	Ceredigion; Powys
UK0012985	Llangorse Lake/ Llyn Syfaddan	Wales	Powys
UK0013007	River Usk/ Afon Wysg	Wales	Casnewydd/ Newport; Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire; Powys
UK0013010	Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	Wales	Sir Gaerfyrddin/ Carmarthenshire
UK0013045	St David's / Ty Ddewi	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0014784	Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg	Wales	Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire; Powys; Blaenau Gwent
UK0014787	Limestone Coast of South West Wales/ Arfordir Calchfaen de Orllewin Cymru	Wales	Abertawe/ Swansea; Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0014790	Cors Caron	Wales	Ceredigion
UK0014791	Cors Fochno	Wales	Ceredigion
UK0014792	Rhos Goch	Wales	Powys
UK0014793	Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes/ Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0016603	Cuilcagh Mountain	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0016606	Garron Plateau	Northern Ireland	Antrim

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0016607	Pettigoe Plateau	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0016611	Fairy Water Bogs	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0016612	Murlough	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0016613	Magilligan	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0016615	Eastern Mournes	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0016619	Monawilkin	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0016620	Derryleckagh	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh; Tyrone
UK0017096	Faray and Holm of Faray	Scotland	Orkney Islands
UK0020019	Carmarthen Bay Dunes/ Twyni Bae Caerfyrddin	Wales	Abertawe/ Swansea; Sir Gaerfyrddin/ Carmarthenshire
UK0030045	Largalinny	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0030047	Lough Melvin	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0030055	Rathlin Island	Northern Ireland	Antrim
UK0030067	South-East Islay Skerries	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030069	Sanday	Scotland	Orkney Islands
UK0030070	Cernydd Carmel	Wales	Sir Gaerfyrddin/ Carmarthenshire
UK0030074	Afonydd Cleddau/ Cleddau Rivers	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire; Sir Gaerfyrddin
UK0030079	Ardnamurchan Burns	Scotland	Highland
UK0030081	Abhainn Clais An Eas and Allt a`Mhuilinn	Scotland	Highland
UK0030083	Banagher Glen	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0030084	Bann Estuary	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0030089	Binevenagh	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0030096	Brecon Beacons/ Bannau Brycheiniog	Wales	Powys
UK0030105	Caeau Mynydd Mawr	Wales	Sir Gaerfyrddin/ Carmarthenshire
UK0030110	Carn – Glenshane Pass	Northern Ireland	Londonderry
UK0030116	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0030117	Coed Cwm Einion	Wales	Ceredigion
UK0030119	Coedydd Llaur-y-glyn	Wales	Powys
UK0030127	Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	Wales	Blaenau Gwent; Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire
UK0030128	Cwm Doethie – Mynydd Mallaen	Wales	Sir Gaerfyrddin/ Carmarthenshire; Ceredigion
UK0030141	Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Wales	Castell-Nedd-Porth Talbot/ Neath and Port Talbot; Powys; Rhondda, Cynon, Taf/ Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
UK0030144	Gweunydd Blaencleddau	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0030145	Coetiroedd Cwm Elan/ Elan Valley Woodlands	Wales	Powys
UK0030157	Gower Ash Woods/ Coedydd Ynn Gŵyr	Wales	Abertawe/ Swansea

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SAC code	SAC name	Country	Local Authority
UK0030160	Grogwynion	Wales	Ceredigion
UK0030169	Hollymount	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0030172	Isle of May	Scotland	Fife
UK0030182	Eileanan agus Sgeiran Lios mór	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030186	Llyn Dinam	Wales	Ynys Môn/ Isle of Anglesey
UK0030192	Loch Laxford	Scotland	Highland
UK0030199	Main Valley Bogs	Northern Ireland	Antrim
UK0030214	Montiaghs Moss	Northern Ireland	Antrim
UK0030224	North Antrim Coast	Northern Ireland	Antrim
UK0030227	North Pembrokeshire Woodlands/ Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0030229	North West Pembrokeshire Commons/ Comins Gogledd Orllewin Sir Benfro	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0030230	Ascrib, Isay and Dunvegan	Scotland	Highland
UK0030233	Owenkillew River	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030236	Peatlands Park	Northern Ireland	Armagh
UK0030244	Rea's Wood and Farr's Bay	Northern Ireland	Antrim
UK0030245	Rhos Talglas	Wales	Ceredigion
UK0030252	River Dee and Bala Lake/ Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid	England/Wales	Cheshire; Sir Ddinbych/ Denbighshire; Gwynedd; Shropshire; Sir y Fflint/ Flintshire; Wrecsam/ Wrexham
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion	Northern Ireland	Armagh
UK0030289	Treshnish Isles	Scotland	Argyll and Bute
UK0030291	Turmennan	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0030296	Upper Ballinderry River	Northern Ireland	Tyrone
UK0030300	West Fermanagh Scarplands	Northern Ireland	Fermanagh
UK0030305	Yerbeston Tops	Wales	Sir Benfro/ Pembrokeshire
UK0030311	Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary	Scotland	Angus; City of Dundee; Fife; Perth & Kinross
UK0030318	Aughnadarragh Lough	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0030319	Ballykilbeg	Northern Ireland	Down
UK0030340	Tràigh na Berie	Scotland	Western Isles / Na h-Eileanan an Iar
UK0030344	Onich to North Ballachulish Woods	Scotland	Highland
UK0030347	Slochd	Scotland	Highland
UK0030356	Garron Point	Scotland	Aberdeenshire

Annex A Appendix 4. 6.1 Projects / plans for which compensation measures were necessary

Under Article 7 of the Habitats Directive, SPAs, which are classified under the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), are also subject to Article 6(3) & (4), but have been omitted from this table as SPAs are not the subject of this (Article 17) report.

Plan or Project	Site(s) Affected	SAC site code	Compensation Measure	Year
Water abstraction at North Pickenham, Norfolk	Norfolk Valley Fens SAC	UK0012892	To be carried out as and when adverse effects identified through monitoring	2002
Gilwern to Hafodyrynys pipeline	Usk Bat Sites SAC	UK0014784	Enhancement and/or expansion of the European Dry Heath habitat feature.	2002
Hullbridge tidal flood defence scheme	Couch and Roach Estuaries SPA Essex Estuaries SAC	UK0013690	Provision and management of an area not less than 2.95 ha of new intertidal habitat at Brandy Hole	2003
Recycling of shingle from Nook Point, for Pett frontage tidal flood defence scheme	Dungeness to Pett Levels SPA Dungeness SAC	UK0013059	6 ha of compensatory habitat at Rye Harbour Farm, which was bought by EA for top soil and exposure of underlying shingle to replace lost habitat	2004
Arcow Quarry rock face stabilisation	Ingleborough Complex SAC	UK0012782	8.5ha of land containing compensatory grassland and surface limestone to be incorporated into the SAC.	2004
Immingham Outer Harbour Revision Order	Humber Estuary SPA Humber Estuary cSAC	UK0030170	Loss of 22ha of intertidal SPA/cSAC habitat compensated at two managed realignment sites adjacent to the Humber Estuary: Welwick (45ha) and Chowder Ness (5ha of the 11ha site). Both created after damage to SPA.	2004
Hull Harbour Revision Order (Quay 2005)	Humber Estuary SPA Humber Estuary cSAC	UK0030170	Loss of 4ha of intertidal SPA habitat compensated for by 6ha of intertidal habitat at Chowder Ness managed realignment site adjacent to the Humber Estuary (also part compensation for Immingham Outer Harbour Revision Order – see above). Created after damage to SPA.	2005
Morecambe coastal defence works	Morecombe Bay SAC & SPA	UK13027	To replace the loss of 7.4 ha of sandflat from the SPA and cSAC, EA contributed to buy up of 170ha of habitat at Hesketh Outmarsh by RSPB which wants to create new Saltmarsh . Site set up and being managed by the RSPB.	2005
Upgrading a section of the A830	Glen Beasdale SAC	UK0030154	Restoration of existing degraded old sessile oak wood	2005

Plan or Project	Site(s) Affected	SAC site code	Compensation Measure	Year
Trunk Road from Arisaig, near Mallaig, to Loch nan Uamh.			habitat at Borrodale am Port, adjacent to Glen Beasdale SAC, plus the creation of suitable conditions for the regeneration of additional oak wood habitat. Compensatory measures were necessary because of loss of mature oak trees and their attendant species, with adverse effects on the qualifying habitat, Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> . Approximately 7.6ha of qualifying habitat lost. In total the measures will result in the creation of 14ha of sessile oak wood habitat of qualifying standard, suitable for addition to the SAC network.	