

NATURA 2000

STANDARD DATA FORM

FOR SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)
FOR SITES ELIGIBLE FOR IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)
AND
FOR SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

1. Site identification:

1.1 Type 1.2 Site code

1.3 Compilation date 1.4 Update

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

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1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	199806
date confirmed as SCI	200412
date site classified as SPA	
date site designated as SAC	200504

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
03 08 32 W	54 34 35 N

2.2 Site area (ha) 2.3 Site length (km)

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK12	Cumbria	100.00%

2.6 Biogeographic region

Alpine

Atlantic

Boreal

Continental

Macaronesia

Mediterranean

3. Ecological information:

3.1 Annex I habitats

Habitat types present on the site and the site assessment for them:

Annex I habitat	% cover	Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation status	Global assessment
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	88.4	A	C	A	B
Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	1.9	A	C	B	C
<i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines	0.5	D			
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	0.5	D			

3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population				Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory			Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter	Stage				
<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Present	-	-	-	D			
<i>Euphydrias (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia</i>	11-50	-	-	-	C	C	A	B
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	A	C	B
<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	A	C	B
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	A	C	B
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Present	-	-	-	B	A	C	B
<i>Cottus gobio</i>	Present	-	-	-	D			
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	C	C	B
<i>Lurionium natans</i>	1001-10,000	-	-	-	C	B	A	A

4. Site description

4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	96.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	3.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	1.0
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	

Habitat classes	% cover
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Nutrient-poor

Geomorphology & landscape:

Upland

4.2 Quality and importance

Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Euphydrias (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Petromyzon marinus

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Lampetra planeri

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Lampetra fluviatilis

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Salmo salar

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Lutra lutra

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Luronium natans

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Vulnerability

The wildlife of the River Derwent system is dependent upon the maintenance of high water quality, particularly its naturally low level of nutrients. There are problems with sewage, acidification (from rainfall) and pollution with synthetic pyrethroid sheep dips (leading to losses of insect life, the food of the Annex II fish species).

Flow regimes and sedimentation patterns in the rivers are important, not least in providing suitable spawning grounds for fish. These are affected by flood defence works and abstraction for water supplies. The management of the land in the catchment is also important. Much of the land is heavily drained for agriculture or forestry, which results in increased run-off. As many of the surrounding hills are ecologically overgrazed, soil erosion can cause high sediment loads in the streams and river entering the lakes. Sediment and nutrients from such sources, as well as possibly point sources, have affected plant communities in the lakes. Phosphorous stripping is being undertaken on part of the site, although it is expected that full recovery may take a decade or more.

The above issues are all recognised in the joint English Nature/Environment Agency Conservation Strategy for the river system, and all licensed activities which may be contributing to such problems will be addressed through the review process under the Habitats Regulations.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	28.1
UK00 (N/A)	0.1
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	99.9