

# 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

U	K	0	0	1	4	7	7	4
U	K	0	0	3	0	0	3	3

1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

#### 1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	200102
date site designated as SAC	

### 2. Site location:

#### 2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
02 14 49 W	54 39 24 N

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

#### 2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK12	Cumbria	19.18%
UK112	Durham	31.74%
UK22	North Yorkshire	32.16%
UK131	Northumberland	16.92%

#### 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

#### 3.2 Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I

Code	Species name	Population			Site assessment				
		Resident	Migratory		Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global	
			Breed	Winter					Stage
A082	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		11 P			C		B	
A098	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		136 P			B		C	
A103	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		15 P			C		C	
A140	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		>140 0 P			B		C	

### 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)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	51.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	42.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	6.5
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	0.5
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	
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
<b>Total habitat cover</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.1 Other site characteristics

##### Soil & geology:

Acidic, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Sandstone, Sedimentary

##### Geomorphology & landscape:

Montane, Upland

## 4.2 Quality and importance

### ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

**During the breeding season the area regularly supports:**

<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2.2% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1993 and 1994
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	10.5% of the GB breeding population Estimated population
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1.3% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1991
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (North-western Europe - breeding)	at least 6.2% of the GB breeding population Estimated population

### ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

## 4.3 Vulnerability

The North Pennine Moors covers nearly 150,000 hectares and is largely heather moorland, either as blanket bog or drier heathland, with smaller associated areas of wetland, grassland, bracken, scrub, woodland and cliff. The habitats and qualifying breeding bird populations are mostly dependant upon stock grazing and burning at sympathetic levels. The continuation of these practices relies on their profitability, including any subsidy or incentive payments. Over-grazing, over-burning and other forms of intensive agricultural or sporting management (e.g. drainage) may be damaging. These issues are being partly addressed through management agreements and related incentives. Further legislation relating to Common land and reform of the Common Agricultural Policy would achieve sustainable solutions.

Recreational activity may be problematic but is addressed through Site Management Statements and through continuing working with Local Authorities to manage access. There is evidence that acidic and nitrogen deposition are having damaging effects on the vegetation and hence on the bird populations. Such issues are being addressed through existing pollution control mechanisms. Within this large site there is scope to enhance many of the more natural habitats and species whilst maintaining the core SPA interests.

## 5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

### 5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	5.0
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0