Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 Sites (IPENS)

Planning for the Future

Site Improvement Plan

River Eden

Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) have been developed for each Natura 2000 site in England as part of the Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS). Natura 2000 sites is the combined term for sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protected Areas (SPA). This work has been financially supported by LIFE, a financial instrument of the European Community.

The plan provides a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. It does not cover issues where remedial actions are already in place or ongoing management activities which are required for maintenance.

The SIP consists of three parts: a Summary table, which sets out the priority Issues and Measures; a detailed Actions table, which sets out who needs to do what, when and how much it is estimated to cost; and a set of tables containing contextual information and links.

Once this current programme ends, it is anticipated that Natural England and others, working with landowners and managers, will all play a role in delivering the priority measures to improve the condition of the features on these sites.

The SIPs are based on Natural England's current evidence and knowledge. The SIPs are not legal documents, they are live documents that will be updated to reflect changes in our evidence/knowledge and as actions get underway. The information in the SIPs will be used to update England's contribution to the UK's Prioritised Action Framework (PAF).

The SIPs are not formal consultation documents, but if you have any comments about the SIP or would like more information please email us at IPENSLIFEProject@naturalengland.org.uk, or contact Natural England's Responsible Officer for the site via our enquiry service 0300 060 3900, or enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk

This Site Improvement Plan covers the following Natura 2000 site(s)

UK0012643 River Eden SAC

Site description

The River Eden is England's finest large river system on limestone and sandstone. The Eden catchment encompasses East Cumbria, from its headwaters in the Yorkshire Dales to its discharge in the Solway Firth Estuary.

The designated area of the River Eden includes headwaters running off the Orton block limestone, the North Pennine Moors and the eastern fells of the Lake District. The variation in geology, altitude and flow result in an extremely high number of aquatic plant species, with over 180 species recorded, many uncommon and at the edge of their geographical range. In places on the Eden there still remains natural riparian habitats of wet woodland, sedge swamp and oxbow lakes.

The River Irthing in particular supports extensive areas of alder-floodplain woodland and the river shingles that this dynamic habitat forms upon . The Eden is one of the finest rivers in the UK for Atlantic salmon, bullhead and the three lamprey species found in the UK. The limestone streams and the upper main river support an extensive white-clawed crayfish population. Otter is found throughout the catchment.

Ullswater, part of the River Eden SAC, is the second largest lake in the Lake District. It is a relatively deep lake, with both oligotrophic and mesotrophic elements to its flora and fauna.

Plan Summary

This table shows the prioritised issues for the site(s), the features they affect, the proposed measures to address the issues and the delivery bodies whose involvement is required to deliver the measures. The list of delivery bodies will include those who have agreed to the actions as well as those where discussions over their role in delivering the actions is on-going.

Priority & Issue	Pressure or Threat	Feature(s) affected	Measure	Delivery Bodies
1 Water Pollution	Pressure/ Threat	H3130 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, H3260 Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot, H91E0 Alder woodland on floodplains, S1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, S1095 Sea lamprey, S1096 Brook lamprey, S1099 River lamprey, S1106 Atlantic salmon, S1163 Bullhead, S1355 Otter	Update and implement the Diffuse Water Pollution Plan	Defra, Environment Agency, Lake District National Park Authority, National Trust, Natural England, RSPB
2 Agricultural management practices	Pressure	H3130 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, H3260 Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot, H91E0 Alder woodland on floodplains, S1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, S1095 Sea lamprey, S1096 Brook lamprey, S1099 River lamprey, S1106 Atlantic salmon, S1163 Bullhead, S1355 Otter	Improve riparian management	Natural England

3 Physical modification	Threat	H3130 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, H3260 Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot, H91E0 Alder woodland on floodplains, S1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, S1095 Sea lamprey, S1096 Brook lamprey, S1099 River lamprey, S1106 Atlantic salmon, S1163 Bullhead, S1355 Otter	Implement the River Restoration Plan, allowing natural hydrogeomorphological processes to occur.	Environment Agency, Natural England, Eden Rivers Trust
4 Invasive species	Pressure/ Threat	H3130 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, H3260 Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot, H91E0 Alder woodland on floodplains, S1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, S1095 Sea lamprey, S1096 Brook lamprey, S1099 River lamprey, S1106 Atlantic salmon, S1163 Bullhead, S1355 Otter	Management to control invasive species and implement biosecurity plans	Environment Agency, Natural England, South Cumbria Rivers Trust, Cumbria Invasives Forum, Eden Rivers Trust
5 Changes in species distributions	Threat	S1106 Atlantic salmon	Continued research, and implementation of best practice by North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO) members	Defra, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO)
6 Forestry and woodland management	Pressure/ Threat	H3130 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, H3260 Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot, H91E0 Alder woodland on floodplains, S1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, S1095 Sea lamprey, S1096 Brook lamprey, S1099 River lamprey, S1106 Atlantic salmon, S1163 Bullhead, S1355 Otter	Maintain and expand wet and riparian woodland	Forestry Commission, Natural England
7 Hydrological changes	Threat	H3130 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, H3260 Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot, H91E0 Alder woodland on floodplains, S1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, S1095 Sea lamprey, S1096 Brook lamprey, S1099 River lamprey, S1106 Atlantic salmon, S1163 Bullhead, S1355 Otter	Minimise the effects of severe drought on River Eamont	Environment Agency, Natural England, United Utilities Water Plc
8 Disease	Threat	S1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish	Implement Biosecurity Plans for signal crayfish, and research control mechanisms	Defra, Environment Agency, Natural England, South Cumbria Rivers Trust, Cumbria Invasives Forum

9 Air Pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition	Threat	H3130 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Further investigate potential atmospheric nitrogen impacts	Environment Agency, Natural England

Issues and Actions

This table outlines the prioritised issues that are currently impacting or threatening the condition of the features, and the outstanding actions required to address them. It also shows, where possible, the estimated cost of the action and the delivery bodies whose involvement will be required to implement the action. Lead delivery bodies will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the action, but not necessarily funding it. Delivery partners will need to support the lead delivery body in implementing the action. In the process of developing the SIPs Natural England has approached the delivery bodies to seek agreement on the actions and their roles in delivering them, although in some cases these discussions have not yet been concluded. Other interested parties, including landowners and managers, will be involved as the detailed actions are agreed and delivered. Funding options are indicated as potential (but not necessarily agreed or secured) sources to fund the actions.

1 Water Pollution

1. Diffuse water pollution from agriculture (DWPA) is causing failure of water quality targets on specific tributaries. Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) and some Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) are targeted at these tributaries, but additional measures may be required including targeting the new agri-environment scheme (NELMS) at failing tributaries if this has suitable options and mechanisms for delivery. 2. There is a water quality threat for Ullswater which is hovering on passing/failing its phosphate targets. Source apportionment modelling attributes the impacts to tourism infrastructure, such as public toilets and campsites. Water quality failures in Dacre Beck are due to a large, non-consented caravan site. The Environment Agency are intending to look into regulating the development.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
1A	Re-write DWPA plan to reflect new Water Quality targets	Not yet determined	2014-15	Diffuse Water Pollution Plan	Environment Agency, Natural England	Natural England	Environment Agency, Eden Rivers Trust
Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
1B	Review Ullswater source apportionment model, agree actions and include in DWPA plan	Not yet determined	2014-15	Diffuse Water Pollution Plan	Not yet determined	Natural England	Environment Agency, Lake District National Park Authority, National Trust, Ullswater Whole Valley Plan group, Eden Rivers Trust
Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
1C	Secure capital investment to address DWPA issues from farm infrastructure	Not yet determined	2014-21	Major Landowner Group land ownership activities : Other	Business investment & upkeep of asset (e.g. National Trust farms).	Local partnership	Defra, Environment Agency, National Trust, United Utilities Water Plc

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
1D	Implement DWPA plan actions (Annual land management costs)	£8,600,000	2014-21	Diffuse Water Pollution Plan	New Environmental Land Management Scheme (NELMS)	Natural England	Environment Agency, RSPB, Eden Rivers Trust

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
1E	Implement DWPA plan actions (additional Catchment Sensitive Farming advice and capital works)	£3,000,000	2014-21	England Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF)	Defra (ECSFDI grant)	Natural England	Environment Agency, Eden Rivers Trust

2 Agricultural management practices

1. Higher Level Stewardship was not a successful mechanism for managing riparian strips in intensive farmland, therefore a better mechanism to improve management is required where these are impacting the interest features of the SAC. This issue also needs cross-referencing with the areas of physical modification.

2.Where there is favourable management occurring, particularly under an Environmental Stewardship (ES) scheme, this needs to be maintained. The new agri-environment schemes need targeting where the highest gain would be achieved.

3.Inappropriate grazing levels resulting in erosion, loss of bank stability and lack of complex vegetation in the riparian zone all cause stretches of the SAC to be in unfavourable condition. A whole tributary may be assessed as favourable, due to the extent of the length of the SSSI units, but stretches may still need the riparian management addressing. An improved mechanism is needed to incentivise land managers to remove stock from watercourses.

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
2A	Improve riparian management along large, primarily farmland, stretches.	£6,000,000	2016-21	Conservation Enhancement Scheme (CES)	Natural England, Grant in aid	Natural England	Eden Rivers Trust

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
2B	Improve riparian management along large, primarily farmland, stretches.	£1,200,000	2015-21	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Improvements to habitat connectivity	Rural Development Programme (RDPE), Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), Waste management funding	Natural England	Eden Rivers Trust

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
2C	Where a voluntary approach has proved insufficient consider alternatives, including management notices.	Not yet determined	2015-21	Regulation: Compulsory Management Scheme/Notice	Natural England, Staff time	Natural England	n/a

3 Physical modification

Physical modification of the river channel has resulted in 176 km of river being included in the Eden River Restoration Strategy as requiring 'Assisted Natural Recovery' or 'Significant Channel Restoration'. This is a threat, as opposed to a pressure because currently resources are available to implement a river restoration demonstration project(s). Funding through the Water Framework Directive will cease in 2015, therefore new funding sources need to be secured to ensure restoration continues.

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
3A	Amendments are required to Environment Agency Flood Defence Consents bye-laws to allow prosecution for biodiversity damage under Flood Defence Consent or non-consented practices.	Not yet determined	2015-16	Regulation: Environmental Permits	Not yet determined	Natural England	Environment Agency

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
3B	Work with Cumbria County Council to encourage them to adopt DEFRA template bye-laws for Flood Defence Consent bye-laws, to improve site protection. County Council interpretation of FDC bye-laws is too narrow to protect sites from damage. Use of DEFRA template bye-laws is discretionary and Cumbria CC do not appear to be using them	Not yet determined	2015-16	Regulation: Environmental Permits	Natural England, Staff time, Cumbria County Council	Natural England	Cumbria County Council

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
3C	Implement the River Restoration Plan	£149,000,000	2015-27 onwards	River Restoration Plan: Restoration Project	Environment Agency, LIFE, Natural England, Grant in aid, External conservation funding trusts,, Inter-Reg, Waste management funding	Environment Agency	Natural England, Eden Rivers Trust

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
3D	Explore the possibility of changing the site boundary of the underpinning SSSI to allow room for hydrogeomorphological processes to occur within the protected site area	Not yet determined	2015-21	Designation strategy (SSSI)	Natural England, Grant in aid	Natural England	Environment Agency

4 Invasive species

Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are impacting on alder-flooplain woodland ground flora. Both species are causing significant erosion of banksides. Signal crayfish are now present in the River Caldew - a lower river tributary. They are not currently threatening the interest features, but could do so in the future.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
4A	Implement invasive species management	£36,400,000	2015-21	Bio-security plan	Environment Agency, Natural England, Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), Grant in aid, External conservation funding trusts,, Waste management funding	Natural England	Environment Agency, Eden Rivers Trust

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
4B	Implement Cumbria Biosecurity Plan - including Species Action Plan for high impact species	£120,000	2015-21	Bio-security plan	Environment Agency, Natural England, Grant in aid	Natural England	Environment Agency, South Cumbria Rivers Trust, Cumbria Invasives Forum

5 Changes in species distributions

Conservation Limits for Atlantic salmon were severely depleted in 2012-13. Continued failure of CL will result in the feature being assessed as Unfavourable Declining. Fisheries bye-laws including catch-release and Net Limitation Order are already in place, but will be reviewed if salmon returns continue to decline. The main issue is preceived to be poor salmon survival at sea.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
5A	Research into poor returning adult salmon numbers	Not yet determined	2017-20	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Defra, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO)	Defra	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO)

6 Forestry and woodland management

Where wooded stretches of the river are not in favourable condition, appropriate woodland management is required to

- improve riparian management
- maximise the area of alder-floodplain woodland
- retain adjacent woodland

Impacts/threats are spatially limited to alder-floodplain woodland sections, riparian areas of Ullswater and adjacent large woodlands, plus areas of coniferous woodland that would benefit from being changed to having a broad-leaved riparian zone.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
6A	Maintenance/expansion of wet woodland on the Irthing, restoration of Briggle Beck woodlands, and maintenance/use of riparian woodland as a management tool to deliver the correct riparian management requirements	£355,000	2015-21	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE): England Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS)	Rural Development Programme (RDPE)	Natural England	Forestry Commission

7 Hydrological changes

The Eden supplies a large volume of water to United Utilities integrated supply zone. Large abstractions were amended by the Environment Agency Review of Consents. Additional abstraction could impact on certain areas of the catchment, e.g. the River Leith. Drought orders are probably a greater threat than licensed abstraction. Multiple small-scale licences also have potential to impact, but these are mostly on intensively farmed areas where the river is larger, rather than the small limestone tributaries.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
7A	Implement a monitoring plan within the Water Resource Management Plan, particularly for River Eamont, to determine whether any future management amendments are required in case of severe drought.	Not yet determined	2015-21	Mechanism not identified / develop mechanism	Not yet determined	Environment Agency	Natural England, United Utilities Water Plc

8 Disease

Signal crayfish are the vector for *Aphanomyces astaci* which causes crayfish plague in the native white-clawed crayfish. Crayfish plague is devastating to the native crayfish. As well as being transferred by non-native crayfish it can also be transferred in water and mud containing the *Aphanomyces astaci* zoospores. Signal crayfish are present in the lower catchment therefore there is a threat to the native population.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
8A	Develop a catchment-specific biosecurity plan to address the high impact species present within the catchment, particularly with regard to the reduction of signal crayfish impact.	Not yet determined	2016-21	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Defra	n/a

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
8B	Implement the Cumbria Biosecurity Plan - including the Species Action Plan for high impact species	Not yet determined	2015-21	Bio-security plan	Not yet determined	Natural England	Environment Agency, South Cumbria Rivers Trust, Cumbria Invasives Forum

9 Air Pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

Nitrogen deposition exceeds the site-relevant critical load for ecosystem protection and hence there is a risk of harmful effects, but the sensitive features are currently considered to be in favourable condition on the site. This requires further investigation.

Action	*Action description*	*Cost estimate*	*Timescale*	*Mechanism*	*Funding option*	*Delivery lead body*	*Delivery partner(s)*
9A	Further investigate potential atmospheric nitrogen impacts on the site, based on the application of guidance from Chief Scientist Group Nitrogen Task and Finish Group	Not yet determined	2014-17	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	Environment Agency

Site details

The tables in this section contain site-relevant contextual information and links

Qualifying features

#UK Special responsibility

River Eden SAC	H91E0# Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*
	S1092 *Austropotamobius pallipes*: White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish
	H3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*
	H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation
	S1095 *Petromyzon marinus*: Sea lamprey
	S1096 *Lampetra planeri*: Brook lamprey
	S1099 *Lampetra fluviatilis*: River lamprey
	S1106 *Salmo salar:* Atlantic salmon
	S1163 *Cottus gobio:* Bullhead
	S1355 Lutra lutra: Otter

Site location and links

River Eden SAC

Area (ha) **2463.23** *Grid reference* **NY462237**	Map link
Local Authorities	Cumbria
Site Conservation Objectives	European Site Conservation Objectives for River Eden SAC
European Marine Site conservation advice	n/a
Regulation 33/35 Package	n/a

Marine Management Organisation site plan	n/a

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) provides the main framework for managing the water environment throughout Europe. Under the WFD a management plan must be developed for each river basin district. The River Basin Management Plans (RMBP) include a summary of the measures needed for water dependent Natura 2000 sites to meet their conservation objectives. For the second round of RBMPs, SIPs are being used to capture the priorities and new measures required for water dependent habitats on Natura 2000 sites. SIP actions for non-water dependent sites/habitats do not form part of the RBMPs and associated consultation.

Additional information is provided on targets for flow and some water quality parameters, in order to meet the conservation objectives for certain Natura 2000 sites. The relevant targets are identified in the revised conservation objectives document (see link to PDF below).

These targets have been revised for a number of Natura 2000 rivers and lakes, following a review by the conservation agencies of Common Standards Monitoring Guidance. For rivers, this is done through local discussions between Natural England and Environment Agency staff. For lake sites, the only parameter where alignment of standards was reviewed was phosphorus and so this work was undertaken jointly at a national level.

The linked PDF documents include the proposed target values, and also set out an 'interim progress goal', that will need to be achieved by 2021. Where sufficient information is available the document also identifies a timescale for achievement of the longer-term target. For any sites where it has not been possible to agree specific targets, usually because further technical work is required, these will be indicated in the documents by an asterisk. For further information please see Part 2 of the River Basin Plan

River Eden SAC

River basin	Solway Tweed	Solway Tweed RBMP
WFD Management catchment	Eden and Esk	

WFD Waterbody ID (Cycle 2 draft)	GB102076070560, GB102076070580, GB102076070590, GB102076070600, GB102076070610, GB102076070620, GB102076070630, GB102076070640, GB102076070650, GB102076070660, GB102076070670, GB102076070680, GB102076070690, GB102076070700, GB102076070710, GB102076070720, GB102076070740, GB102076070750, GB102076070770, GB102076070790, GB102076070820, GB102076070830, GB102076070840, GB102076070860, GB102076070880, GB102076070900, GB102076070910, GB102076070930, GB102076070940, GB102076070950, GB102076070960, GB102076070980, GB102076070990, GB102076071000, GB102076071010, GB102076071020, GB102076071021, GB102076073710, GB102076073720, GB102076073730, GB102076073740, GB102076073770, GB102076073780, GB102076073790, GB102076073800, GB102076073810, GB102076073820, GB102076073830, GB102076073840, GB102076073880, GB102076073900, GB102076073910, GB102076073940, GB102076073970, GB102076073981, GB102076073982, GB102076074010, GB102076074020, GB102076074030, GB102076074040, GB102076074050, GB102076074060, GB102076074080, GB30228955
Locally revised Conservation Objectives	Moving towards common standards monitoring guidance targets for SAC rivers
Additional information on locally revised Conservation Objectives	n/a
EA/ NE agreed RBMP lake SAC targets	Proposed total phosphorus targets for Lake Natura 2000 Protected Area Special Areas of Conservation for the updated river basin management plan consultation

River Restoration Plan

Source of information on river restoration plans for SAC rivers where these are in place or planned, with links to documentation where this is available.

Webpage link: Restoring Designated Rivers	Restoring Designated Rivers
River Restoration Plan document	Eden SSSI and SAC

Overlapping or adjacent protected sites

Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	
River Eden SAC	River Eden & Tributaries SSSI
	Sunbiggin Tarn & Moors & Little Asby Scar SSSI
	Spadeadam Mires SSSI
	Appleby Fells SSSI
	Irthing Gorge SSSI
	Wet Sleddale Meadows SSSI
	Smardale Gill SSSI
	Skiddaw Group SSSI
	Low Wood SSSI
	Geltsdale & Glendue Fells SSSI
	Eden Gorge SSSI
	Brothers Water SSSI
	Town End Meadows, Little Asby SSSI
	Gelt Woods SSSI

National Nature Reserve (NNR)	
River Eden SAC	Smardale Gill NNR

Ramsar	
River Eden SAC	n/a

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA)	
River Eden SAC	North Pennine Moors SPA

Version	*Date*	*Comment*
1.0	08/10/2014	