

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

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	199610
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
02 57 21 W	54 07 19 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK12	Cumbria	69.00%
UK83	Lancashire	31.00%

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

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

Code	Species name	Population			Site assessment				
		Resident	Breed	Winter	Stage	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
A054	<i>Anas acuta</i>			2804 I		B		C	
A040	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>			2475 I		C		C	
A169	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			1583 I		B		C	
A149	<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>			52671 I		B		C	
A143	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			29426 I		B		C	
A137	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				693 I	C			
A130	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			47572 I		B		C	
A157	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			2611 I		B		C	
A160	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			13620 I		B		C	
A141	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			1813 I		C		C	
A191	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>		422 P			B		C	
A048	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			6372 I		B		C	
A162	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			6336 I		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)	90.0
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	8.0
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	1.0
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	1.0
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	
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	
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Boulder, Clay, Cobble, Gravel, Limestone/chalk, Mud, Neutral, Sand, Sandstone, Sedimentary, Shingle

Geomorphology & landscape:

Coastal, Enclosed coast (including embayment), Estuary, Floodplain, Intertidal rock, Intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), Island, Lagoon, Lowland, Open coast (including bay), Pools, Shingle bar, Subtidal rock (including rocky reefs), Subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank)

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Western Europe/Western Africa)	3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year mean for 1992 to 1996
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ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

Over winter the area regularly supports:

<i>Anas acuta</i> (North-western Europe)	4.7% of the NW European population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Eastern Greenland/Iceland/UK)	1.1% of the World population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering)	2.4% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa)	3.8% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Calidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe)	8.5% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Europe & Northern/Western Africa)	5.4% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering)	2.6% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding)	3.9% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering)	1.1% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe)	2.1% of the NW European population 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering)	3.6% of the East Atlantic Flyway population 5 year peak mean for 1989/90 to 1993/94

On passage the area regularly supports:

<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (Europe/Northern Africa - wintering)	1.5% of the international population (unspecified) 5 year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96
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ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

61858 seabirds (5 year peak mean 28/09/1999)

Including:

Sterna sandvicensis .

Over winter the area regularly supports:

210668 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 28/09/1999)

Including:

Anser brachyrhynchus , *Tadorna tadorna* , *Anas acuta* , *Haematopus ostralegus* , *Pluvialis squatarola* , *Calidris canutus* , *Calidris alpina alpina* , *Limosa lapponica* , *Numenius arquata* , *Tringa totanus* , *Arenaria interpres* .

4.3 Vulnerability

The site is subject to a wide range of pressures such as land-claim for agriculture, overgrazing, dredging, overfishing, industrial uses and unspecified pollution. However, overall the site is relatively robust and many of those pressures have only slight to local effects and are being addressed thorough Management Plans. The breeding tern interest is very vulnerable and the colony has recently moved to the adjacent Duddon Estuary. Positive management is being secured through management plans for non-governmental organisation reserves, English Nature Site Management Statements, European Marine Site Management Scheme, and the Morecambe Bay Partnership.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	0.1
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0