**Description**: The Forest of Bowland Natural Area is dominated by Carboniferous Limestone forming an open and rugged upland area. Pendle Hill forms a distinctive landform to the east of the Natural Area, with a steep escarpment capped by millstone grit. The Bowland Fells form an almost circular upland dome of heather moorland and blanket mire, rising to 560 metres at Wards Stone. The landscape is further characterised by gritstone outcrops and steep, wooded valleys.

Habitat	NVC present	Extent in Natural Area (1-fragmented, 2-frequent, 3- extensive)	Significance (1- internationally scarce with U.K. representation, UK-well developed in U.K. but represented elsewhere, L. Widely developed in Europe)
Blanket mire	M2	2	L
and wet	M4	2	L
heath	M6a, M6b, M6c	3	I
(including	M15		UK
Bog pool and	M18	2	UK
flush and	M19	3	UK
valley mires).	M20a, M20b	. 3	UK
	M23	1	Guard sow bits [ min tollimite. ]
Dry heath	M25a, M25b	2	I
	M32	1	L
Dry heath	H9 H10 H12 H18 H21a	1 2 1	UK UK UK L I
Grassland	U4	3	L
and tall herb	U5	3	L
communities	U6 U20a, U20c	2 2	I
Scrub	us of significance for its best	execution of the Bowlead (c). M20) and suspensed minu.	Sign finance The uplant.
Nationally R	er and Source Plant Special		

Nationally Rare and Scarce Plant Species:

Dryopteris submontana.

(Primula farinosa.)

Key Issues				
Habitat	İssue			
Blanket mire and wet heath	Overgrazing, recreation and access, inappropriate burning, reclamation and improvement, drainage and pollution.			
Dry heath	Overgrazing, recreation and access, inappropriate burning, reclamation and improvement.			
Grassland and tall herb communities	Agricultural improvement.			
Scrub				

Objective	
Habitat	Objective
Blanket mire and wet heath	Valley Outres) M.ZUJ M.ZUD
Dry heath	
Dry neath	Day beath III
30	RI2
Grassland and tall herb communities	III
Scrub	AU Bastronii
	But I be a series and the series and
2	U20a U20a

Significance: The upland vegetation of the Bowland Fells is of significance for its extensive areas of northern blanket bog (M19, M20) and associated mires (M6).

**Description**: The Central Marches Natural Area consists of the rolling hills of southwest Shropshire and northwest Herefordshire, and is contiguous with similar countryside in Central Wales. Small areas of heather moorland and unenclosed rough pasture exist in the uplands of Clun Forest.

Habitat	NVC present	Extent in Natural Area (1-fragmented, 2-frequent, 3-extensive)	Significance (I- internationally scarce with U.K. representation, UK- well developed in U.K. but represented elsewhere, L- Widely developed in Europe)
Blanket mire	M4		L
and wet heath	M6		I
(including Bog	M19	1	UK
pool and flush	M21	. 2	L
and valley	M23	1	I
mires).			a day
			Montane
Dry heath	H8	2	I
	H9	3	UK
	H12	. 2	UK
	H18	17	Limbonia
	M15, M15s, M15s		<b>L</b>
Grassland and	U4	3	L .
tall herb	U5	.1	L dreed Co
communities	U6	3	I
	U20, U20a, U20c	12	1
	221 Mala	pailinnen	an divid Hart have benchmark
	Section 1		
Scrub	M		
	N27		
		3 2 2 2 2	Soruh
			*

Nationally Rare and Scarce Plant Species:

(Dianthus deltoides, Sedum forsterianum).

Key Issues	
Habitat	Issue
Blanket mire and wet heath	Description: The Central Materies Names Arie
Dry heath	Inappropriate grazing, bracken encroachment, scrub encroachment, recreation? Motor vehicles?
Grassland and tall herb communities	Agricultural improvement, overgrazing, bracken encroachment, afforestation.
Scrub	
	Blanket mire M4
1 · UK	(including Bog M19

Objective			
Habitat	Objective		
Montane			
30.7			Dry heath
NO.		CIH-	
Blanket mire and wet heath			
Dry heath			han bealsant)
Dry heath			Zeithunnings
	s, 1720s		
Grassland and tall herb communities			
			dans2
Scrub			
Significance The galant desiration of the Perula	1 Hells in 12 stensille		erene are en
Bladian offices of carry arral me was more			57

Significance:					
	•				

**Description**: This Natural Area comprises the Lake District mountains, the surrounding fells of the South Lakes, the Howgills and the Orton Fells. The geology is very diverse, and includes volcanic rocks, igneous intrusions, slates and shales, and Carboniferous limestone. The mountains rise into the montane zone and support high level heaths, grasslands and rock and scree. Lower down there are heaths and grasslands along with mires, lakes, tarns and rivers. (Some of the most important areas of limestone pavement in Britain occur here).

Habitat	NVC present	Extent in Natural Area (1-fragmented, 2- frequent, 3-extensive)	Significance (1- internationally scarce with U.K. representation, UK-well developed in U.K. but represented elsewhere, L Widely developed in Europe)
Montane	U7, U7c	1	. L
	U10a, U10b	1	UK
	U15	2	L .
and the same	U16	2	UK
	H13	1	masana sanc Jamad aside
	H18a, H18c	2	T.
	H19a, H19c	2	L
T and the last	CG11a	1	UK
Marie Marie	M31		L
100000	M32	2	L
Blanket mire and	M1	1	L
wet heath	M2	1	L
(including Bog	M3		L
pool and flush &	M4	1	· L
valley mires)	M5	1	L
	M6, M6a, M6b, M6c, M6d	3	I
	M9		L
	M10, M10a	3	UK
	M11, M11b	2	UK
	M13		?
	M15, M15a, M15b	2	UK
	M16	1	I
	M17a, M17b, M17c	1	I
and the state of t	M18a	2 .	UK *
	M19a, M19b	3	UK
Animone a	M20, M20a, M20b	2	UK
	M21, M21a	1	L
	M23	3	I
content or a content of	M25, M25b	2	1
is fire a real part of the	M26	naides overgreeing in	$\frac{1}{2}$
	M27	2	
	M32	2	L
	M37		L .
			Sortio
Dry Heath	H8	2	I
Dry ricaui	H9		UK
	H10a, H10b	2	UK
Water de la company de la comp	H12a, H12b, H12c	3	UK
	H13	1	I
	H15		I
	H21a	2	I
			1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -

Grassland and tall herb communities	U2 U4a, U4b, U4d, U4e U5a, U5b, U5d, U5e U6, U6a U13 U17a, U17c U19 U20, U20a, U20b, U20c U21 CG9a, CG9b, CG9c	1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 2	L L L I I L I L I UK
All a measure	CG10a, CG10b <b>MG9</b>	2	UK ?
Scrub	W19a	1	L

Nationally Rare and Scarce Plant Species:

Ajuga pyramidalis, Alchemilla wichurae, Asplenium septentrionale, Bartsia alpina, Carex atrata, C. capillaris, C. magellanica, Cerastium alpinum, Circaea alpina, Deschampsia cespitosa, Dryas octapetalla, Dryopteris submontana, Euphrasia frigida, E. ostenfeldii, E. rivularis\*, E. rostkoviana Juncus filiformis, Lychnis alpina\*, Lycopodium annotinum, Myosotis stolonifera, Najas flexilis\*, Phleum alpinum, Poa alpina, P. glauca, Polygala amarella, Potentilla crantzii, P. fruticosa\*, Salix lapponum, Saxifraga nivalis, Sedum villosum, Subularia aquatica, Woodsia ilvensis\*.

(Actaea spicata, Cardamine impatiens, Carex ericetorum, C. ornithopoda, Crepis mollis, Epipactis atrorubens, Equisetum variegatum, Gymnocarpium robertianum, Hammarbya paludosa\*, Helianthemum canum,, Hornungia petraea, Isoetes echinospora, Lycopodiella innundata\*, Minuartia verna, Polygonatum odoratum, Potentilla neumanniana, Primula farinosa, Ribes spicatum, Sesleria caerulea, Sorbus rupicola, Trichomanes speciosum, Veronica spicata).

Issue
Overgrazing, recreation
Peat cutting, drainage, scrub encroachment, drainage, eutrophication.  Overgrazing, afforestation, burning, stockfeeding, recreation,
bracken encroachment, wind farms.
Removal of rock from pavements, scrub and bracken encroachment, overgrazing and undergrazing, agricultural intensification.
M32
*
Division 143
OTH AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS OF TH

Objective	
Habitat	Objective
Montane	
Blanket mire and wet heath	closures. The main years was a second and a second
System theme, woods and wet rock for	cer me from in the clouses
Dry heath	
Grassland and tall herb communities	
Scrub	
makes 145	
man man had a later was tree	

Significance: The Cumbrian Fells and Dales are very important for a wide range of vegetation types, including many communities that are scarce or absent elsewhere in England. Communities for which this is area is particularly important include those of the montane zone (H13, U10, U16, CG11). There is also a good representation of many internationally scarce and nationally important mire and heathland communities (M6, M10, M19, M23, H12) and grassland types (U6, CG9, CG10). Several communities with a wider distribution in Scotland appear to be restricted to this area in England (CG11, H16, M5, M31, U13, U15). As a consequence of this high frequency of restricted plant communities, Cumbria also has a large number of nationally rare and scarce plant species.

Natural Area: Dark Peak Mountain and Moorland Significance:

**Description**: The Dark Peak is formed by coarse millstone grit and softer shales overlain by peat. The summits of the hills reach 610 metres at Kinder Scout and form relatively level plateaux which are dissected by deep narrow valleys called cloughs. The main vegetation is moorland with blanket mire on the deep peats, dry heath on the lower slopes and acid grassland on more intensively managed land. Springs, flushes, woods and wet rock faces are found in the cloughs.

Habitat	NVC present	Extent in Natural Area (1-fragmented, 2- frequent, 3-extensive)	Significance (1- internationally scarce with U.K. representation, UK-well developed in U.K. but represented elsewhere, L Widely developed in Europe)
Blanket mire and wet heath (including Bog pool and flush &	M2b M3 M4 M6a, M6b, M6c	3	L L L I
valley mires)	M10 M16 M19a, M19b M20a, M20b M21b	1 3	UK I UK UK L
	M25a, M25b M32 M35 M37	2	L L L L
Dry heath	H8b H9, H9a, H9b, H9c, H9e H12 H18	1 3 2 2	I UK UK L
Grassland and tall herb communities	U2 U4, U4a, U4b, U4c, U4e U5d U6 U20	2 3 2 1 3	L L L I I
Scrub	and of mouth of the cases over	k is agailtean for its exc 49, H18)	Significance. The Deck Fe. MS) and upland dry heath.

Nationally Rare and Scarce Plant Species: Ledum palustre groenlandicum

(Trichomanes speciosum.)

Key Issues		
Habitat	Issue	
Blanket mire and wet heath	Gripping, burning, fragmentation, overgrazing, accidental fires, erosion.	
Dry heath	Recreation and accidental fires, erosion, local overgrazing, bracken invasion, burning, fragmentation.	
Grassland and tall herb communities	Drainage, improvement, inappropriate grazing, bracken & scrub invasion, access and recreation.	
Scrub		
	Stanket mure and M2b wet Meeth M3	

Objective			
Набили	Objective		
Blanket mire and wet heath	M21b		
	1632		
	2/10		
Dry heath			
	della		
Grassland and tall herb communities	190, 190, 190, 190, 190a		
Grassiand and tall hero communities	218		
Scrub	The best state of the best sta		
	eb Use Use Use Use Gar		
	unines USa		
	The state of the s		
	0.50		

Significance: The Dark Peak is significant for its extensive areas of northern blanket bog (M20 with M6) and upland dry heath (H9, H18).

Natural Area: Dartmoor

Description: Dartmoor is the largest area of moorland in southern England and the largest area of unglaciated moorland in Great Britain. The Natural Area is dominated by the massive igneous intrusion of the the Dartmoor Granite. The dome-shaped granite intrusion has produced a distinctive landscape with a radial drainage pattern and granite tors. There are extensive blanket bogs on peats up to seven metres deep on the higher moors, with some active bogs in areas of impeded drainage. Other habitats include wet and dry heaths and valley mires.

Habital	NVC present	Extent in Natural Area (1-fragmented, 2-frequent, 3- extensive)	Significance (1- internationally scarce with U.K. representation, UK-well developed in U.K. but represented elsewhere, L. Widely developed in Europe)
Blanket mire	M1	2	L
and wet	M2	2	L
heath	M3	2	L
	M4	2	. L
	M6a, M6c, M6d	3	I
	M15, M15a, M15b, M15d	2	UK
	M16a, M16b	2	
	M17a, M17c	2	1
	M21	3 3	L
	M25a, M25b	?	Dry hearin T
	M29	,	1
Dry heath	H4a, H4b, H4c, H4d	3	I
	H8b	2	I
	H10a	1 and inches	UK •
Dry heath	H12a, H12c	2	UK
	H18a, H18c	1	L
	1210a		
6 1 1	TIO	2	. 0
Grassland	U2	2 3	L
and tall herb	U3	3 2	L
communities	U4a, U4e	2 2	L
Carrie	U5, U5a, U5c U6, U6a, U6c	1	I
estern departic	U20, U20a, U20b	aksome of a state of the m	Significance The vegetable
I memalionalty	o case is oversoned consultation	Juscognes Tunkqu modne	connunties with a more to
bangird r	of wet heath (mainly Will) a	If and some of the best ares	M) stant teknisid inanogini
Scrub	odi garbuloni diesd vib diese	ily western communication with	These wel and prodominar
	See of a standard and	Am (1774) saudi valles phis	SILVE SONT APT BUREWOLSES
323 (th			

Nationally Rare and Scarce Plant Species:

Asplenium septentrionale, Spiranthes romanzoffiana.

(Euphrasia vigursii, Hammarbya paludosa\*, Lycopodiella innundata\*, Sibthorpia europaea.)

Key Issues	
Habitat	Issue
Blanket mire and wet heath	Inappropriate burning especially in summer. Inappropriate grazing (especially overgrazing). Peat erosion. Water abstraction.
Dry heath	Inappropriate grazing/burning. High reclamation.
Grassland and tall herb communities	Bracken encroachment, overgrazing and drainage.
Scrub	

Objective		
Habitat	Objective	
Blanket mire and wet heath	- Och Machine Mark Mark Mark Mark	
Dry heath	MITA, MITE MOI MOSA, MOSS	
Dry heath	M29	
Grassland and tall herb communities	BAN HAD HAD HAD	Hand val.
Scrub	Hiza, Hiza Hiba, Hiza	
	U2	Grassland and tall barb

Significance: The vegetation of Dartmoor is of particular interest in that it combines western oceanic communities with a more northern, upland component. This includes extensive areas of internationally important blanket mire (M17) and some of the best areas of wet heath (mainly M15) in England. These wet and predominantly western communities occur with dry heath including the upland H12 and the lowland H4. The extensive valley mires (M21) are also of significant interest.

Description: Exmoor is an elongated core of high land lying above the Culm Measures of Devon and Somerset. The Quantocks are separated from Exmoor to the east by the Vale of Taunton. These upland areas are mostly underlain with slates, shales, sandstones and grits of the Devonian system. Erosion by numerous streams radiating from the upland core has given rise to several deep valleys and has created the characteristic hog's back ridges of this area.

Habitat	NVC present	Extent in Natural Area (1-fragmented, 2- frequent, 3-extensive)	Significance (1-internationally scarce with U.K. representation, UK-well developed in U.K. but represented elsewhere,
		-	L - Widely developed in Europe)
ral reclamation	opropriste grazing, agriculti	nifies 1 lag	Osssiend and tall her comme
Blanket mire and	M1	1	L L
wet heath	M2	1	L
(including Bog	M3		L
pool and flush &	M4	1	L
valley mires)	M6a, M6b, M6c, M6d	2	I
	M9	1	L
	M10	1	UK
•	M15, M15a, M15b,	2	UK
	M15c, M15d	2.	UK
	M16d	1	I
	M17, M17c	2	I
	M23	2	· I
	M25, M25b	2	Blanket nare iI is wet neath
	M29	?	I
	M32	?	L
	M35	?	L
	FRO, HYGH		
D 1 1	114 1141 114 1141		Ar dual vi
Dry heath	H4a, H4b, H4c, H4d	3	1
	H8a, H8b	2	I
	H10a	1	UK
(transfer and transfer and tran	H12a, H12b, H12c	2	UK
	H18, <b>H18a</b>	1	L
	H21a	1	Grassland and call berb columns
	129 130 134		
	UZZ		Scrab
Grassland and	U3	3	I
tall herb	U4a, U4b, U4e	3	L
communities	U5d	2	Ļ
	U19	1	L
Service	U20, <b>U20b</b>	3	L
s of internationally	Exampler is the extensive are	ant appeared vegetation or	Significances Incomost mipoli
Scrub	II this vegetation in sodiawe	o la	important dry scalit. Istingol s
oci uu		The second secon	beatinged as of parameters are
A STATE OF THE STA		a securional consider pr	a despin a sour apisanon (611)

## Nationally Rare and Scarce Plant Species: (Sibthorpia europaea, Sorbus rupicola.)

Key Issues		
Habitat	Issue	
Blanket mire and wet heath	Inappropriate grazing (especially overgrazing), inappropriate burning, historical drainage.	
Dry heath	Inappropriate grazing (especially undergrazing) and conversion to grass moor, burning, reclamation. Control of invasive species (bracken, rhododendron). Damage due to excessive use of winter feed. Recreational use horseriding and hunting.	
Grassland and tall herb communities	Inappropriate grazing, agricultural reclamation.	
Scrub	Inappropriate grazing. Education/change attitude/raise awareness of importance/significance.	

Objective			
Habitat	Objective		
Blanket mire and wet heath	M25. M25b M29 M35 M35		
Dry heath	250a, 1845, 194c, 254d 183a, 2535	Dry hanh	
Scrub XU	HIZE, HIZE HIZE HIE, HIES		
Grassland and tall herb communities	Hills		
Scrub	The Manual Manual Control of the Con	Ornsel find and	

Significance: The most important upland vegetation on Exmoor is the extensive area of internationally important dry heath. Exmoor supports the largest area of this vegetation in southwest England. The heathland is of particular interest in that it consists of both a lowland and southwestern component (H4) alongside more widespread upland communities (H8 and H12).

Mountain and Moorland Significance:

Natural Area: North Pennines

Description: The North Pennines are a distinct upland block bordered by the Eden and Tyne valleys, the Durham lowlands and the Yorkshire Dales. The Natural Area is dominated by Carboniferous rocks including Millstone Grit, shale and limestone which form an open and rugged upland landscape. Intrusions of hard volcanic rock such as the Whin Sill produce distinctive 'vertical steps' in the landscape and have formed the largest waterfall in England at High Force. On much of the high Pennines a layer of peat blankets the bed rock and this supports extensive areas of moorland. Outcrops of limestone support calcareous grasslands and pavements.

Habitat	NYC present	Extent in Natural Area (1-fragmented, 2-frequent, 3-extensive)	Significance (1- internationally scarce with U.K. representation, UK-well developed in U.K. but represented elsewhere, L- Widely developed in Europe)
Montane	H18 U10a M8 U7	2 2 1 1	L UK L L
Blanket mire and wet heath (including Bog pool and flush & valley mires)	M2b M3 M4 M6a, M6b, M6c, M6d M10 M11b M15, M15a, M15b M16 M18a, M18b M19a, M19b, M19c M20 M23 M25, M25b M32 M37	2 2 2 3 3 2 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 1 2 1 2	L I UK UK UK UK
Dry heath	H8 H9 H10c, H10d H12a, H12b HI8 H19 H21, H21a	1 2 1 3 2 1	UK UK
Grassland and tall herb communities	U2 U4e U5a, U5b, U5c U6, U6a, U6d U20, U20a, U20c U21 CG9c, CG9d, CG9e CG10a, CG10c	2 3 3 2 2 2 1 2 3	L L I I UK
Scrub	W19a, W19b	2	L L

## Nationally Rare and Scarce Plant Species:

Alchemilla glomerulans, A. wichurae, Alopecurus borealis, Asplenium septentrionale, Bartsia alpina, Betula nana, Carex capillaris, C.magellanica, Circaea alpina, Dryas octapetala, Dryopteris submontana, Equisetum pratense, Euphrasia rostkoviana, Juncus alpinoarticulatus, J.filiformis, Kobresia simpliciuscula, Minuartia stricta\*, Myosotis alpestris\*, M.stolonifera, Phleum alpinum, Poa alpina, Polygala amarella, Potentilla crantzii, P.fruticosa\*, Saxifraga hirculus\*, S.nivalis, Sedum villosum, Woodsia ilvensis\*.

(Carex ericetorum, C.ornithopoda, Crepis mollis, Epipactis atrorubens, Equisetum variegatum, Gentiana verna, Gymnocarpium robertianum, Hammarbya paludosa\*, Helianthemum canum, Minuartia verna, Primula farinosa, Sesleria caerulea, Sorbus rupicola, Thlaspi caerulescens, Viola rupestris.)

Key Issues	
Habitat	Issue
Montane	Overgrazing, recreation, acid deposition.
Blanket mire and wet heath .	Overgrazing, gripping, burning, recreation, stock-feeding, Sphagnum harvesting, wind farms.
Dry heath	Overgrazing, burning, recreation, stock-feeding, bracken encroachment, woodland regeneration, wind farms.
Grassland and tall herb communities	Overgrazing, recreation, stock-feeding, woodland, regeneration, bracken encroachment.
Scrub	Overgrazing, regeneration

Objective		
Habitat	Objective	
Montane	 4	Dry best
Blanket mire and wet heath	HTOS HTOS H12s H12s	
Dry heath	400,100	
Grassland and tall herb communities	Use USC, USS, USC USC USC, USCI	
Scrub	120, U20s, U10s U21 C39s, C79st, C09s	

Significance:		