

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0012809

SITENAME Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes

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- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0012809	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-06	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY

Email:

Date site proposed as SCI: 1995-06

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2005-04

National legal reference of SAC designation:

Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made>).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude

1.6172

Latitude

52.2561

2.2 Area [ha]:

1256.57

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1	East Anglia
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1150 	X		1.26	0	G	D			
1210 			5.03	0	G	A	B	A	A
1220 			3.77	0	G	C	C	C	C
4030 			502.63	0	M	B	C	A	B

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive

92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
A	1166	Triturus cristatus			p				P	DD	D			

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N07	20.0
N04	5.0
N08	40.0
N05	15.0
N19	20.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: acidic,sand,shingle 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: coastal,lowland 4 Marine: Geomorphology: lagoon

4.2 Quality and importance

Annual vegetation of drift lines for which this is one of only four known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 100 hectares. Perennial vegetation of stony banks for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. European dry heaths for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts				Positive Impacts			
	Threats and	Pollution (optional)	inside/outside	Rank	Activities, management	Pollution (optional)	inside/outside

Rank	pressures [code]	[code]	[i o b]
H	M01		B
H	H02		B
H	G01		I
H	I01		B
H	I02		B

	[code]	[code]	[i o b]
H	D05		I
H	B02		I
H	G03		I
H	A04		I
H	A02		I
H	D05		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0	UK01	24.0		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐

Yes

☒

No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

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NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9009101
SITENAME Minsmere-Walberswick

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- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9009101	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Minsmere-Walberswick

1.4 First Compilation date 1992-05	1.5 Update date 2022-09
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	1992-05
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 15 and 17-19 of The Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made) (as amended).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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1.6339

52.3153

1997.67

14.4

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

Region Name

UKH1	East Anglia
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

[illegible]

B	A082	Circus cyaneus		w	15	15	i		G	C		C	
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta		r	47	47	p		G	B		B	
B	A195	Sterna albifrons		r	28	28	p		G	C		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N17	5.0
N06	4.0
N04	3.0
N08	23.0
N16	16.0
N03	8.0
N14	7.0
N05	3.0
N15	2.0
N07	15.0
N02	14.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: acidic,shingle,sand,peat,nutrient-poor 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: lowland,coastal,floodplain 3 Marine: Geology: shingle,mud,sand 4 Marine: Geomorphology: shingle bar,intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat),open coast (including bay),estuary,lagoon

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (2009/147/EC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: Botaurus stellaris (Europe - breeding) 35% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997 Caprimulgus europaeus 0.7% of the GB breeding population Count, as at 1990 Circus aeruginosus 10.2% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997 Recurvirostra avosetta (Western Europe/Western Mediterranean - breeding) 10.4% of the GB breeding population Count, as at early 1990s Sterna albifrons (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) 1.2% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996 Over winter the area regularly supports: Circus cyaneus 2% of the GB population 5 year peak mean

1985/6-1989/90 ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (2009/147/EC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: *Anas clypeata* (North-western/Central Europe) 2.3% of the population in Great Britain Count, as at 1990 *Anas crecca* (North-western Europe) 4.9% of the population in Great Britain Count, as at 1990 *Anas strepera* (North-western Europe) 3.1% of the population in Great Britain Count, as at 1990 Over winter the area regularly supports: *Anas clypeata* (North-western/Central Europe) 1% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 *Anas strepera* (North-western Europe) 1.1% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 *Anser albifrons albifrons* (North-western Siberia/North-eastern & North-western Europe) 1.1% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts				Positive Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]	Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	H02		B	H	D05		I
H	M01		B	H	A04		I
H	F02		I	H	A02		I
H	G01		I	H	B02		I
H	K03		I	H	G03		I
				H	D05		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

[Back to top](#)

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK01	27.6	UK04	100.0		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

[Back to top](#)

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, but in preparation
- ☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

[Back to top](#)

INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifolii)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roburi-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code

SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code
BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code

4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House

City Road

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire PE1 1JY

UK

Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1733 – 562 626 / +44 (0)1733 – 555 948

Email: RIS@JNCC.gov.uk

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DD MM YY

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 05 January 1976

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Minsmere–Walberswick

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. **For RIS updates only**, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

**** Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): yes ✓ -or- no ☐;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) Yes
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** yes ✓ -or- no ☐;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

52 18 55 N 01 38 02 E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Southwold

Composite site situated on the coast of Suffolk, between Southwold in the north and Sizewell in the south.

Administrative region: Suffolk

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **11. Area** (hectares): 2018.92

Min. -1
Max. 24
Mean 9

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

This composite, Suffolk coastal site contains a complex mosaic of habitats, notably, areas of marsh with dykes, extensive reedbeds, mudflats, lagoons, shingle and driftline, woodland and areas of lowland heath. The site supports the largest continuous stand of reed in England and Wales and demonstrates the nationally rare transition in grazing marsh ditch plants from brackish to fresh water. The combination of habitats create an exceptional area of scientific interest supporting nationally scarce plants, British Red Data Book invertebrates and nationally important numbers of breeding and wintering birds.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1, 2

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 1

The site contains a mosaic of marine, freshwater, marshland and associated habitats, complete with transition areas in between. Contains the largest continuous stand of reedbeds in England and Wales and rare transition in grazing marsh ditch plants from brackish to fresh water.

Ramsar criterion 2

This site supports nine nationally scarce plants and at least 26 red data book invertebrates.

Supports a population of the mollusc *Vertigo angustior* (Habitats Directive Annex II; British Red Data Book Endangered), recently discovered on the Blyth estuary river walls.

An important assemblage of rare breeding birds associated with marshland and reedbeds including: *Botaurus stellaris*, *Anas strepera*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas clypeata*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, *Panurus biarmicus*

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	acidic, neutral, shingle, sand, peat, nutrient-poor, mud, alluvium
Geomorphology and landscape	lowland, coastal, valley, floodplain, shingle bar, intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), open coast (including bay), estuary, lagoon
Nutrient status	mesotrophic
pH	circumneutral
Salinity	brackish / mixosaline, fresh, saline / euhaline
Soil	no information
Water permanence	usually permanent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Lowestoft, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/lowestoft.html) Max. daily temperature: 13.0° C Min. daily temperature: 7.0° C Days of air frost: 27.8 Rainfall: 576.3 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1535.5

General description of the Physical Features:

Minsmere – Walberswick comprises two large marshes, the tidal Blyth estuary and associated habitats. This composite coastal site contains a complex mosaic of habitats, notably areas of marsh with dykes, extensive reedbeds, mudflats, lagoons, shingle, woodland and areas of lowland heath. It supports the largest continuous stand of common reed *Phragmites australis* in England and Wales, and demonstrates the nationally rare transition in grazing marsh ditch plants from brackish to fresh water.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Minsmere – Walberswick comprises two large marshes, the tidal Blyth estuary and associated habitats. This composite coastal site contains a complex mosaic of habitats, notably areas of marsh with dykes, extensive reedbeds, mudflats, lagoons, shingle, woodland and areas of lowland heath.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

No special values known

19. Wetland types:

Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
Other	Other	30
U	Peatlands (including peat bogs swamps, fens)	30
G	Tidal flats	12.9
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	12.4
H	Salt marshes	7.2
M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	4
F	Estuarine waters	2.5
J	Coastal brackish / saline lagoons	1

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

This composite Suffolk coastal site contains a complex mosaic of habitats notably, areas of marsh with dykes, extensive reedbeds, mud flats, lagoons, shingle, woodland and areas of lowland heath. The site supports the largest continuous stand of reed *Phragmites australis* in England and Wales and nationally rare transition in grazing marsh ditch plants from brackish to fresh water. The combination of habitats create an exceptional area of scientific interest supporting nationally scarce plants, RDB invertebrates and nationally important numbers of breeding and wintering birds.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Higher Plants.

This is one of few sites nationally for red-tipped cudweed *Filago lutescens* (RDB2) which occurs on light, sandy soils.

The nationally rare species *Corynephorus canescens* (RDB3) occurs on coastal dune habitat.

The site supports a range of nationally scarce plant species characteristic of heathland, wetland and coastal habitats, and the transitions between them. *Althaea officinalis*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Ruppia cirrhosa*, *Sium latifolium*, *Sonchus palustris*, *Ceratophyllum submersum*, *Ranunculus baudotii*, and *Carex divisa* (all nationally scarce) are associated with reedbeds, grazing marsh or ditches. *Hordeum marinum* occurs on sea-walls, *Lathyrus japonicus* on coastal shingle, and *Crassula tillaea* on heathland.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Eurasian marsh harrier , <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> , Europe	16 pairs, representing an average of 10.5% of the GB population (5 year mean 1993-1997)
Mediterranean gull , <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> , Europe	2 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 1.8% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)
Black-headed gull , <i>Larus ridibundus</i> , N & C Europe	2558 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)
Little tern , <i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i> , W Europe	20 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 1% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)

Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

Great bittern , <i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> , W Europe, NW Africa	3 individuals, representing an average of 3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3 - spring peak)
Eurasian teal , <i>Anas crecca</i> , NW Europe	3083 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Ruff , <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , Europe/W Africa	10 individuals, representing an average of 1.4% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Black-tailed godwit , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , Iceland/W Europe	846 individuals, representing an average of 5.4% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3 - spring peak)
Spotted redshank , <i>Tringa erythropus</i> , Europe/W Africa	15 individuals, representing an average of 11% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Common greenshank , <i>Tringa nebularia</i> , Europe/W Africa	9 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Species with peak counts in winter:

Greater white-fronted goose , <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> , NW Europe	212 individuals, representing an average of 3.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean for 1996/7-2000/01)
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Gadwall , <i>Anas strepera strepera</i> , NW Europe	261 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Northern shoveler , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , NW & C Europe	238 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Hen harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i> , Europe	15 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1985/6-1989/90)
Water rail , <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> , Europe	5 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Pied avocet , <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , Europe/Northwest Africa	329 individuals, representing an average of 9.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
European golden plover , <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> , P. a. altifrons Iceland & Faroes/E Atlantic	4503 individuals, representing an average of 1.8% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Common redshank , <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> ,	1386 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Lesser black-backed gull , <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> ,	905 individuals, representing an average of 1.4% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Species Information

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Invertebrates.

Ethmia bipunctella, *Aleochara inconspicua*, *Philonthus dimidiatipennis*, *Deltote bankiana*, *Cephalops perspicuus*, *Erioptera bivittata*, *E. meijerei*, *Gymnancycla canella*, *Pisidium pseudosphaerium*, *Archanara neurica*, *Heliothis viriplaca*, *Pelosis muscerda*, *Photodes brevilinea*, *Senta flammea*, *Herminea tarsicrinalis*, *Haematopota grandis*, *Tipula marginata*, *Podalonia affinis*, *Arctosa fulvolineata*, *Eucosma catroptana*, *E.maritima*, *Melissoblaptis zelleri*, *Pima boisduvaliella*, *Acrotophthalmus bicolor*, *Limoniea danica*, *Telmaturus tumidulus*, *Vertigo angustior* (a Habitats Directive Annex II species (S1014)).

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic

Aquatic vegetation (e.g. reeds, willows, seaweed)

Environmental education/ interpretation

Livestock grazing

Non-consumptive recreation

Scientific research

Tourism

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	+
Local authority, municipality etc.	+	
National/Crown Estate	+	
Private	+	+
Other	+	

25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	+
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	+
Current scientific research	+	
Cutting of vegetation (small-scale/subsistence)	+	
Permanent arable agriculture		+
Grazing (unspecified)	+	
Flood control	+	
Transport route	+	+
Non-urbanised settlements	+	+

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
Erosion	2	Coastal squeeze within the Blyth Estuary	+		+
Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified)	2	Trampling damage to vegetated shingle and driftline communities, and disturbance of little tern nesting habitat	+		+

For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?
Erosion - English Nature provides advice to the Environment Agency and coastal local authorities in relation to flood and coastal protection management. This will inform the development of the Suffolk Estuaries strategies and the second generation shoreline management plan.

Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified) - English Nature to work with owners/occupiers and regulatory authorities to develop a strategy to manage visitor pressure on Suffolk vegetated shingle. These measures are likely to include temporary fencing and provision of boardwalks as well as measures to increase visitor awareness about the sensitivity of the shingle habitat, for example by interpretation, wardening.

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? YES

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	+	
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	
Management agreement	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	

Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB)	+	+
Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	+	+
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Fauna.

Numbers of migratory and wintering wildfowl and waders are monitored annually as part of the national Wetland Birds Survey (WeBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Flora.

NVC and vegetation monitoring, bird and invertebrate surveys/monitoring carried out on EN's NNRs, NT, SWT, RSPB reserves.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Facilities at National Trust and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reserves.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities, Facilities provided and Seasonality.

A popular area for tourists as it is an AONB and contains Minsmere bird reserve and Dunwich heath, both with toilets/shop/cafe. There are more visitors in the summer, however it well used throughout the year by walkers and bird watchers.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs,

European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House, Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

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- Ratcliffe, DA (ed.) (1977) *A Nature Conservation Review. The selection of biological sites of national importance to nature conservation in Britain*. Cambridge University Press (for the Natural Environment Research Council and the Nature Conservancy Council), Cambridge (2 vols.)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (1994) *Minsmere management plan*. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
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Wiggington, M (1999) *British Red Data Books. 1. Vascular plants*. 3rd edn. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough

Please return to: **Ramsar Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
Telephone: **+41 22 999 0170** • Fax: **+41 22 999 0169** • email: **ramsar@ramsar.org**

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030395
SITENAME Southern North Sea

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- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030395	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Southern North Sea

1.4 First Compilation date 2017-01	1.5 Update date 2019-03
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address:	Monkstone House, City Road, Peterborough, PE1 1JY
Email:	

Date site proposed as SCI:	2017-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2017-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2019-02
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 13 and 17-19 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made), and Regulations 11, 19 and 20 of The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1013/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.7999

Latitude

53.551

2.2 Area [ha]:

3695054.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

100.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKZZ	Extra-Regio
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0 %)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D		A B C	
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	11864	28889	i	C	M	A	A	C	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N01	100.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

General site characteristics: Sand and coarse sediments. Non-vegetated. Full salinity. Water depths between 10m and 75m.

4.2 Quality and importance

Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) "For which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom".

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	C02		b
L	J03		b
L	G04		b
H	F02		b
M	H03	O	b
H	C03		b
L	D03		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

4.5 Documentation

For information on this site, including the Selection Assessment Document, Conservation Objectives and Advice on Activities document, as well as information about the identification process of the UK network of harbour porpoise SACs, see the Site Information Centre (see link) for this site. The population size estimate in Section 3.2, provided at the time the site was proposed as an SCI, is based on data from a survey conducted in 2005 (Hammond et al. 2013). Revised "population in the site" estimates based on the 2016 survey (Hammond et al. 2017) are a minimum of 20237 (lower 95% CI) and maximum of 41538 (higher 95% CI). All these estimates are derived from one-month summer surveys and should not be considered as specific population sizes for the site. Hammond, P. Macleod, K. Berggren, P. Borchers, D. Burt, L. Canadas, A. Desportes, G. Donovan, G. Gilles, A. Gillespie, D. Gordon, J. Hiby, L. Kuklik, I. Leaper, R. Lehnert, K. Leopold, M. Lovell, P. Øien, N. Paxton, C. Ridoux, V. Rogan, E. Samarra, F. Scheidat, M. Sequeira, M. Siebert, U. Skov, H. Swift, R. Tasker, M. Teilmann, J. van Canneyt, O. Vazques, J. (2013). Cetacean abundance and distribution in European Atlantic shelf waters to inform conservation and management. Biological Conservation. 164. 107 - 122. Hammond, P. Lacey, C. Gilles, A. Viquerat, S. Börjesson, P. Herr, H. Macleod, K. Ridoux, V. Santos, M. Scheidat, M. Teilmann, J. Vingada, J. Øien, N. (2017). Estimates of cetacean abundance in European Atlantic waters in summer 2016 from the SCANS-III aerial and shipboard surveys. Available: <https://synergy.st-andrews.ac.uk/scans3/files/2017/05/SCANS-III-design-based-estimates-2017-05-12-final-revis>

Link(s): <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7243>

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:	
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Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐	Yes	☒	No
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Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

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EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
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8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
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3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

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B	Good conservation	63
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3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

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A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9020309
SITENAME Outer Thames Estuary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9020309	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Outer Thames Estuary

1.4 First Compilation date 2010-08	1.5 Update date 2017-11
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee	
Address:	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:	

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2010-08
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/625/contents/made), and Regulations 12, 16 and 17 of the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/1842/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude

1.545

Latitude

51.916

2.2 Area [ha]:

392451.66

2.3 Marine area [%]

100.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKZZ

Extra-Regio

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A001	Gavia stellata			w	6466	6466	i		G	A		C	
B	A195	Sterna albifrons			r	746	746	i		G	A		C	
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			r	532	532	i		G	B		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N01	98.45
N03	0.05
N02	1.5
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

3 Marine: Geology: mud,sand,gravel 4 Marine: Geomorphology: range of mobile sediments,tidal current stream

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) Over winter the area regularly supports: *Gavia stellata* (North-western Europe - wintering) - 38% of the population in Great Britain peak mean over the period 1989-2006/07 The area supports breeding populations of: *Sternula albifrons* (in breeding season) - 19.64% of GB population (2011 - 2015) *Sterna hirundo* (in breeding season) - 2.66% of GB population (2011 - 2015)

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	D03		B
L	G04		b
H	C03		B
L	F02		I
L	H03		B

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

4.5 Documentation

JNCC's weblink '<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1414>' provides general information on marine SPAs. The weblink '<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6895>' allows access to site specific information for all marine MPAs in UK offshore waters. See the UK Approach document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1414>

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6895>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	3.0	UK00	93.0	UK05	4.0

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Maldon Local/District Unitary Authority, Rochford Local/District Unitary Authority, Southend on Sea Local/District Unitary Authority, Swale Local/District Unitary Authority, Canterbury Local/District Unitary Authority
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	Crouch Harbour Authority, Port of London Authority, Peel Ports London Medway, Great Yarmouth Local/District Unitary Authority, Waveney Local/District Unitary Authority, Suffolk Coastal Local/District Unitary Authority
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	Southwold Harbour Authority – Waveney District Council, Ipswich Port Authority, Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company, Harwich Haven Authority, Brightlingsea Harbour Commissioners, Maldon Harbour Improvement Commissioners
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	For information about relevant management offshore please contact JNCC
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	Natural England, Marine Management Organisation, Kent and Essex Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority, Crown Estate, Great Yarmouth Port Authority, Lowestoft – Associated British Ports (ABP)
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	Thanet Local/District Unitary Authority
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information on relevant conservation measures of the site, including the Conservation Objectives, see section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
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8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
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91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
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BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
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IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

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<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0013104
SITENAME Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons

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- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0013104	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-06	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI: 1995-06
Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12
Date site designated as SAC: 2005-04

National legal reference of SAC designation:

Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made>).

2. SITE LOCATION

[Back to top](#)

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.710277778

Latitude

52.38638889

2.2 Area [ha]:

326.7

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1

East Anglia

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1150 	X		16.34	0	M	A	C	A	B
91E0 	X		7.84	0	G	D			

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N05	25.0
N19	30.0
N07	30.0
N02	5.0
N04	5.0
N08	5.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: alluvium,neutral,sand,shingle,acidic 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: coastal,lowland 4 Marine: Geomorphology: open coast (including bay),lagoon

4.2 Quality and importance

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

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	J02		B
H	G01		I
H	H02		B
H	M02		B

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	D05		I
H	A02		I
H	A04		I

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK01	88.0	UK04	100.0		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☒ Yes	Name: Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons: The Benacre National Nature Reserve (NNR) Management Plan provides management information related to this site. This is available from Natural England. Link: _____
☐ No, but in preparation	
☐ No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
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CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9009291
SITENAME Benacre to Easton Bavents

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- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9009291	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Benacre to Easton Bavents

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-10	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	1996-10
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/625/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.710277778

Latitude

52.38638889

2.2 Area [ha]:

470.6

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1	East Anglia
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A021	Botaurus stellaris			r	1	1	i		G	B		B	
B	A081	Circus aeruginosus			r	8	8	i		G	B		B	
B	A195	Sterna albifrons			r	21	21	p		G	C		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size

can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N02	30.0
N16	10.0
N04	5.0
N07	50.0
N05	5.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: sand, sedimentary 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: lowland, coastal 3 Marine: Geology: shingle 4 Marine: Geomorphology: shingle bar

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: Botaurus stellaris (Europe - breeding) 5% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996 Circus aeruginosus 5.1% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997 Sterna albifrons (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) 0.9% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	M02		B
H	F02		I
H	G01		I
H	H02		B
H	J02		B

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A04		I
H	A02		I
H	D05		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK01	76.0	UK04	100.0		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☒	Yes	Name: Benacre to Easton Bavents: The Benacre National Nature Reserve (NNR) Management Plan provides management information related to this site. This is available from Natural England. Link: _____
☐	No, but in preparation	
☐	No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9020286

SITENAME Sandlings

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- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9020286	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Sandlings

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-08	1.5 Update date 2015-12
--	-----------------------------------

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee	
Address:	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:	

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2001-08
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/625/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.4425

Latitude

52.07888889

2.2 Area [ha]:

3405.72

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1

East Anglia

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A224	Caprimulgus europaeus			r	109	109	p		G	B		C	
B	A246	Lullula arborea			r	154	154	p		G	B		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N17	57.6
N06	1.5
N16	10.6
N07	0.9
N14	0.1
N23	1.8
N09	11.5
N19	1.4
N08	14.6
Total Habitat Cover	100

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: *Caprimulgus europaeus* 3.2% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1992 *Lullula arborea* 10.3% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1997

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	I02		B
H	H04		B
H	G01		I
H	M02		B
H	K02		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A04		I
H	B02		I
H	A02		I
H	D05		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

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3.1 Habitat code

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1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae)	57
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1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030076
SITENAME Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030076	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-01	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY

Email:

Date site proposed as SCI: 2001-01

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2005-04

National legal reference of SAC designation:

Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made>).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.568888889

Latitude

52.10166667

2.2 Area [ha]:

1632.63

2.3 Marine area [%]

68.9

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1	East Anglia
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110 			32.65	0	M	D			
1130 			1142.84	0	G	B	C	C	B
1140 			653.05	0	G	B	C	B	C
1330 			408.16	0	G	C	C	C	C

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N05	5.0
N02	70.0
N03	25.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: coastal 3 Marine: Geology: mud,shingle,sand 4 Marine: Geomorphology: enclosed coast (including embayment),lagoon,estuary,islands,intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat),open coast (including bay),subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank)

4.2 Quality and importance

Estuaries for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	G01		I
H	M01		B
H	M02		B
H	J02		B

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	D05		I
H	G03		I
H	A04		I
H	A06		I
H	A02		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
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N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9009112
SITENAME Alde-Ore Estuary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9009112	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Alde-Ore Estuary

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-10	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	1996-10
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/625/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.5508

Latitude

52.0828

2.2 Area [ha]:

2403.5

2.3 Marine area [%]

48.6

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1

East Anglia

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo
B	A081	Circus aeruginosus			r	3	3	p		G	C		B	
B	A183	Larus fuscus			r	14070	14070	p		G	A		C	
B	A151	Philomachus pugnax			w	3	3	i		G	C		C	
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta			w	766	766	i		G	A		B	
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta			r	104	104	p		G	A		B	
B	A195	Sterna albifrons			r	48	48	p		G	C		C	
B	A191	Sterna sandvicensis			r	170	170	p		G	C		C	
B	A162	Tringa totanus			w	1919	1919	i		G	C		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N05	25.0
N07	5.0
N03	20.0
N02	50.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: sedimentary, shingle, mud, nutrient-rich 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: coastal, lowland 4 Marine: Geomorphology: shingle bar, intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), lagoon, estuary

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: Circus aeruginosus at least 1.9% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997 Recurvirostra avosetta (Western Europe/Western Mediterranean - breeding) 23.1% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1990-1994 Sterna albifrons (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) 2% of the GB breeding population 5 count mean, 1993-4, 1996-8 Sterna sandvicensis (Western Europe/Western Africa) 1.2% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996 Over winter the area regularly supports: Philomachus pugnax (Western Africa - wintering) 0.4% of the GB population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 Recurvirostra avosetta (Western Europe/Western Mediterranean - breeding) 60.3% of the GB population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: Larus fuscus (Western Europe/Mediterranean/Western Africa) 11.3% of the breeding population 5 year mean 1994-1998 Over winter the area regularly supports: Tringa totanus (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) 1.1% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	M02		B
H	G01		I
H	M01		B
H	J02		B

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A02		I
H	A06		I
H	A04		I
H	D05		I
H	G03		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK01	4.5	UK04	100.0		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☒ Yes	Name: Alde-Ore Estuary: The Orfordness-Havergate National Nature Reserve (NNR) Management Plan provides management information related to this site. This is available from Natural England. Link: _____
☐ No, but in preparation	
☐ No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

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EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
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N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
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N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

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CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
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F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
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IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
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Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House

City Road

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire PE1 1JY

UK

Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1733 – 562 626 / +44 (0)1733 – 555 948

Email: RIS@JNCC.gov.uk

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 04 October 1996

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Alde–Ore Estuary

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. **For RIS updates only,** changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

**** Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): yes ✓ -or- no ☐;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) Yes
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** yes ✓ -or- no ☐;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

52 04 58 N 01 33 03 E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Woodbridge

Alde-Ore Estuary is located on the east coast of Suffolk, east of Woodbridge, stretching between Aldeburgh to the north and Bawdsey to the south.

Administrative region: Suffolk

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **11. Area** (hectares): 2546.99

Min.	-1
Max.	5
Mean	1

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The site comprises the estuary complex of the rivers Alde, Butley and Ore, including Havergate Island and Orfordness. There are a variety of habitats including, intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, vegetated shingle (including the second-largest and best-preserved area in Britain at Orfordness), saline lagoons and grazing marsh. The Orfordness/Shingle Street landform is unique within Britain in combining a shingle spit with a cusped foreland. The site supports nationally-scarce plants, British Red Data Book invertebrates, and notable assemblages of breeding and wintering wetland birds.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

2, 3, 6

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 2

The site supports a number of nationally-scarce plant species and British Red Data Book invertebrates.

Ramsar criterion 3

The site supports a notable assemblage of breeding and wintering wetland birds.

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Lesser black-backed gull, *Larus fuscus graellsii*, 5790 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 3.9% of the breeding population (Seabird 2000 Census)
W Europe/Mediterranean/W Africa

Species with peak counts in winter:

Pied avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, 1187 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Europe/Northwest Africa

Common redshank, *Tringa totanus totanus*, 2368 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

See Sections 21/22 for details of noteworthy species

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	shingle, mud, nutrient-rich, sedimentary
Geomorphology and landscape	lowland, coastal, shingle bar, intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), estuary, lagoon
Nutrient status	mesotrophic
pH	no information
Salinity	saline / euhaline
Soil	mainly mineral
Water permanence	usually permanent

Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Lowestoft, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/lowestoft.html) Max. daily temperature: 13.0° C Min. daily temperature: 7.0° C Days of air frost: 27.8 Rainfall: 576.3 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1535.5
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General description of the Physical Features:

This estuary is the only bar-built estuary in the UK with a shingle bar. This bar has been extending rapidly along the coast since 1530, pushing the mouth of the estuary progressively south-westwards. The eastwards-running Alde River originally entered the sea at Aldeburgh, but now turns south along the inner side of the Orfordness shingle spit. It is relatively wide and shallow, with extensive intertidal mudflats on both sides of the channel in its upper reaches and saltmarsh accreting along its fringes. The Alde subsequently becomes the south-west flowing River Ore, which is narrower and deeper with stronger currents. The smaller Butley River, which has extensive areas of saltmarsh and a reedbed community bordering intertidal mudflats, flows into the Ore shortly after the latter divides around Havergate Island. The mouth of the River Ore is still moving south as the Orfordness shingle spit continues to grow through longshore drift from the north.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The Alde-Ore Estuary comprises the estuarine complex of the rivers Alde, Butley and Ore, including Havergate Island and Orfordness.

This estuary is the only bar-built estuary in the UK with a shingle bar. This bar has been extending rapidly along the coast since 1530, pushing the mouth of the estuary progressively south-westwards. The eastwards-running Alde River originally entered the sea at Aldeburgh, but now turns south along the inner side of the Orfordness shingle spit. It is relatively wide and shallow, with extensive intertidal mudflats on both sides of the channel in its upper reaches and saltmarsh accreting along its fringes. The Alde subsequently becomes the south-west flowing River Ore, which is narrower and deeper with stronger currents. The smaller Butley River, which has extensive areas of saltmarsh and a reedbed community bordering intertidal mudflats, flows into the Ore shortly after the latter divides around Havergate Island. The mouth of the River Ore is still moving south as the Orfordness shingle spit continues to grow through longshore drift from the north.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Shoreline stabilisation and dissipation of erosive forces

19. Wetland types:

Inland wetland, Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	33.3
H	Salt marshes	23.6
G	Tidal flats	17.7
M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	9.8
Sp	Saline / brackish marshes: permanent	5.9

TP	Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent	3.9
U	Peatlands (including peat bogs swamps, fens)	3.8
J	Coastal brackish / saline lagoons	2

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The main habitat types of the Alde-Ore Estuary are: intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, reedswamp, coastal freshwater, brackish lagoons, semi-improved grazing marsh, brackish ditches and vegetated shingle, the second-largest and best-preserved example in Britain.

A unique feature for East Anglian beaches is the abundance on the ground of normally epiphytic lichens.

There is a zonation of shingle vegetation from shifting to more stable areas of grassland and lichen communities.

Areas of saltmarsh succeed to higher saltmarsh and neutral grassland with ditches.

There is a series of brackish lagoons and ditches; and borrow pits.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Higher Plants.

A range of nationally scarce plant species characteristic of freshwater, estuarine, and shingle habitats, and their transitions are present. These include: *Althaea officinalis*, *Frankenia laevis*, *Lathyrus japonicus*, *Lepidium latifolium*, *Medicago minima*, *Parapholis incurva*, *Puccinellia fasciculata*, *Ruppia cirrhosa*, *Sarcocornia perennis*, *Sonchus palustris*, *Trifolium suffocatum*, *Vicia lutea* and *Zostera angustifolia*.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Eurasian marsh harrier , <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> , Europe	3 pairs, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population (5 year mean 1993-1997)
Mediterranean gull , <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> , Europe	6 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 5.5% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)
Sandwich tern , <i>Sterna</i> (<i>Thalasseus</i>) <i>sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> , W Europe	169 pairs, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year mean 1991-1995)

Little tern , <i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i> , W Europe	88 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 4.5% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)
Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:	
Black-tailed godwit , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , Iceland/W Europe	283 individuals, representing an average of 1.8% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Spotted redshank , <i>Tringa erythropus</i> , Europe/W Africa	44 individuals, representing an average of 32.3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Common greenshank , <i>Tringa nebularia</i> , Europe/W Africa	29 individuals, representing an average of 4.8% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Species with peak counts in winter:	
Greater white-fronted goose , <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> , NW Europe	186 individuals, representing an average of 3.2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean for 1996/7-2000/01)
Common shelduck , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , NW Europe	1398 individuals, representing an average of 1.7% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Eurasian wigeon , <i>Anas penelope</i> , NW Europe	6851 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Eurasian teal , <i>Anas crecca</i> , NW Europe	2447 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Northern pintail , <i>Anas acuta</i> , NW Europe	556 individuals, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Northern shoveler , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , NW & C Europe	224 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Species Information

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Invertebrates.

The highly specialised invertebrate fauna of the saline lagoons includes *Nematostella vectensis*, and *Gammarus insensibilis*, both species protected under Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Other notable invertebrates on the site include: *Malacosoma castrensis*, *Campsicnemus magius*, *Cheilosia velutina*, *Empis prodomus*, *Dixella attica*, *Hylaeus euryscapus*, *Pseudamnicola confusa*, *Euophrys browningi*, *Baryphyma duffeyi*, *Haplodrassus minor*, *Trichoncus affinis*.

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic

Aquatic vegetation (e.g. reeds, willows, seaweed)

Archaeological/historical site

Environmental education/ interpretation

Fisheries production

Livestock grazing

Non-consumptive recreation

Scientific research
 Sport fishing
 Sport hunting
 Tourism
 Transportation/navigation

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? **No**

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	+
National/Crown Estate	+	
Private	+	+
Public/communal	+	

25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	+
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	+
Current scientific research	+	
Collection of non-timber natural products: commercial	+	
Fishing: recreational/sport	+	
Marine/saltwater aquaculture	+	
Gathering of shellfish	+	
Permanent arable agriculture		+
Grazing (unspecified)	+	+
Hunting: recreational/sport	+	
Harbour/port		+
Flood control		+
Irrigation (incl. agricultural water supply)		+
Non-urbanised settlements		+

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
Erosion	2		+		+

For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?
Erosion - English Nature provides advice to the Environment Agency and coastal local authorities in relation to flood and coastal protection management. This will inform the development of the Suffolk Estuaries strategies and the second generation shoreline management plan.

A Management Scheme is required, taking into account the effects of erosion. A Coastal Habitat Management Plan will be produced for this site.

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? YES

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	+	
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	+
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Other	+	
Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB)	+	
Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	+	
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	
Management plan in preparation	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Fauna.

Numbers of migratory and wintering wildfowl and waders are monitored annually as part of the national Wetland Birds Survey (WeBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Environment.

Monitoring estuarine processes.

Saline lagoon survey.

Study on the effects of guano-fication on shingle flora.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

None reported

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities.

The site is used informally for walking, boating and angling.

Facilities provided.

River moorings.

Seasonality.

Walking and boating activities are predominantly in spring and summer. Seasonal (winter) wildfowling occurs on the estuary.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs,

European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House, Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

Anon. (1995) *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report. Volume 2: Action plans*. HMSO, London

- Anon. (2002) *Suffolk Coast and Estuaries Coastal Habitat Management Plan: Executive summary*. English Nature, Peterborough (Living with the Sea LIFE Project) www.english-nature.org.uk/livingwiththesea/project_details/good_practice_guide/HabitatCRR/ENRestore/CHaMPs/SuffolkCoast/SuffolkCHaMP.pdf
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- Morris, RKA & Parsons, MA (1992) A survey of invertebrate communities on the shingle of Dungeness, Rye Harbour and Orford Ness *JNCC Report*, No. **77**
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- Suffolk Wildlife Trust (1993) *National Vegetation Classification of the saltmarsh of the Deben, Alde–Ore and Blyth estuaries, Suffolk*. Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Ashbocking

Please return to: **Ramsar Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
Telephone: +41 22 999 0170 • Fax: +41 22 999 0169 • email: ramsar@ramsar.org

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030369
SITENAME Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030369	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton

1.4 First Compilation date 2010-08	1.5 Update date 2017-11
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Monkstone House, City Road,
Peterborough, PE1 1JY

Email:

Date site proposed as SCI: 2010-08

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2011-11

Date site designated as SAC: 2017-09

National legal reference of SAC designation:

Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made>),
and Regulations 11, 16 and 17 of the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1842/contents/made>).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.966

Latitude

52.841

2.2 Area [ha]:

146759.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

100.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKZZ

Extra-Regio

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110B			66892.75		M	A	C	B	B
1170B			88.06		P	A	C	B	A

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p				P	DD	D			
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p				P	DD	D			

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N01	100.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

General site characteristics: Gravelly sand. Sand. Non-vegetated. Full salinity. Intermediate coastal influence. Headland associated. Sabellaria spinulosa biogenic reef. Circalittoral. Moderate energy.

4.2 Quality and importance

Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	D02		I
H	C02		B
L	H03		B
L	D03		B
L	C01		B

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

H	F02		I
---	-----	--	---

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

For further information on this site, including its features, conservation objectives, advice on operations and management, please see Natural England's Designated Sites System and JNCC's Site Information Centres via the links below. See also the UK Approach document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6534>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/Marine/MarineSiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=UK0030369&SiteName=Haisborou>

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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Organisation:	For information about relevant management bodies contact the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and see Section 4.5 for site management progress
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
-----	--	------------------

4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030358
SITENAME North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030358	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef

1.4 First Compilation date 2010-08	1.5 Update date 2017-11
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI:	2010-08
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2011-11
Date site designated as SAC:	2017-09
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11, 16 and 17 of the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1842/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

[Back to top](#)**Longitude**

2.1208

Latitude

53.3747

2.2 Area [ha]:

360341.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

100.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code**Region Name**

UKZZ

Extra-Regio

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110 			360232.9	0	M	A	B	C	B
1170 			108.1	0	M	A	C	B	A

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N01	100.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

3 Marine: Geology: sedimentary,sand,biogenic reef 4 Marine: Geomorphology: subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank) General site characteristics: Sand. Non-vegetated. Full salinity. Intermediate coastal influence. Open shelf ridge. Sabellaria spinulosa biogenic reef. Infralittoral. High energy.

4.2 Quality and importance

Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	C01		I
H	C02		I
L	H03		B
H	F02		I
L	D03		B

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

4.5 Documentation

For further information on this site, including its features, conservation objectives, advice on operations and management, please see JNCC's Site Information Centre via the link below. See also the UK Approach document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6537>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK00	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

For information about relevant management bodies contact the Joint Nature

Organisation:	Conservation Committee and see Section 4.5 for site management progress
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

--

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
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7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
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7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
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9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

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A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

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3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

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B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
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3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

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A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
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SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0014780
SITENAME Orfordness - Shingle Street

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0014780	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Orfordness - Shingle Street

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-01	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY

Email:

Date site proposed as SCI: 1996-01

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2005-04

National legal reference of SAC designation:

Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made>).

2. SITE LOCATION

[Back to top](#)

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.561388889

Latitude

52.08138889

2.2 Area [ha]:

888.0

2.3 Marine area [%]

61.4

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1

East Anglia

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

[Back to top](#)

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1150 	X		26.64	0	P	B	C	B	B
1210 			9.77	0	G	A	B	A	A
1220 			535.46	0	G	A	B	A	A

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N02	25.0
N03	15.0
N23	2.0
N05	40.0
N14	18.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: sand,shingle,mud,nutrient-poor 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: coastal,lowland 4 Marine: Geomorphology: lagoon,estuary,intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat),shingle bar

4.2 Quality and importance

Coastal lagoons for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Annual vegetation of drift lines for which this is one of only four known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 100 hectares. Perennial vegetation of stony banks for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	M01		B
H	K03		I
H	G01		I
H	J02		B

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A02		I
H	A04		I

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

[Back to top](#)

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☒	Yes	Name: Orfordness-Shingle Street: The Orfordness-Havergate National Nature Reserve (NNR) Management Plan provides management information related to this site. This is available from Natural England. Link: _____
☐	No, but in preparation	
☐	No	

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
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BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0013577

SITENAME The Broads

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0013577	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

The Broads

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-01	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI:	1996-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2004-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2005-04
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.603611111

Latitude

52.73527778

2.2 Area [ha]:

5889.43

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1

East Anglia

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
3140 			175.51	0	G	A	A	A	A
3150 			292.12	0	G	A	B	A	B
6410 			58.31	0	G	B	C	A	C
7140 			5.89	0	G	B	C	A	B
7210 	X		209.07	0	G	A	A	A	A
7230 			5.89	0	G	A	C	A	B
91E0 	X		763.27	0	G	A	B	A	A

- PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
I	4056	Anisus vorticulus			p				P	DD	B	B	C	B
P	1903	Liparis loeselii			p	251	500	i		M	C	B	A	B
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p	23	23	i		G	C	A	C	C
A	1166	Triturus cristatus			p				P	DD	D			
I	1016	Vertigo moulinsiana			p				P	DD	C	A	C	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N08	1.0
N09	1.0
N10	39.0
N16	24.0
N07	19.0
N06	16.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: nutrient-poor,alluvium,basic,nutrient-rich,clay,peat 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: floodplain,lowland,valley

4.2 Quality and importance

Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinia caerulea) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Transition mires and quaking bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares. Alkaline fens for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Liparis loeselii for which this is one of only three known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. which is known from 15 or fewer 10 x 10 km squares in the United Kingdom. Lutra lutra for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Vertigo moulinsiana for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Anisus vorticulus for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	M01		B
H	I01		B
H	H02		B

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A06		I
H	D05		I
H	A04		I
H	B02		I
H	D05		I
H	A02		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0	UK01	35.7		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
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5.1 Designation type codes

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UK00	No Protection Status	67
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IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
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Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House

City Road

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire PE1 1JY

UK

Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1733 – 562 626 / +44 (0)1733 – 555 948

Email: RIS@JNCC.gov.uk

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 21 September 1994

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Broadland

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. **For RIS updates only**, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

**** Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): yes ✓ -or- no ☐;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) Yes
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** yes ✓ -or- no ☐;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

52 43 56 N 01 36 00 E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Great Yarmouth

Located in eastern Norfolk, part of East Anglia.

Administrative region: Norfolk; Suffolk

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **11. Area** (hectares): 5488.61

Min. -2

Max. 4

Mean 1

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Broadland is a low-lying wetland complex straddling the boundaries between east Norfolk and northern Suffolk. The area includes the river valley systems of the Bure, Yare and Waveney and their major tributaries. The open distinctive landscape comprises a complex and interlinked mosaic of wetland habitats including open water, reedbeds, carr woodland, grazing marsh and fen meadow. The region is important for recreation, tourism, agriculture and wildlife.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

2, 6

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 2

The site supports a number of rare species and habitats within the biogeographical zone context, including the following Habitats Directive Annex I features:

H7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> Calcium-rich fen dominated by great fen sedge (saw sedge).	
H7230	Alkaline fens	Calcium-rich springwater-fed fens.
H91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) and the Annex II species	Alder woodland on floodplains,
S1016	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's whorl snail
S1355	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter
S1903	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Fen orchid.

The site supports outstanding assemblages of rare plants and invertebrates including nine British Red Data Book plants and 136 British Red Data Book invertebrates.

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species with peak counts in winter:

Tundra swan , <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> , NW Europe	196 individuals, representing an average of 2.4% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Eurasian wigeon , <i>Anas penelope</i> , NW Europe	6769 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Gadwall , <i>Anas strepera strepera</i> , NW Europe	545 individuals, representing an average of 3.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Northern shoveler , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , NW & C Europe	247 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.

Species with peak counts in winter:

Pink-footed goose , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , Greenland, Iceland/UK	4263 individuals, representing an average of 1.7% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Greylag goose , <i>Anser anser anser</i> , Iceland/UK, Ireland	1007 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the population (Source period not collated)

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	acidic, basic, neutral, clay, alluvium, peat, nutrient-rich, sedimentary
Geomorphology and landscape	lowland, valley, floodplain
Nutrient status	eutrophic, highly eutrophic, mesotrophic, oligotrophic
pH	acidic, alkaline, circumneutral
Salinity	brackish / mixosaline, fresh
Soil	mainly mineral, mainly organic
Water permanence	usually permanent, usually seasonal / intermittent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Lowestoft, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/lowestoft.html) Max. daily temperature: 13.0° C Min. daily temperature: 7.0° C Days of air frost: 27.8 Rainfall: 576.3 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1535.5

General description of the Physical Features:

Broadland is a low-lying wetland complex in eastern England. The Broads are a series of flooded medieval peat cuttings within the floodplains of five principal river systems. The area includes the river valley systems of the Bure, Yare and Waveney and their major tributaries. The distinctive open landscape comprises a complex and interlinked mosaic of wetland habitats including open water, reedbeds, carr woodland, grazing marsh and fen meadow, forming one of the finest marshland complexes in the UK. The differing types of management of the vegetation for reed, sedge and marsh hay, coupled with variations in hydrology and substrate, support an extremely diverse range of plant communities.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Broadland is a low-lying wetland complex in eastern England. The Broads are a series of flooded medieval peat cuttings within the floodplains of five principal river systems. The area includes the river valley systems of the Bure, Yare and Waveney and their major tributaries. The distinctive open landscape comprises a complex and interlinked mosaic of wetland habitats including open water, reedbeds, carr woodland, grazing marsh and fen meadow, forming one of the finest marshland complexes in the UK.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Recharge and discharge of groundwater, Flood water storage / desynchronisation of flood peaks, Maintenance of water quality (removal of nutrients)

19. Wetland types:

Inland wetland

Code	Name	% Area
U	Peatlands (including peat bogs swamps, fens)	30
TP	Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent	30
W	Shrub-dominated wetlands	15
Xf	Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands	10
O	Freshwater lakes: permanent	10
Q	Saline / brackish lakes: permanent	3
M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	2

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The peatland areas of this site support: alder woodland on the floodplain dominated by *Alnus glutinosa* and the *Betula-Dryopteris cristata* community; mixed tall-herb fen typical of calcareous conditions are dominated by *Phragmites australis* and *Cladium mariscus*. The very wet mires are dominated by *Carex* spp. and *Juncus* spp., and spring-fed fens with *Schoenus nigricans*, *Carex dioica* and *Pinguicula nigricans*. Open waters are mostly highly eutrophic; however, some plant-rich mesotrophic and eutrophic examples remain, dominated by *Chara* sp., *Najas marina* and *Ceratophyllum demersum*. The ditch systems within the drained grasslands support Magnopotamion and Hydrocharition vegetation, often with *Stratiotes aloides*.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.

Nationally important species occurring on the site.**Higher Plants.**

Nationally Rare:

S1903 *Liparis loeselii* Fen orchid.

S1831 *Luronium natans* Floating water-plantain.

Najas marina, *Potamogeton acutifolius*, *Dryopteris cristata*

Nationally Scarce: *Althaea officinalis*, *Dactylorhiza traunsteineri*, *Potamogeton compressus*, *Potamogeton trichoides*, *Pyrola rotundifolia*, *Sonchus palustris*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Carex appropinquata*, *Thelypteris palustris*, *Lathyrus palustris*, *Potamogeton coloratus*, *Sium latifolium*, *Stratiotes aloides*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*.

Lower Plants.

Nationally Rare: *Chara intermedia*, *Nitellopsis obtusa*, *Chara connivens*, *Chara intermedia* and *Cinclidium stygium*

Nationally scarce: *Chara curta*, *Drepanocladus vernicosus*, *Chara pendunculata*, *Campyllum elodes*, *Chara aspera*, *Ricciocarpus natans*, *Tolypella glomerata*.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.

Birds

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Eurasian marsh harrier , <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> , Europe	16 pairs, representing an average of 10.5% of the GB population (5 year mean 1987/8-1991/2)
--	--

Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

Common coot , <i>Fulica atra atra</i> , NW Europe	3112 individuals, representing an average of 1.7% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)
---	--

Species with peak counts in winter:

Great cormorant , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> , NW Europe	273 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)
Great bittern , <i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> , W Europe, NW Africa	2 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)
Bean goose , <i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> , NW Europe - wintering	238 individuals, representing an average of 59.5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean for 1996/7-2000/01)
Greater white-fronted goose , <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> , NW Europe	351 individuals, representing an average of 6% of the GB population (Source period not collated)
Eurasian teal , <i>Anas crecca</i> , NW Europe	2934 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)
Common pochard , <i>Aythya ferina</i> , NE & NW Europe	800 individuals, representing an average of 1.3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)
Smew , <i>Mergellus albellus</i> , NW & C Europe	10 individuals, representing an average of 2.7% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)
Hen harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i> , Europe	22 individuals, representing an average of 2.9% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1987/8- 1991/2)
Water rail , <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> , Europe	23 individuals, representing an average of 5.1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)
Ruff , <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , Europe/W Africa	82 individuals, representing an average of 11.7% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9- 2002/3)

Species Information

Species occurring at levels of international importance.

Invertebrates.

S1016	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's whorl snail
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Assemblage.

This site supports a diverse assemblage of invertebrates including:

Aeshna isosceles, *Papilio machaon britannicus*.

136 British Red Data Book invertebrate species have been recorded on the site.

Nationally important species occurring on the site.**Mammals.**

S1355 *Lutra lutra* Otter

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic

Aquatic vegetation (e.g. reeds, willows, seaweed)

Archaeological/historical site

Environmental education/ interpretation

Fisheries production

Forestry production

Livestock grazing

Non-consumptive recreation

Scientific research

Sport fishing

Sport hunting

Tourism

Transportation/navigation

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	
Local authority, municipality etc.	+	
National/Crown Estate	+	

Private	+	+
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25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	+
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	+
Current scientific research	+	+
Collection of non-timber natural products: commercial	+	
Commercial forestry	+	+
Cutting/coppicing for firewood/fuel	+	+
Cutting of vegetation (small-scale/subsistence)	+	+
Fishing: commercial	+	+
Fishing: recreational/sport	+	+
Permanent arable agriculture		+
Rough or shifting grazing	+	+
Permanent pastoral agriculture	+	+
Hay meadows	+	+
Hunting: recreational/sport	+	+
Sewage treatment/disposal		+
Flood control	+	+
Irrigation (incl. agricultural water supply)		+
Mineral exploration (excl. hydrocarbons)		+
Transport route		+
Domestic water supply		+
Urban development		+
Non-urbanised settlements		+

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
No factors reported	NA				

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For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	+	
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	+
Management agreement	+	+
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Other	+	+
Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	+	+
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Contemporary.

Flora.

The entire site has had a vegetation survey, primarily fen, wet woodland and open water areas, lakes plus ditch systems, and this is now on GIS.

Monitoring is undertaken on the site, particularly freshwater and fen habitats.

Completed.

Fauna.

Wintering and breeding bird survey of all drained marshland area completed, results on a GIS.

Some species survey and monitoring, e.g. *Liparis loeselii*, *Lurionium natans* and a number of molluscs.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Many nature trails and footpaths with information boards and leaflets plus five visitor centres at Ranworth, Hickling, Strumpshaw, How Hill and Carlton Colville.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities.

The area attracts large numbers of tourists predominantly during the summer, many of which are water-borne. The river and broads (lakes) both within and adjacent to the site carry large numbers of power and sail craft which results in large-scale erosion and loss of fringing reedswamp. Speed limits have been imposed, however boat numbers remains too high.

Facilities provided.

Land-based recreation within the site is well managed, directing people to facilities where boardwalks are provided.

Seasonality.

All year.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House, Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

Aldridge, DC & Müller, SJ (2001) The Asiatic clam, *Corbicula fluminea*, in Britain: current status and potential impacts. *Journal of Conchology*, 37(2), 177-183

Baker, R, Clarke, K & Howlett, D (1999) A survey of the Broadland distribution of *Pseudamnicola confusa* (Frauenfeld). *English Nature Research Reports*, No. 319

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- Tickner, M, Evans, C & Blackburn, M (1991) Restoration of a Norfolk Broad: a case study of Strumpshaw Fen. *RSPB Conservation Review*, 5, 72-77
- Wiggington, M (1999) *British Red Data Books. 1. Vascular plants*. 3rd edn. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough

Please return to: **Ramsar Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
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STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0012741
SITENAME Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden

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- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
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- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0012741	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-06	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY

Email:

Date site proposed as SCI: 1995-06

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2005-04

National legal reference of SAC designation:

Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made>).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.440833333

Latitude

52.10583333

2.2 Area [ha]:

84.28

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1

East Anglia

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
9190			84.28	0	G	A	C	A	B

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N16	100.0

Total Habitat Cover	100
---------------------	-----

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: acidic,nutrient-poor,sand 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: lowland

4.2 Quality and importance

Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains for which this is one of only four known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	B02		I
H	G01		I
H	I02		B
H	K04		I
H	J02		B

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	B02		I
H	A04		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ☐ | Yes |
| ☐ | No, but in preparation |
| ☒ | No |

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9020329
SITENAME Greater Wash

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- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9020329	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Greater Wash

1.4 First Compilation date 2018-03	1.5 Update date -
--	-----------------------------

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2018-03
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 15 and 17-19 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made), and Regulations 12, 19 and 20 of The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1013/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

0.7264

Latitude

53.2356

2.2 Area [ha]:

353577.86

2.3 Marine area [%]

100.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1	East Anglia
UKF3	Lincolnshire
UKZZ	Extra-Regio
UKE1	East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A001	Gavia stellata			w	1407	1407	i		G	B		C	
B	A177	Larus minutus			w	1255	1255	i		M			C	
B	A065	Melanitta nigra			w	3449	3449	i		G	A		C	
B	A195	Sterna albifrons			r	798	798	p		G	A		C	
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			r	510	510	p		G	B		C	
B	A191	Sterna sandvicensis			r	3852	3852	p		G	A		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N01	99.0
N02	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

3 Marine: Geology: a mixture of coarse sediments, sand, mud, muddy sand and mixed sediments. 4 Marine: Geomorphology: intertidal mudflats and sandflats, subtidal sandbanks and biogenic reef, including Sabellaria reefs and mussel beds.

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): During the breeding season the area supports Annex I populations of little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) (798 pairs, 5-year peak mean 2009-2013, 42% of GB breeding population), common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) (510 pairs, 5-year peak mean 2010-2014, 5.1% of GB breeding population) and Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) (3,852 pairs, 5-year peak mean 2010-2014, 35% of GB breeding population) (stage 1.1). During the winter, the site also supports populations of overwintering Annex I species: little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) (1,255 peak mean 2004/05-2005/06, no current GB population estimate) (stage 1.4) and red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) (1,407 individuals, 5-year peak mean 2002/03-2005/06, 8.3% of GB non-breeding population) (stage 1.1). ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (2009/147/EC): Site regularly supports 3,449 Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) (5-year peak mean 2002/03-2007/08, 0.6% of biogeographic population), a regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of the EC Birds Directive is also supported within the site (stage 1.4).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	G01		b
M	D03		b
H	C03		b
L	H03		b
L	F02		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

4.5 Documentation

The weblink 'http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6895' allows access to site specific information for all marine MPAs in UK offshore waters.

Link(s): http://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-england-marine/greater-wash-potential-special-protection-area-com/supporting_documentation/4597871528116224

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

Organisation:	For information about relevant management offshore please contact JNCC
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information on relevant conservation measures of the site, including the Conservation Objectives, see section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9009181
SITENAME Breydon Water

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- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9009181	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Breydon Water

1.4 First Compilation date 1996-03	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	1996-03
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/625/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

1.621666667

Latitude

52.58416667

2.2 Area [ha]:

1203.05

2.3 Marine area [%]

38.1

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1	East Anglia
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo
B	A037	Cygnus columbianus bewickii			w	391	391	i		G	B		B	
B	A151	Philomachus pugnax			c	54	54	i		G	B		C	
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria			w	5040	5040	i		G	B		C	
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta			w	33	33	i		G	B		B	
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			r	155	155	p		G	C		C	
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			w	24940	24940	i		G	C		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site			Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B	WATR	Waterbird assemblage			43225	43225	i						X	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N10	55.0
N02	42.0
N03	3.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: alluvium,nutrient-rich,clay 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: floodplain,coastal,lowland 3 Marine: Geology: mud 4 Marine: Geomorphology: intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat),estuary

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: *Sterna hirundo* (Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding) 1.3% of the GB breeding population Four year count mean for 1992 to 1994 & 1996 Over winter the area regularly supports: *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* (Western Siberia/North-eastern & North-western Europe) 5.6% of the population in Great Britain Five year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96 *Pluvialis apricaria* [North-western Europe - breeding] 2% of the GB population Five year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96 *Recurvirostra avosetta* (Western Europe/Western Mediterranean -

breeding) 3.3% of the population in Great Britain Five year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96 On passage the area regularly supports: *Philomachus pugnax* (Western Africa - wintering) 7.7% of the population in Great Britain Five year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96 ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) Over winter the area regularly supports: *Vanellus vanellus* (Europe - breeding) 1.2% of the population in Great Britain Five year peak mean for 1991/92 to 1995/96 ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS Over winter the area regularly supports: 43225 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96) Including: *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* , *Recurvirostra avosetta* , *Pluvialis apricaria* [North-western Europe - breeding], *Vanellus vanellus* , *Philomachus pugnax*

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	G01		I
H	G05		I
H	A02		I
H	F02		I
H	J02		B

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A02		I
H	D05		I

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ☐ | Yes |
| ☐ | No, but in preparation |
| ☒ | No |

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Bruine Bank (NL2021168 - SPA)

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1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

A

1.2 Site Code

NL2021168

1.3 Site Name

Bruine Bank

1.4 First Compilation date

2021-12

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature - DG Nature & Fisheries

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: 2021-12

National legal reference of SPA designation: <https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/168/Besluit%20aanwijzing%20Bruine%20Bank.pdf>

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: No information provided

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: No information provided

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 3.297008

Latitude: 52.509704

2.2 Area [ha]

136548

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
NLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Marine Atlantic	100
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

No information provided

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species		Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
B	A200	Alca torda			c	2900	6300	i	P	M	C	B
B	A175	Catharacta skua			c	61	61	i	P	M	C	B
B	A862	Hydrocoloeus minutus			c	130	440	i	P	M	C	B
B	A187	Larus marinus			c	350	1200	i	P	M	C	B
B	A016	Morus bassanus			c	900	1100	i	P	M	C	B
B	A199	Uria aalge			c	6000	31800	i	V	M	C	B

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes
NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))
Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)
Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population
Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation
Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range
Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
	Total Habitat Cover	0

Other Site Characteristics

The Bruine Bank is located in the western part of the Dutch North Sea, near the border with the United Kingdom, approximately at the latitude of Amsterdam. It is a dynamic sandy area characterized by a distinctive elevation in the deep sea; the highest point of the Bruine Bank lies at 16 meters below sea level. The overall depth ranges between -16 and -50 meters. Additionally, the area features sand dunes that can rise up to 20 meters above the seabed.

4.2 Quality and importance

No information provided

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	U		b

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	U		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low
Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions
Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

No information provided

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

No information provided

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat Dienst Noordzee
Address: No information provided
Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☐ Yes

- ☐ No, but in preparation
- ☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

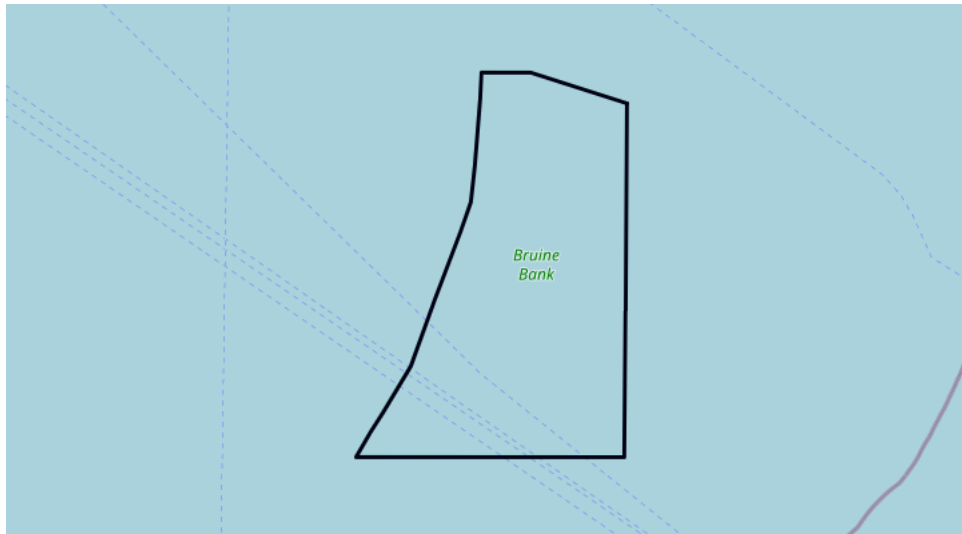
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Klaverbank (NL2008002 - SCI)

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1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

NL2008002

1.3 Site Name

Klaverbank

1.4 First Compilation date

2008-12

1.5 Update date

2016-11

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality - Department Nature & Biodiversity

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: 2008-12

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2009-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2016-06

National legal reference of SAC designation: https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/165/PUBLICATIEVERSIE_N2K165_definitief%20besluit%20Klaverbank%20met%20kaart.pdf

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 3.0844

Latitude: 54.0233

2.2 Area [ha]

153900

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
NLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Marine Atlantic	100
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1170	Reefs			76934	0.00	M	C	A	C	A

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	0	0	i	C	M	C	B	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	0	0	i	R	M	C	B	C

Species		Population in the site								Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	Isolation
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	0	0	i	C	M	B	B	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes
NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))
Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)
Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population
Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation
Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range
Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

De Klaverbank is het enige gebied op het NCP waar significante hoeveelheden grind aan het oppervlak liggen en waar ook grotere stenen met een specifieke begroeiing van o.a. kalkroodwieren voorkomen. Het is het gebied met de hoogste bodemfauna-diversiteit van het NCP. De Klaverbank wordt van noordwest tot zuidoost in twee delen opgesplitst door een 60 meter diepe geul, de Botney Cut. Ook op het Engelse Plat bevinden zich grote grind- en steenconcentraties. Het gebied is ontstaan als eindmorene van een gletsjer uit de laatste ijstijd (Weichselien) (Lindenboom et al., 2005).

4.2 Quality and importance

Potentieel is het gebied ook belangrijk voor de voortplanting van vissen als roggen en Haring, die harde substraten nodig hebben. Er zijn aanwijzingen dat dit in het verleden het geval is geweest, de huidige situatie is onbekend. Ook zijn er aanwijzingen dat vogels en Bruinvissen soms in grotere concentraties in dit gebied voorkomen; of dit echter structureel is, is niet bekend (Lindeboom et al., 2005).Alle ecologische waarden van het gebied met grof grind zijn van belang, met name aan het oppervlak liggende stenen met hun specifieke begroeiing. Ook het ertussen liggende benthos heeft een hoge natuurwaarde met een specifieke (voor Nederland unieke) langlevende soorten (Lindeboom et al., 2005). Op de Klaverbank is een levensgemeenschap aanwezig die voor zover bekend niet op andere delen van het NCP wordt aangetroffen (Van Moorsel, 2003).Kenmerkende vissoorten voor de Klaverbank zijn verder: Ansjovis (Engraulis encrasicolus), gevlekte rog (Raja montagui), Kabeljauw (Gadus morhua), Kleine pieterman (Echiichthys vipera), Schurftvis (Arnoglossus laterna).Kenmerkende benthossoorten voor de Klaverbank met dichtheden van ongeveer 1 tot 100 individuen per vierkante meter zijn Harpinia antennaria, Hippomedon denticulatus, Urothoe elegans, Dosinia lupinus, Mactra coralline, Phaxas pellucidus, Glycera lapidum, Glycera rouxi, Lumbrineris latreilli, Pectinaria koreni, Poecilochaetus serpens en Synelmis klatti.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	F02		b
L	A07		o
L	C02		o

Negative Impacts

Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	C03.03		o
L	D02.09		o
L	D03		b
L	E02	X	o
L	E03		o
L	H01		o

Positive Impacts

Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	U		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: - Anonymus (2005) Integraal Beheerplan Noordzee 2015. Interdepartementale Directeurenoverleg Noordzee (IDON)- Arts FA, Berrevoets CM (2005) Monitoring van zeevogels en zeezoogdieren op het Nederlands Continentaal Plat 1991 - 2005: Verspreiding, seizoenspatroon en trend van zeven soorten zeevogels en de Bruinvis. Rapport RIKZ/2005.032, Rijksinstituut voor Kust en Zee/RIKZ, Middelburg- Brasseur SMJM, Tulp I, Reijnders PJH, Smit CJ, Dijkman EM, Cremer JSM, Kotterman MJJ, Meesters HWG (2004) Voedseleecologie van de Gewone en Grijze zeehond in de Nederlandse kustwateren. Rapport 905, Alterra, Wageningen- Daan N, Heessen HJL, Hofstede Rt (2005) North Sea Elasmobranchs: distribution, abundance and biodiversity. ICES, Copenhagen- De Groot SJ (2002) A review of the past and present status of anadromous fish species in the Netherlands: is restocking the Rhine feasible? Hydrobiologia 478:205-218- Degraer S, Wittoeck J, Appeltans W, Cooreman K, Deprez T, Hillewaert H, Hostens K, Mees J, Vanden Berghe W, Vincx M (2006) De macrobenthosatlas van het Belgisch deel van de Noordzee. Federaal Wetenschapsbeleid D/2005/1191/5- Hammond PS, Berggren P, Benke H, Borchers DL, Collet A, Heide Jorgensen MP, Heimlich S, Hiby AR, Leopold MF, Oien N (2002) Abundance of harbour porpoise and other cetaceans in the North Sea and adjacent waters. Journal-of-Applied-Ecology [print] April, 2002; 39 (2): 361-376 URLJ: <http://www.blackwell-science.com/~cgilib/jnlpage.asp?Journal=jappl&File=jappl>- Lindeboom HJ, Dijkman EM, Bos OG, Meesters EH, Cremer JSM, De Raad I, Bosma A (2008) Ecologische Atlas Noordzee ten behoeve van gebiedsbescherming. Wageningen IMARES vestiging Texel- Lindeboom HJ, Geurts van Kessel AJM, Berkenbosch A (2005) Gebieden met bijzondere ecologische waarden op het Nederlands Continentaal Plat. Rapport RIKZ/2005008, Den Haag / Alterra rapport 1109, Wageningen:103 p.-Patberg W, De Leeuw JJ, Winter HV (2005) Verspreiding van rivierprik, zee-prik, fint en elft in Nederland na 1970. Rapport C004/05, RIVO, IJmuiden, The Netherlands- Ter Hofstede R, Heessen HJL, Daan N (2005) Systeembeschrijving Noordzee: Natuurwaardenkaarten vis. Rapport C090/05, RIVO, IJmuiden- Ter Hofstede R, Quirijns FJ, Daan N, Dekker W, Verver SW, Heessen HJL, Asjes J, Star B (2004) Beschermde Gebieden Noordzee: Begrenzing en ecologische waardering t.a.v. visgemeenschappen; visserij-activiteiten. Rapport C057/04, RIVO Biologie en Ecologie- Van Moorsel GWNM (2003) Ecologie van de Klaverbank, Biotasurvey 2002. Ecosub, Doorn

Links: <http://www.noordzeeloket.nl/beleid/noordzee-natura-2000/>

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
NL01	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

The same designation as under OSPAR under consideration.

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat Dienst Noordzee

Address: No information provided

Email: peter.heslenfeld@rws.nl

6.2 Management Plan(s)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, but in preparation
- ☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Integraal Beheerplan Noordzee 2015 (2005)

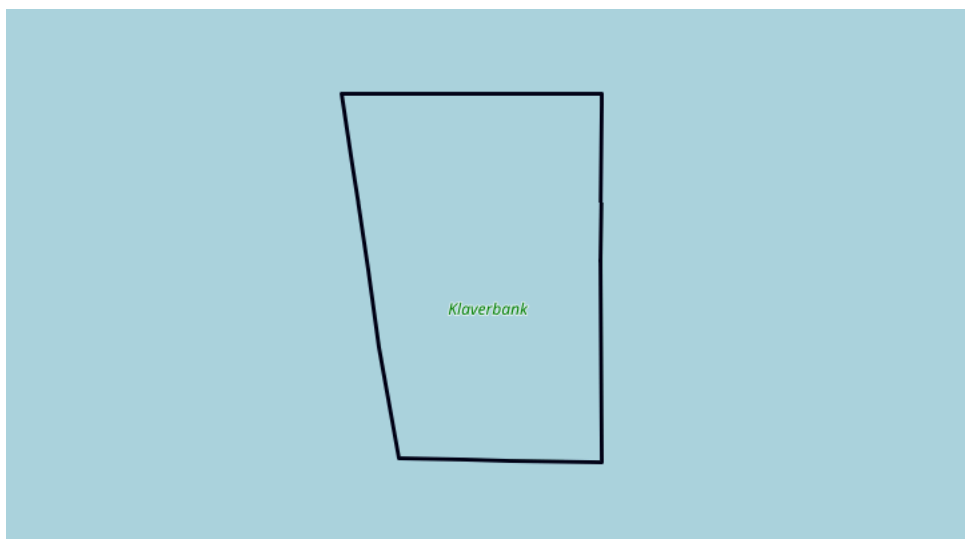
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Friese Front (NL2016166 - SPA)

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1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

A

1.2 Site Code

NL2016166

1.3 Site Name

Friese Front

1.4 First Compilation date

2016-06

1.5 Update date

2018-12

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature - DG Nature & Fisheries

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: 2016-06

National legal reference of SPA designation: https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/166/PUBLICATIEVERSIE_N2K166_definitief%20besluit%20Friese%20Front%20met%20kaart.pdf

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: No information provided

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: No information provided

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 4.732

Latitude: 53.812

2.2 Area [ha]

288200

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
NLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Marine Atlantic	100
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

No information provided

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	Isolation
B	A199	Uria aalge			c	10000	20000	i		M	A	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
Total Habitat Cover		100

Other Site Characteristics

Het Friese Front maakt onderdeel uit van het lange fysische front langs de zuidzijde van het ?s zomers gestratificeerde gebied in de centrale Noordzee. Door de unieke eigenschappen van dit front worden slib en voedingsstoffen vanuit de Engelse kust en het Engelse deel van de Noordzee aangevoerd, waardoor er een verhoogde primaire productie mogelijk is. Daarnaast komt de Nederlandse kusttrivier hier in dieper, en dus langzamer stromend water, waardoor slib en voedseldeeltjes uitzakken. Dit alles leidt er toe dat hier een strook ligt met een hoge benthos-biomassa en -diversiteit.

4.2 Quality and importance

De hoge benthos-biomassa en biodiversiteit. Ook worden hier hogere concentraties vissen en vogels waargenomen. Met name Zeekoeten trekken in grote aantallen in de late zomer en het najaar met hun jongen naar dit gebied om te foerageren. In het gebied bevindt zich een belangrijke concentratie van de op de OSPAR-lijst genoemde Noordkromp.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	D03.02		i
L	F02.02.01		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	U		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: - Anonymus (2005) Integraal Beheerplan Noordzee 2015. Interdepartementale Directeurenoverleg Noordzee (IDON)- Arts FA, Berrevoets CM (2005) Monitoring van zeevogels en zeezoogdieren op het Nederlands Continentaal Plat 1991 - 2005: Verspreiding, seizoenspatroon en trend van zeven soorten zeevogels en de Bruinvis. Rapport RIKZ/2005.032, Rijksinstituut voor Kust en Zee/RIKZ, Middelburg- Lindeboom HJ, Dijkman EM, Bos OG, Meesters EH, Cremer JSM, De Raad I, Bosma A (2008) Ecologische Atlas Noordzee ten behoeve van gebiedsbescherming. Wageningen IMARES vestiging Texel- Lindeboom HJ, Geurts van Kessel AJM, Berkenbosch A (2005) Gebieden met bijzondere ecologische waarden op het Nederlands Continentaal Plat. Rapport RIKZ/2005008, Den Haag / Alterra rapport 1109, Wageningen:103 p.- Ter Hofstede R, Heessen HJL, Daan N (2005) Systeembeschrijving Noordzee: Natuurwaardenkaarten vis. Rapport C090/05, RIVO, IJmuiden- Ter Hofstede R, Quirijns FJ, Daan N, Dekker W, Verver SW, Heessen HJL, Asjes J, Star B (2004) Beschermde Gebieden Noordzee: Begrenzing en ecologische waardering t.a.v. visgemeenschappen; visserij-activiteiten. Rapport C057/04, RIVO Biologie en Ecologie

Links: <http://www.noordzeeloket.nl/beleid/noordzee-natura-2000/>

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
NL01	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat Dienst Noordzee

Address: No information provided

Email: peter.heslenfeld@rws.nl

6.2 Management Plan(s)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, but in preparation
- ☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Integraal Beheerplan Noordzee 2015 (2005)

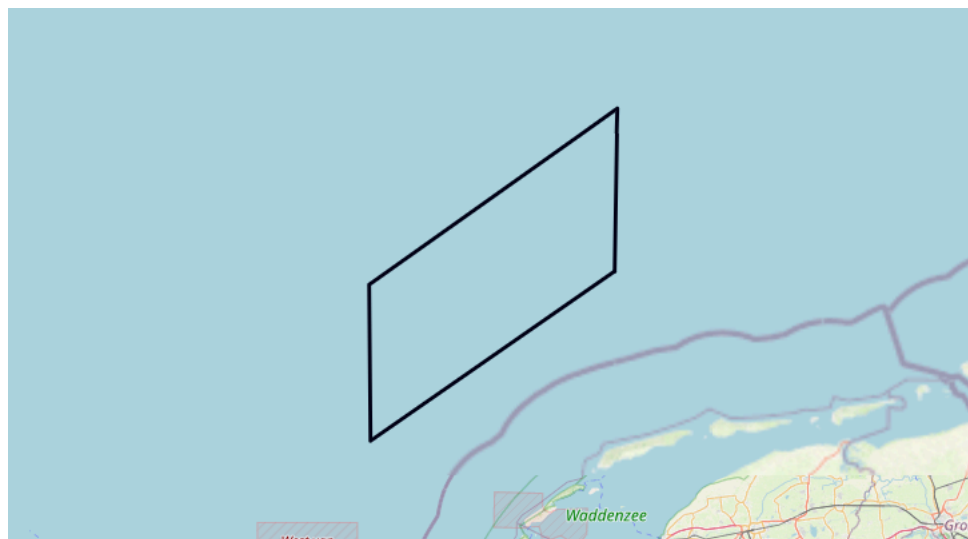
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Vlaamse Banken (BEMNZ0001 - SCI)

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1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

BEMNZ0001

1.3 Site Name

Vlaamse Banken

1.4 First Compilation date

1995-12

1.5 Update date

2014-09

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Marine Environment Unit,FPS Public Health,Food Chain Safety and Environment;DG EnvironmentFOD Volksgezondheid, Veiligheid van de Voedselketen en Leefmilieu, DG Leefmilieu, Dienst Marien Milieu (Marine environment and marine spatial planning unit)

Address: No information provided

Email: marien.milieu.marin@environment.belgium.be

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: 1900-01

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: 2010-06

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2011-09

Date site designated as SAC: 2012-10

National legal reference of SAC designation: Royal Decree of 16 October 2012 concerning the designation of the SAC

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 2.5489

Latitude: 51.3339

2.2 Area [ha]

109939.9

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
BEZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	
Marine Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			110700	0.00	G	A	A	C	B
1170	Reefs			50600	0.00	G	B	A	C	B

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site								Site Assessment	
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
B	A001	Gavia stellata			w	0	0	localities	R	M	A	C
B	A183	Larus fuscus			c	0	0	localities	C	M	A	C
B	A187	Larus marinus			c	0	0	localities	C	M	A	C
B	A177	Larus minutus			c	0	0	localities	C	M	A	C
B	A065	Melanitta nigra			w	0	0	localities	R	M	A	C
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus			w	0	0	i	C	M	A	C
B	A195	Sterna albifrons			c	0	0	localities	V	M	D	
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			c	0	0	localities	R	M	B	C
B	A191	Sterna sandvicensis			c	0	0	localities	R	M	B	C
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p	0	0	localities	P	P	D	
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			p	0	0	localities	P	P	D	
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p	0	0	localities	P	P	D	
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	0	0	localities	R	P	A	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	0	0	localities	R	P	A	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			c	0	0	i	C	M	A	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
	Total Habitat Cover	100

4.2 Quality and importance

No information provided

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	F02.02.01		i
H	F02.02.02		i
H	J02.02		i
L	C01.01		i
L	D02.02		i
L	D03.01		i
L	F01		i
L	F02.03		i
L	G01.01.02		i
L	G04.01		i
L	H03.01		o
L	H03.03		o
L	J02.12.01		i
M	D03.02		i
M	G01.01.01		i
M	K02.03		o

Positive Impacts

Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	F02.03		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type	[%]
Public - National/Federal	100
Public - State/Province	0
Public - Local/Municipal	0
Public - Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership	0
Private	0
Unknown	0
Total	100

4.5 Documentation (optional)

No information provided

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

No information provided

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: FOD Volksgezondheid, Veiligheid van de Voedselketen en Leefmilieu, DG Leefmilieu, Dienst Marien Milieu

Address: No information provided

Email: marien.milieu.marin@environment.belgium.be

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: Belgische Staat. 2009. BELEIDSPANNEN BESCHERMDE GEBIEDEN IN HET BELGISCHE DEEL VAN DE NOORDZEE. Minister bevoegd inzake het mariene milieu. 69 p

Link: http://

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

. Industrial activities are prohibited (Marine Environment Law of 20 January 1999, art. 25, §1, (v) Royal Decree of 14 October 2005, art. 5 and 10)- this includes mariculture;. Activities of PR and commercial companies are prohibited (MMM art 25, §1 (vi), Royal Decree of 14 October 2005 art 5 and 10);. fishery on "sedentary species" is prohibited in territorial part of the Vlaamse Banken (Royal Decree of 14/08/1989);. Proposed fishery measures in 4 zones of the Vlaamse Banken (Royal Decree concerning the Marine Spatial Plan in the Belgian part of the North Sea of xxx April 2014) to protect and restore the benthic habitat of sand banks (1110) and reefs and gravel beds (1170); fishery measures to be approved through the CFP (art. 11 and 18 procedures). Sand extraction is reduced and gravel extraction forbidden in the "sand extraction zones" (designated by the Royal Decree of 1 September 2004); (Royal Decree concerning the Marine Spatial Plan in the Belgian part of the North Sea of xxx April 2014);. Disposal of dredged material is prohibited in N2K areas (Royal Decree of 14 October 2005, art.10);. Activities of civil engineering are prohibited (MMM art.25 §1 (i));The following rules apply in the entire Belgian part of the North sea, including Natura2000 areas:. Fishery-prohibition to catch and hold Cetacea (whales, dolphins, incl. Harbour porpoise) and Pinnipeds (seals); (MMM art. 13 and 14);. Recreational fishery using trammel nets, gill nets, floating nets, electrical fishing, explosives are forbidden (Royal Decree of 21 December 2001);. Hunting is prohibited (Marine Environment Law of 20 January 1999);. Deliberate introduction of non-native species is forbidden, except when conditionally permitted (MMM art. 11 § 1);. Deliberate introduction of non-native species via ballast water is forbidden (MMM art.11 § 2);. Deliberate introduction of genetically modified species is forbidden (MMM art. 11 § 4);. Waste disposal, burning at sea are prohibited; disposal of dredged material is forbidden;. To protect and restore the benthic habitat of sand banks (1110) and reefs and gravel beds (1170), fishery within 4,5 nautical miles, measured from the baseline, is forbidden for vessels above a 70 Bruto Tonnage.

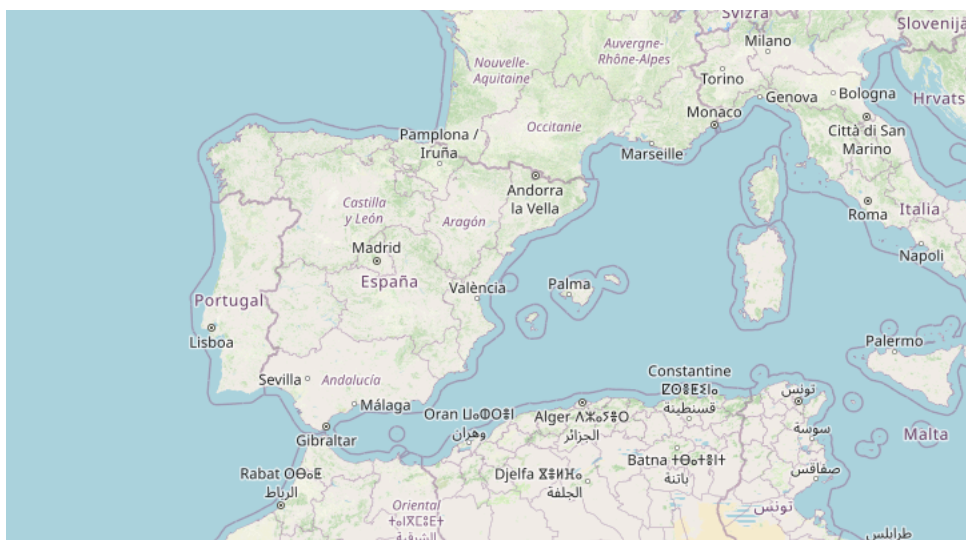
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes



STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030352
SITENAME Dogger Bank

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- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
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- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030352	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Dogger Bank

1.4 First Compilation date 2011-08	1.5 Update date 2017-11
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee	
Address:	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:	

Date site proposed as SCI:	2011-08
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2012-11
Date site designated as SAC:	2017-09
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11, 16 and 17 of the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1842/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.2189

54.8575

1233115.0

100.0

0.0

Region Name

UKZZ	Extra-Regio
------	-------------

Atlantic (100.0%)

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110			1233115.0	0	G	A	B	B	A

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

[illegible]

					Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus		p				P	DD	D			
M	1365	Phoca vitulina		p				P	DD	D			
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena		p				P	DD	D			

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N01	100.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: not applicable 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: not applicable General site characteristics: Gravelly sand. Sand . Non-vegetated. Full salinity. Intermediate coastal influence. Sandy mounds.

4.2 Quality and importance

Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	H03		B
L	D02		I
L	C03		I
L	C02		I
M	F02		I
L	D03		B
L	C01		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

For further information on this site, including its features, conservation objectives, advice on operations and management, please see JNCC's Site Information Centre via the link below. See also the UK Approach document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6508>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK00	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	For information about relevant management bodies contact the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and see Section 4.5 for site management progress
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

[Back to top](#)

INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)

Bancs des Flandres (FR3102002 - SCI)

Table of contents

1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

FR3102002

1.3 Site Name

Bancs des Flandres

1.4 First Compilation date

No information provided

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministère de la Transition écologique - DGALN/DEB/SDET/ET5

Address: No information provided

Email: en3.en.deb.dgaln@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2011-11

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000032097263&dateTexte=>

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 2.15889

Latitude: 51.17611

2.2 Area [ha]

112919

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			79320		G	B	B	C	B

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I:
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			w			i	P	M	C	A	C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			c			i	P	M	C	A	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			w			i	P	M	C	B	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			c			i	P	M	C	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			r			i	P	DD	B	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			c			i	C	M	B	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			w			i	C	M	A	B	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
M	2032	Lagenorhynchus albirostris					i	P			x		x

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

Code: For Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Motivation: Species Annex IV and Species Annex V: the species is listed under Annex IV or Annex V of the Habitats Directive. A = Species listed in the National Red List, B = Endemic species, C = Species listed under an Internation convention, D = Other reasons

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Les fonds sont essentiellement sableux, parcourus par de nombreux bancs de sables s'élevant au-dessus des fonds. On observe dans les espaces inter-bancs des sédiments plus grossiers, avec certains cas d'envasement à proximité de la côte. S'agissant d'un site proche de la côte, un certain nombre d'activités anthropiques s'y exercent (pêche professionnelle et de loisir, transport maritime, activités portuaires, conchyliculture, sports nautiques) qu'il conviendra d'identifier plus finement dès la phase de gestion. Leurs effets sur la conservation des habitats et des espèces d'intérêt communautaire restent à apprécier par l'amélioration des connaissances dans le cadre de l'élaboration puis de la mise en œuvre du document d'objectifs du site ou de l'évaluation des incidences des éventuels projets à venir. la zone est caractérisée par un trafic maritime le plus dense du monde. La reconversion de certains pêcheurs amène le développement de la conchyliculture notamment sur les filets. Le site des bancs des Flandres est situé au large du Port de Dunkerque et comprend 4 zones de clapage autorisées nécessaires à l'entretien courant (autorisation de draguer 4.2 Mm23 aujourd'hui qui pourront être revus à la hausse en fonction des développements portuaires), ces activités de dragage et de clapage faisant partie intégrante de l'état actuel justifiant la désignation du site. La forte hydrodynamique du site permet une dispersion très rapide des sédiments. Le port a des projets de développement ambitieux, notamment l'installation d'un terminal méthanier. De façon générale, les activités portuaires actuelles et à venir feront l'objet de mesures de gestion définies dans le DOCOB. La construction de l'avant port Ouest a influé sur l'hydrodynamique locale, conduisant à la modification du milieu marin y compris dans l'enceinte de l'avant port, tant du point de vue hydraulique que sédimentologique et écologique. L'existence des accès maritimes (chenaux Est et Ouest) impliquent par ailleurs une gestion spécifique par dragages et entretiens des ouvrages maritimes, afin de maintenir dans des conditions de navigation et de sécurité satisfaisantes (refoulements réguliers de matériaux sableux de manière à entretenir et conforter nos ouvrages structurels maritimes). Le site proposé est donc en partie profondément artificialisé du fait de ces aménagements. La proposition de désignation de ce site a été décidée en connaissance de ces éléments, que ce sont les digues et leur entretien, chenaux de navigations, les dragages d'entretien, les clapages des sédiments et les zones de clapages associées, ainsi que l'ensemble des opérations liées directement ou indirectement à l'activité portuaire qui a vocation à se développer. Ces caractéristiques font partie de l'état actuel justifiant la désignation du site. Les conditions de maintien sur le site des mammifères marins (alimentation, zones de mise bas, de mue et de repos) devront être spécialement étudiées. L'habitat "dunes hydrauliques", qui a prévalu dans la proposition du site, est lié à des conditions hydrodynamiques particulières qu'il convient de préserver.

4.2 Quality and importance

Habitats : Le site "Bancs des Flandres" est principalement ciblé pour l'habitat d'intérêt communautaire "Bancs de sable à faible couverture permanente d'eau marine" (1110), notamment avec un habitat plus élémentaire "sables moyens dunaires". Ces accumulations sous-marines de sables peuvent prendre l'aspect de véritables dunes, dites dunes hydrauliques, souvent composées de sables coquilliers, qui s'élèvent parfois jusqu'à 20 m au-dessus des fonds. Bien que relativement pauvres sur le plan

biologique en terme de diversité, ces bancs de sables, particulièrement représentés sur cette façade maritime et dans le détroit du Pas-de-Calais, hébergent des espèces typiquement inféodées à ce type de formation. Espèce : Les données montrent que cette zone est l'un des deux sites français fréquentés couramment par le Marsouin commun (*Phocoena phocoena*), notamment pour son alimentation. Ce petit cétacé farouche, plutôt solitaire, autrefois rare, est observé de plus en plus souvent sur ce littoral. Espèce ciblée par Natura 2000 et la convention OSPAR, la France a une responsabilité forte pour cette espèce, dans le maintien de son aire de répartition. Sa reproduction est suspectée sur la zone. Le site se justifie également par la présence de certaines espèces de mammifères marins d'intérêt communautaire, et notamment les Phoques veau-marin (*Phoca vitulina*) et Phoques gris (*Halichoerus grypus*) qui fréquentent le secteur, de par la proximité de sites de repos abritant des populations de phoques près de Dunkerque et près de Calais. L'utilisation du site "Banc des Flandres" se fait pour des raisons alimentaires.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts

No data

Positive Impacts

No data

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type	[%]
Public - National/Federal	100
Public - State/Province	0
Public - Local/Municipal	0
Public - Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership	0
Private	0
Unknown	0
Total	100

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Augris C. et al., 1995. Le Domaine marin côtier du Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Carte des formations superficielles. Echelle 1/100 000. IFREMER, Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais, USTL. CRMM, 1980-2005. Données d'échouage de Mammifères marins par commune entre 1980 et 2005. Centre de Recherche sur les Mammifères Marins (CRMM). Dewarumez J.M., 2008. Université de Lille 1. Station marine de Wimereux. Dires d'expert. Siblet J.-Ph. & Vaudin A.-C., 2007 : Justification des zonages Natura 2000 Mer. Rapport MNHN-SPN/MEDAD. 34 p. Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine. Carte SHOM 6651 De Calais à Dunkerque au 1/43 139 - Publication 2002. Carte SHOM 6735 Pas de Calais - De Boulogne-sur-Mer à Zeebrugge- Estuaire de la Tamise (Thames) au 1/149 395. Edition 1991. Carte SHOM 7323G Carte de Sédimentologie (nature des fonds). Pas de Calais - De Boulogne-sur-Mer à Calais et de Dungeness à Dover au 1/74 300. Edition 2003. Voisin P., 2007. Synthèse des connaissances sur la distribution des mammifères marins en région Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Bensettiti F. & Gaudillat V. (coord.), 2002 : Habitats côtiers. Cahiers Habitats Natura 2000. T.2. La Documentation Française. 399 p. Justification des zonages Natura 2000 Mer. Rapport MNHN-SPN/MEDAD. 34 p. Bensettiti F. & Gaudillat V. (coord.), 2002 : Espèces animales. Cahiers Habitats Natura 2000. T.7. La Documentation Française. 353 p.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

No information provided

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: AFB

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No, but in preparation
- ☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Un comité de pilotage mis en place par le Préfet maritime de la Manche et de la mer du Nord réunira l'ensemble des acteurs concernés par le site dont les organisations socio-professionnelles et de loisirs nautiques. Ce comité aura pour rôle de participer à la préparation du document d'objectifs qui devra définir les préconisations de gestion nécessaires à la préservation durable des milieux et espèces marins d'intérêt communautaire concernés. Le Port Autonome de Dunkerque se proposera pour être l'opérateur du comité. Après un diagnostic écologique du site et des différentes activités s'y exerçant, des mesures seront proposées au regard des enjeux de conservation durable des habitats et espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié la proposition du site Natura 2000. tout en tenant compte des exigences économiques, sociales et culturelles, ainsi que des particularités régionales ou locales. Pour ce faire, le comité de pilotage et l'opérateur local en charge de la rédaction du document d'objectifs pourront utilement s'appuyer sur les références technico-économiques pour les mesures de gestion des sites Natura 2000 en milieu marin concernant les activités de pêche, d'aquaculture et de plaisance (commande passée auprès de l'Agence des aires marines protégées). S'agissant des plans, programmes, travaux ou projets d'aménagement, ils pourront avoir lieu au sein ou à proximité du site pour autant qu'ils ne s'exonèrent pas des objectifs de conservation du site. S'ils sont susceptibles d'affecter le site de façon notable, individuellement ou en raison de leurs effets cumulés, ils devront faire l'objet d'une évaluation de leurs incidences sur les habitats et les espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié le site. Dès lors, les porteurs de projets pourront s'appuyer sur les guides méthodologiques élaborés à l'échelon national : - guide pour l'évaluation des incidences des projets d'extraction de granulats marins sur les sites Natura 2000 (en cours) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des dragages des chenaux de navigation et des immersions sur l'état de conservation des sites Natura - GEODE / BCEOM, août 2007 - (volet calapge en site Natura 2000 marin en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'étude d'impact des projets éoliens (volet mer en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des projets de création et d'extension de ports de plaisance et de sites de mouillages organisés (en cours). Au sein du site, les activités de défense exercées sont en particulier : - des missions opérationnelles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public (sauvetage, assistance, lutte antipollution, etc.) par navires ou embarcations de la Marine nationale et de la gendarmerie maritime; - des missions de recherche et de neutralisation d'explosifs immergés en mer ou sur l'estran par navires, embarcations ou plongeurs de la Marine nationale; - des missions opérationnelles et des patrouilles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public par aéronefs militaires sans restriction d'altitude; - des exercices et entraînements de navires de la Marine nationale ou de la gendarmerie maritime; - des exercices et entraînements d'aéronefs militaires (hélicoptères sans restriction d'altitude, avions 100 pieds mer minimum); - des exercices et entraînements de plongeurs et de commandos de la Marine nationale (entraînements nautiques, aériens et terrestres). Plus généralement, les espaces marins inclus dans le périmètre du site sont mobilisés pour assurer la protection du territoire national, y compris à un niveau stratégique. La pérennisation de l'ensemble des activités et des missions précitées (activités de défense, d'assistance et de sauvetage, de prévention et de lutte contre la pollution et de police en mer) ne devra pas être remise en cause par la désignation du site.

7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Voordelta (NL4000017 - SPA/SCI)

Table of contents

1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

C

1.2 Site Code

NL4000017

1.3 Site Name

Voordelta

1.4 First Compilation date

1998-10

1.5 Update date

2018-12

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality - Department Nature & Biodiversity

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: 2000-03

National legal reference of SPA designation: <https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/113/Besluit%20Voordelta.pdf>

Date site proposed as SCI: 1998-07

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2008-03

National legal reference of SAC designation: <https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/113/Besluit%20Voordelta.pdf>

Explanations: Merge of SPA NL9802017 Voordelta and SCI NL4000017 Voordelta

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 3.6775

Latitude: 51.7452

2.2 Area [ha]

83534

2.3 Marine area [%]

99

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
NL33	Zuid-Holland
NLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Marine Atlantic	100
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			81381	0.00	M	A	B	B	B
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			2017	0.00	M	A	B	B	A
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			7.12	0.00	M	B	C	A	B
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)			1.49	0.00	M	C	C	A	C
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			30.8	0.00	M	B	C	A	B
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes			10.4	0.00	M	B	C	A	B
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")			10.2		M	B	C	B	B

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment		
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
B	A054	Anas acuta			w	247	247	i		G	B	A
B	A052	Anas crecca			w	178	178	i		G	C	B
B	A043	Anser anser			w	173	173	i		G	C	A
B	A169	Arenaria interpres			w	59	59	i		G	B	B
B	A062	Aythya marila			w	9	9	i		G	C	C
B	A067	Bucephala clangula			w	131	131	i		G	B	C
B	A144	Calidris alba			w	702	702	i		G	B	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w	864	864	i		G	C	A
B	A137	Charadrius hiaticula			w	99	99	i		G	B	A
B	A001	Gavia stellata			w	500	4000	i	C	P	B	A
B	A130	Haematopus ostralegus			w	2271	2271	i		G	C	A
B	A862	Hydrocoloeus minutus			c	0	0		C	DD	B	A
B	A157	Limosa lapponica			w	156	156	i		G	C	B
B	A855	Mareca penelope			w	260	260	i		G	C	B
B	A889	Mareca strepera			w	91	91	i		G	C	A
B	A065	Melanitta nigra			w	1117	1117	i		M	A	C
B	A069	Mergus serrator			w	114	114	i		G	B	C
B	A160	Numenius arquata			w	1283	1283	i		G	C	A
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			w	542	542	i		G	C	A

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment		
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
B	A034	Platalea leucorodia			c	31	31	i		G	C	C
B	A141	Pluvialis squatarola			w	181	181	i		G	C	A
B	A007	Podiceps auritus			w	18	18	i		G	B	A
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus			w	94	94	i		G	C	C
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta			w	98	98	i		G	C	C
B	A063	Somateria mollissima			w	1124	1124	i		M	B	C
B	A857	Spatula clypeata			w	59	59	i		G	C	A
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			c	0	0		C	DD	B	B
B	A048	Tadorna tadorna			w	575	575	i		G	C	A
B	A863	Thalasseus sandvicensis			c	0	0		C	DD	A	B
B	A162	Tringa totanus			w	240	240	i		G	B	C
F	1102	Alosa alosa			p	0	0	i	P	P	D	
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p	0	0	i	P	P	C	C
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			p	0	0	i	P	M	B	B
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p	0	0	i	P	M	C	B
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	50	200	i		P	B	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	100	1000	i		P	B	B
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	0	0	i	C	G	C	B

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation
Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range
Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	1
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	3
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	10
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	86
Total Habitat Cover		100

Other Site Characteristics

An extensive area of coastal waters of the North Sea, extending from Rotterdam in the north up to the Westerschelde estuary in the south. The site also adjoins the closed-off delta area of the Rhine/Maas river system including six other Natura 2000-sites, and is close to Vlaamse Banken in Belgium. It contains shoals, mud and sand flats, beaches, sand-dunes and raised saltmarshes. Important habitats include shallowly submerged sandbanks and intertidal mud- and sandflats.

4.2 Quality and importance

The following data refer to the period 1993-1997 (data in paragraph 3.2a-b refer te period 1999-2003). In winter this area holds fluctuating numbers of *Aythya marila* (max. 5,550, 1992/93), *Somateria mollissima* (max. 9,968, 1992/93) and *Melanitta nigra* (max. 20,000, 1986/87). Species meeting the 1% threshold (non-breeding): Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* (3,3%), Greater Scaup *Aythya marila* (1,8%), Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* (1,0%), Common Redshank *Tringa totanus totanus* (1,7%). The site regularly supports more than 20,000 wintering waterbirds: average peak number 39,000+ (1992/93-1996/97, not all species included). One of the five most important sites for (non-breeding): Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*, Horned Grebe *Podiceps auritus*. Site largely overlaps with IBA 020-21 (IBA2000).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	F02		b
H	G01		i
H	J03.01		i
L	C01		i
L	C03.03		o
L	D03		i
L	F01		o
L	H03.01		b
L	J02.05		i
L	J02.14		i
L	K02		i
M	D03		i

Negative Impacts

Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	E02		i
M	E02		b
M	F02		i
M	F02.01		i
M	M01.07		b

Positive Impacts

Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	U		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: *Berchum A.M. & Smit T. 1998., ZeeZicht op de Voordelta. Resultaten van fysische, chemische en biologische monitoring. RIKZ Rapport 98.027, RIKZ, Middelburg *Berrevoets CM Strucker RCW Arts FA Meininger PL. 2003. Watervogels in de Zoute Delta 2001/2002. RIKZ Rapport 2003.001, RIKZ, Middelburg. *Dijkstra, 1997. Belangrijke zoogdiergebieden in Nederland. VZZ. *Kuijpers, J. (1990). Kust in beweging. In: Kuijpers, J. et al. De veranderende Delta. Wetenschappelijke Mededelingen KNNV 198, 88 pp. *Osieck E.R. 1996., Veranderingen van vogelaantallen in belangrijke wetlands. Techn Rapport Vogelbescherming 17, Vogelbescherming Nederland, Zeist. *Roomen M. van, Boele A., Weide M. van der, Winden E. van ea. 2000. Belangrijke vogelgebieden in Nederland 1993-97. Actueel overzicht van Europese vogelwaarden in aangewezen en aan te wijzen speciale beschermingszones en andere belangrijke gebieden. Sovon Informatierapport 2000/01, Beek-Ubbergen. *SOVON & CBS (2006) Trends van vogels in het Nederlandse Natura 2000 netwerk. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen. *Tempel R. van den & Osieck E.R. 1994. Areas important for birds in the Netherlands. Techn Rapport Vogelbescherming 13E, Vogelbescherming Nederland, Zeist. *Voslamber et al, 1998. Monitoring van vogels in belangrijke vogelgebieden: broedvogels 1995, niet-broedvogels seizoen 1994/95. Sovon, Beek-Ubbergen.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
NL01	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	ramsar	Voordelta	=	100

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat

Address: No information provided

Email: hans.lammers@rws.nl

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat

Address: No information provided

Email: hans.lammers@rws.nl

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: Beheerplan Voordelta - Spelregels voor natuurbescherming

Link: <https://www.bij12.nl/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Natura-2000-Beheerplan-113-Voordelta.pdf>

Name: Beheerplan Voordelta 2015-2021 - Spelregels voor natuurbescherming

Link: <https://www.bij12.nl/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Natura-2000-Beheerplan-113-Voordelta.pdf>

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Noordzeekustzone (NL9802001 - SPA/SCI)

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1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

C

1.2 Site Code

NL9802001

1.3 Site Name

Noordzeekustzone

1.4 First Compilation date

2000-03

1.5 Update date

2018-12

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature - DG Nature & Fisheries

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: 2000-03

National legal reference of SPA designation: https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/007/n2k_007_db_hvn_noordzeekustzone.pdf

Date site proposed as SCI: 2002-08

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2009-02

National legal reference of SAC designation: https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/007/n2k_007_db_hvn_noordzeekustzone.pdf

Explanations: Merge of SPA NL9802001 Noordzeekustzone, SCI NL2003062 Noordzeekustzone and SCI NL2008004 Noordzeekustzone II (proposed 2008-12, confirmed 2009-##) Formerly known as SPA NL9802001 Waddeneilanden, Noordzeekustzone, Breebaart. Site was separated in 2007 into NL9802001 Noordzeekustzone and 5 Islands (NL3009005 - NL3009009)

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 5.0268

Latitude: 53.3453

2.2 Area [ha]

144475

2.3 Marine area [%]

99.7

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
NL12	Friesland
NL32	Noord-Holland
NLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Marine Atlantic	99.7
Atlantic	0.3

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			138174	0.00	G	C	B	B	B
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			3310	0.00	G	A	C	A	A
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			78.3	0.00	M	A	B	C	B
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			114	0.00	M	C	C	B	C
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes			200	0.00	P	A	A	A	A
2190	Humid dune slacks			2	0.00	M	C	C	A	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site								Site Assessment	
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
B	A169	Arenaria interpres			w	173	173	i		G	B	B
B	A062	Aythya marila			w	1	1	i	C	DD	C	C
B	A144	Calidris alba			w	1972	1972	i		G	A	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w	15268	15268	i		G	C	A
B	A143	Calidris canutus			w	7100	7100	i		G	B	B
B	A138	Charadrius alexandrinus			r	10	10	p		G	B	C
B	A137	Charadrius hiaticula			r	15	15	p		G	B	C
B	A137	Charadrius hiaticula			w	499	499	i		G	B	B
B	A002	Gavia arctica			w	30	200	i	C	P	A	A
B	A001	Gavia stellata			w	3000	7000	i	C	P	A	A
B	A130	Haematopus ostralegus			w	2874	2874	i		G	C	C
B	A862	Hydrocoloeus minutus			c	0	0	i	C	DD	A	A
B	A157	Limosa lapponica			w	3429	3429	i		G	C	A
B	A065	Melanitta nigra			w	31837	31837	i		M	A	B
B	A160	Numenius arquata			w	985	985	i		G	C	B
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			w	973	973	i		G	B	B
B	A141	Pluvialis squatarola			w	2637	2637	i		G	B	B
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta			w	90	90	i		G	C	C
B	A063	Somateria mollissima			w	12782	12782	i		M	A	C
B	A885	Sternula albifrons			r	15	15	p		G	B	C

Species		Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
B	A048	Tadorna tadorna			w	235	235	i		G	C	B
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p	0	0	i	P	P	C	C
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			p	0	0	i	P	M	B	A
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p	0	0	i	P	M	B	B
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	2040	2040	i		G	A	A
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	6340	6340	i		G	A	A
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	0	0	i	V	M	B	B
P	1903	Liparis loeselii			p	25	50	i		P	C	A

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes
NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))
Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)
Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population
Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation
Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range
Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	3
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	97
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Coastal zone of the Northsea, from the moderate high tide line to the -20m depth line. Site stretches from Bergen to north of Schiermonnikoog. Adjacent to the dune areas of the Wadden Islands and Wadden sea. It consists of sandbanks permanently covered by seawater (1110).

4.2 Quality and importance

Very important site for sandbanks covered by seawater and sea-mammals: Phocoena phocoena, Halichoerus grypus and Phoca vitulina.De begrenzing van de Noordzeekustzone wordt vooral bepaald door het gebied met hoge natuurwaarden voor vogels en vissen. Deze grens valt voor vogels aan de zeezijde samen met de doorgaande NAP 20 m dieptelijn. De Noordzeekustzone wordt gekenmerkt door hoge natuur- en beleevingswaarden. Bij Schiermonnikoog wordt een hoge benthos-diversiteit gevonden. De visfauna in de Kustzee onderscheidt zich van de rest van het NCP door een hoge soortenrijkdom. En potenti el kunnen hier een aantal

Habitatrichtlijnsoorten als, Fint, Elft en Zeeprik, voorkomen. In de Noordzeekustzone kunnen grote aantallen (tot > 100.000) Zwarte zee-eenden verblijven. Ook grote groepen Eidereenden worden regelmatig in dit gebied gezien. In voorjaar en zomer (de broedperiode) is de hele Noordzeekustzone zeer belangrijk als foerageergebied voor Kleine Mantel- en Zilvermeeuwen, Grote sterns en Visdieven. In de trektijd (najaar en voorjaar) verblijven bovendien zeer grote aantallen zeevogels tijdelijk in het gebied, die er "onderweg naar elders" ook kunnen foerageren. De al onder de Vogelrichtlijn aangewezen gebieden zijn ook van belang voor Roodkeelduikers. In de winter en het voorjaar kunnen tot enige duizenden exemplaren in de Noordzeekustzone voorkomen. Voorts fungeert de Noordzeekustzone tijdens strenge winters soms ook als uitwijkgebied voor grote aantallen Futen en andere watervogels. De belangrijkste locatie in het afgelopen decennium was een groot complex van Spisula-banken tussen Bergen aan Zee en Callantsoog. Gezien het voorkomen van ondiep water met her en der (op wisselende plaatsen en eveneens wisselend in de tijd) rijke voorkomens van schelpdieren (Spisula of andere soorten) kunnen zeer grote groepen eenden overal in de Hollandse Noordzeekustzone opduiken. De Noordzeekustzone voor de Waddeneilanden is van belang voor de in de HR genoemde Gewone en Grijze zeehonden en de Bruinvis. Kenmerkende vissoorten die vooral in de Kustzone voorkomen, vergeleken met de rest van het Nederlandse deel van de Noordzee zijn: Adderzeenaald (*Entelurus aequoreus*), Botervis (*Pholis gunnulus*), Diklipharder (*Chelon labrosus*), Geep (*Belone belone*), Gevlekte gladde haai (*Mustelus asterias*), Grote koorbaarvis (*Atherina presbyter*), Puitaal (*Zoarces viviparus*), Ruwe haai (*Galeorhinus galeus*), Schol (*Pleuronectes platessa*), Slakdolf (*Liparis liparis*), Spiering (*Osmerus eperlanus*), Tong (*Solea vulgaris*). Vijfdradige meun (*Ciliata mustela*). Kenmerkende benthosoorten van de Noordzeekustzone zijn: Synchelidium maculatum, Vlokreeftje (*Urothoe brevicornis*), Buldozerkreeftje (*Urothoe poseidonis*), Zaagje (*Donax vittatus*), Amerikaanse zwaardschede (*Ensis americanus*), Nonnetje (*Macoma balthica*), Halfgeknotte strandschelp (*Spisula subtruncata*), Ovale zeeklit7schelp/7mosseltje (*Tellimya ferruginosa*), Rechtgestreepte strandschelp (*Tellina fabula*), Slangpier (*Capitella capitata*), Eumida sanguinea, Schelpkokerworm (*Lanice conchilega*), Magelona johnstoni, Magelona mirabilis, Malmgreniella lunulata, Mediomastus fragilis, Nephtys caeca, Zandzager (*Nephtys hombergii*), Wapenworm (*Scoloplos armiger*).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	D03		b
H	F02		b
H	G01		i
L	A07		o
L	A08	X	o
L	C01.01		o
L	C02		i
L	D03		b
L	E02		o
L	F02.01		i
L	G04		b
L	H03.01		b
L	M01.07		o
M	C01		i
M	C03.03		o
M	H01	X	b
M	J02.12.01		i
M	J03.01		i
M	M01		b

Positive Impacts

Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	U		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: - Anonymus (2005) Integraal Beheerplan Noordzee 2015. Interdepartementale Directeurenoverleg Noordzee (IDON)- Arts FA, Berrevoets CM (2005) Monitoring van zeevogels en zeezoogdieren op het Nederlands Continentaal Plat 1991 - 2005: Verspreiding, seizoenspatroon en trend van zeven soorten zeevogels en de Bruinvis. Rapport RIKZ/2005.032, Rijksinstituut voor Kust en Zee/RIKZ, Middelburg- Beintema A.J. & Schekkerman H. 2001., Nadere toetsing van aanwijzing en begrenzing van negen, Vogelrichtlijngebieden., Alterra Rapport 328, Alterra, Wageningen - Berrevoets CM Arts AA. 2003., Midwintertelling van zee-eenden in de Waddenzee en de Nederlandse, kustwateren, januari 2003., RIKZ Rapport 2003.008, RIKZ, Middelburg.- Brasseur SMJM, Tulp I, Reijnders PJH, Smit CJ, Dijkman EM, Cremer JSM, Kotterman MJJ, Meesters HWG (2004) Voedseleecologie van de Gewone en Grijze zeehond in de Nederlandse kustwateren. Rapport 905, Alterra, Wageningen- Daan N, Heessen HJL, Hofstede Rt (2005) North Sea Elasmobranchs: distribution, abundance and biodiversity. ICES, Copenhagen- De Groot SJ (2002) A review of the past and present status of anadromous fish species in the Netherlands: is restocking the Rhine feasible? Hydrobiologia 478:205-218- Degraer S, Wittoeck J, Appeltans W, Cooreman K, Deprez T, Hillewaert H, Hostens K, Mees J, Vanden Berghe W, Vincx M (2006) De macrobenthosatlas van het Belgisch deel van de Noordzee. Federaal Wetenschapsbeleid D/2005/1191/5- Hammond PS, Berggren P, Benke H, Borchers DL, Collet A, Heide Jorgensen MP, Heimlich S, Hiby AR, Leopold MF, Oien N (2002) Abundance of harbour porpoise and other cetaceans in the North Sea and adjacent waters. Journal-of-Applied-Ecology [print] April, 2002; 39 (2): 361-376 URLJ: <http://www.blackwell-science.com/~cgilib/jnlpage.asp?Journal=jappl&File=jappl> Lindeboom HJ, Dijkman EM, Bos OG, Meesters EH, Cremer JSM, De Raad I, Bosma A (2008) Ecologische Atlas Noordzee ten behoeve van gebiedsbescherming. Wageningen IMARES vestiging Texel- Lindeboom HJ, Geurts van Kessel AJM, Berkenbosch A (2005) Gebieden met bijzondere ecologische waarden op het Nederlands Continentaal Plat. Rapport RIKZ/2005008, Den Haag / Alterra rapport 1109, Wageningen:103 p.- Patberg W, De Leeuw JJ, Winter HV (2005) Verspreiding van rivierprik, zeeiprik, fint en elft in Nederland na 1970. Rapport C004/05, RIVO, IJmuiden, The Netherlands.- Roomen M. van, Boele A., Weide M. van der, Winden E. van ea. 2000., Belangrijke vogelgebieden in Nederland 1993-97. Actueel overzicht van, Europese vogelwaarden in aangewezen en aan te wijzen speciale, beschermingszones en andere belangrijke gebieden., SOVON Informatierapport 2000/01 SOVON, Beek-Ubbergen - SOVON & CBS (2006) Trends van vogels in het Nederlandse Natura 2000 netwerk. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen.- Tempel R. van den, Osieck E.R. 1994., Areas important for birds in the Netherlands., Techn Rapport Vogelbescherming 13E, Vogelbescherming Nederland, Zeist - Ter Hofstede R, Heessen HJL, Daan N (2005) Systeembeschrijving Noordzee: Natuurwaardenkaarten vis. Rapport C090/05, RIVO, IJmuiden- Ter Hofstede R, Quirijns FJ, Daan N, Dekker W, Verver SW, Heessen HJL, Asjes J, Star B (2004) Beschermde Gebieden Noordzee: Begrenzing en ecologische waardering t.a.v. visgemeenschappen; visserij-activiteiten. Rapport C057/04, RIVO Biologie en Ecologie

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
NL01	100
NL22	4

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	ramsar	Waddeneilanden en Noordzeekustzone	=	95

5.3 Site designation (optional)

Small part National Park. The same designation as under OSPAR under consideration.

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat Zee en Delta

Address: No information provided

Email: hans.lammers@rws.nl

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: Natura 2000 beheerplan Noordzeekustzone - periode 2016-2022

Link: https://www.provinciegroningen.nl/fileadmin/user_upload/Documenten/Beleid_en_documenten/Documentenzoeker/Natuur_en_landschap/Natuur/Natura_2000/Natura-2000-beheerplan-Noordzeekustzone.pdf

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Vlakte van de Raan (NL2008003 - SCI)

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1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

NL2008003

1.3 Site Name

Vlakte van de Raan

1.4 First Compilation date

2008-12

1.5 Update date

2018-12

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality - Department Nature & Biodiversity

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: 2008-12

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2009-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2011-03

National legal reference of SAC designation: https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/163/n2k163%20vlakte%20van%20de%20raan_definitief%20aanwijzingsbesluit_03dec10.pdf

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 3.3096

Latitude: 51.4866

2.2 Area [ha]

17521

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
NLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Marine Atlantic	100
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			17521	0.00	M	C	C	B	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p	0	0	i	V	P	D		

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	Isolation
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			p	0	0	i	P	M	B	B	C
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p	0	0	i	P	M	C	B	C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	0	400	i		G	B	B	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	101	250	i		G	B	C	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	0	0	i	V	M	C	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

De Vlake van de Raan wordt begrensd door de -20 NAP lijn aan de zeezijde, de Speciale Berscherminingszone (SBZ) Voordelta, de SBZ Westerschelde en aan de zuidkant door de grens met België.Op geologische schaal is er sprake van grootschalige bodembewegingen in het gebied, die enerzijds bestaan uit een langzame daling van de Noordzeebodem en anderzijds uit een geleidelijke stijging van het ?Massief van Brabant? (De Mulder et al., 2003) waarop een serie van paleocene, pleistocene en holocene sedimenten zijn afgezet (Le Bot et al., 2003, 2005). De samenstelling van de bodemsedimenten in het Westerscheldemondingsgebied is zeer heterogeen. Zowel zandige sedimenten als slib komen voor (Du Four et al. 2006).

4.2 Quality and importance

De Vlake van de Raan is van belang voor vissen, benthos en vogels. Kenmerkende soorten van de Klaverbank zijn: Aonides paucibranchiata, Chone duneri, Glycera lapidum, Glycera alba, Laonice bahusiensis, Pistella lornensis, Typosyllis cornuta, het bulldozerkreeftje Urothoe marina, de Gewone zeeappel (Psammechinus miliaris) en de tweekleppige Dosinia exoleta (Van Moorsel 2003).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts

Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	A07		o
L	C01		o
L	C02		b
L	D02.09		i
L	E02		o
L	G01		i
L	J02		b
L	J03.01		i
M	F02		b
M	F02.01		i

Positive Impacts

Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	U		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: -Anonymus (2005) Integraal Beheerplan Noordzee 2015. Interdepartementale Directeurenoverleg Noordzee (IDON)- Arts FA, Berrevoets CM (2005) Monitoring van zeevogels en zeezoogdieren op het Nederlands Continentaal Plat 1991 - 2005: Verspreiding, seizoenspatroon en trend van zeven soorten zeevogels en de Bruinvis. Rapport RIKZ/2005.032, Rijksinstituut voor Kust en Zee/RIKZ, Middelburg

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
NL01	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

The same designation as under OSPAR under consideration.

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat Dienst Noordzee

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: Beheerplan Natura 2000 Vlakte van de Raan

Link: <https://www.bij12.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Natura-2000-Beheerplan-163-Vlakte-van-de-Raan.pdf>

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

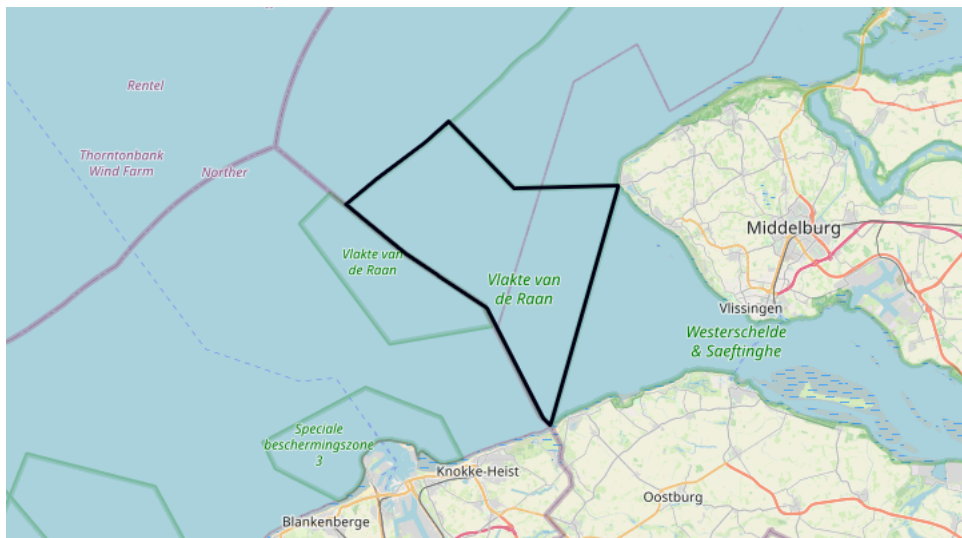
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Westerschelde & Saeftinghe (NL9803061 - SCI)

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1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

NL9803061

1.3 Site Name

Westerschelde & Saeftinghe

1.4 First Compilation date

1998-10

1.5 Update date

2018-12

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality - Department Nature & Biodiversity

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: 1998-07

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2010-02

National legal reference of SAC designation: https://www.natura2000.nl/sites/default/files/documenten/gebieden/122/n2k122_db_hvnrw_westerschelde_en_saeftinghe.pdf

Explanations: Formerly known as SCI NL9803061 Westerschelde (2000-2012) Merged with SPA Westerschelde under sitecode NL9803061 (2012-2014) Divided from SPA Westerschelde & Saeftinghe in 2014 because of change in border of SAC

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 3.7825

Latitude: 51.3812

2.2 Area [ha]

44052

2.3 Marine area [%]

25

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code		Region Name
NL34		Zeeland
NLZZ		Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name		Cover [%]
Marine Atlantic		25
Atlantic		75

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			11878	0.00	G	C	C	B	C
1130	Estuaries			27906	0.00	G	A	A	C	A
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			92.6		M	A	C	A	A
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			442	0.00	G	B	B	C	B
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)			136	0.00	G	C	A	A	A
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			2278	0.00	G	B	A	B	A
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes			1.13	0.00	G	B	C	A	B
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila			12.7	0.00	G	B	C	B	B

Annex I Habitat Types				Site Assessment						
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
	arenaria ("white dunes")									
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")			0.87		M	C	C	C	C
2160	Dunes with Hippophaë rhamnoides			14.2	0.00	G	C	C	C	C
2190	Humid dune slacks			1.02	0.00	G	C	C	C	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I
F	1103	Alosa fallax			r	0	0	i	P	P	B	B	C
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			c	0	0	i	P	M	C	A	C
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p	0	0	i	P	M	C	A	C
I	1014	Vertigo angustior			p	0	0	i	P	M	B	A	A
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	1	20	i		G	C	B	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	51	100	i		G	C	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	1	10	i		M	C	C	C
P	1903	Liparis loeselii			p	26	50	i		M	C	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	3
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	7
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	90
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

A tidal estuary of the River Schelde with mudflats and sandbanks and the only estuary in south-west Netherlands which will be allowed to remain open to the sea. The estuary is 60 km long from the Belgian border up to the North Sea, and is adjacent to the Voordelta (NL9802017) in the west and "Schelde- en Durmeëstuarium van de Nederlandse grens tot Gent" (BE2300006) in Vlaanderen (BE) in the south. Saeftinge is one of the largest, contiguous salt marshes in Western Europe, which is an important breeding site for various Annex I species and wintering/ staging site for geese and dabbling ducks. The SPA includes the shallow parts of the estuary (depth less than 10 m) and the raised saltmarsh Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe; deeper parts including the shipping lane have been excluded.

4.2 Quality and importance

The following data refer to the period 1993-1997 (data in paragraph 3.2a-b refer te period 1999-2003). For Westerschelde: Species meeting the 1% threshold (breeding): Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis* (4,2%), Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* (1,6%), (non-breeding): Greylag Goose *Anser anser* (5,8%), Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* (1,7%), Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* (2,2%), Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* (1,1%), Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* (1,2%), Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* (2,5%), Knot *Calidris canutus islandica* (1,0%), Sanderling *Calidris alba* (1,3%), *Calidris alpina alpina* (2,1%), Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* (1,3%), Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* (1,1%), Common Redshank *Tringa totanus totanus* (1,3%). One of the five most important sites for (breeding): Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*, Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*, Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*. For Verdrongenland van Saeftinghe: Species meeting the 1% threshold (breeding): Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* (2,0%), (non-breeding): Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* (3,1%), Greylag Goose *Anser anser* (18,5%), Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* (1,1%), Eurasian Wigeon *Anas [Mareca] penelope*.One of the five most important sites for (non-breeding): Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*. (3,0%), Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* (10,6%). The site is an important roost for tens of thousands of geese *Anser* from Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, but numbers of *Anser albifrons* in particular have been poorly covered by counts. The site regularly supports more than 20,000 wintering waterbirds: average peak 131,283 (1991/92-1996/97). Site largely overlaps with IBA 029 (IBA2000).Large estuary with sandflats and salt marshes. Extensive estuarine system (type 1130) and one of the largest continuous salt marshes of NW. Europe (habitat type 1330 in particular).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	J03.01		i
H	J03.02		b
H	K02		i
H	K02.01		i
L	E02		b
L	F01		i

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	J02.03		i
L	J02.07		i
L	J02.14		i
L	K02.04		i
M	D03		b
M	F02		i
M	F02.01		i
M	H01		o
M	H04.02	N	o

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	U		b

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low
Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions
Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Antrop, M. & P. van der Reest (2001). Het Landschap van de Schelde. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 42-48. Asmuth, J. von (1996). De schorren van de Westerschelde 1990/1993. Rapport MDGAT 9623, Rijkswaterstaat Meetkundige Dienst, Delft. Baeyens, W., B. van Eck, C. Lambert, R. Wollast & L. Goeyens (1998). General description of the Scheldt estuary. Hydrologia 366: 1-14. Beeftink, W.G. (1957). De buitendijkse terreinen van de Westerschelde en de Zeeschelde. - Natuurwetenschappelijke betekenis, bedreiging door het Deltaplan en behoud voor de toekomst. Natuur en Landschap 11 (2): 1-19. Bergh, E. van den, A. Huiskes, B. Criel, M. Hoffmann & P. Meire (2001). Biodiversiteit op de Scheldestorren. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 62-66. Berrevoets C.M., Strucker R.C.W., Arts F.A., Meininger P.L. 2003., Watervogels in de Zoute Delta 2001/2002., RIKZ Rapport 2003.001, RIKZ, Middelburg; Bruyndoncx, L., K. Jordaens & P. Meire (2001). De weekdieren van de schorren van het Schelde-estuarium. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 70. Buise, M. & G. Sponselee (1996). Saeftinghe, Verdrongen land. Duerinck, Kloosterzande, 287 pp. Castelijns H., Maebe J., Kerkhoven W. van. 1998., De Grauwe ganzen A.a. van het Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe: aantallen, trends en voedsel. Oriolus 64 :90-102 Damme, S. van, B. de Winder, T. Ysebaert & P. Meire (2001). Het 'bijzondere' van de Schelde: de abiotiek van het Schelde-estuarium. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 37-39. Dijk A.J. van, Weide M. van der, Deuzeman S. ea. 2002., Kolonievogels en zeldzame broedvogels in Nederland in 2000 en 2001., SOVON Monitoringrapport 2002/03, SOVON, Beek-Ubbergen Dijkstra, 1997, Belangrijke zoogdiergebieden in Nederland. VZZ. Haan, W. de, E. van den Bergh & C. Jacobusse (2001). Bescherming en beheer van het Schelde-estuarium. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 88-92. Handboek Natuurmonumenten Haperen, A. van (2000??). De Oost-Zeeuws-Vlaamse grensstreek. In: A. van Haperen et al. Aan de monding van Maas en Schelde. Natuurgebieden in Zuidwest-Nederland. Staatsbosbeheer, Middelburg, pp 291-311. Hendrickx, F., K. Desender & J-P. Maelfait (2001). Verspreidingspatronen en bedreigingen van de arthropodenfauna van het Schelde-estuarium. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 68-69. Houtekamer, N.L. (1994). Het Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe: schor onder druk? Nota AX 94.018/RIKZ 94.033, Rijkswaterstaat Directie Zeeland/RIKZ, Middelburg. Huiskes, A.H.L. (1988). The salt marshes of the Westerschelde and their role in the Noordwest Duitsland, het Dortmund-Ems-Seitenkanal, kortweg DESK. Hydrobiological Bulletin 22: 57-63. Jacobusse C. ea. 1993., Themanummer Saeftinghe., Zeeuws Landschap 9.2: hele nr. Jansen, P. & J.G. Sloff (1938). Spartina in Zeeland. De Levende Natuur 42: 348-358. Langendonck, H.J. van (1931). De Vegetatie en Oecologie der Schorrenplanten van Saafingen. Botanisch Jaarboek XXIII: 1-128. Leemans, J. & B. Verspaandonck (1972). Vegetatiekaart 1971, schorren verdrongen land van Saeftinghe 1: 10.000. Leemans, J. & B. Verspaandonck (1975). Het verdrongen land van Saeftinghe - Een vegetatiekundige studie met behulp van luchtfoto's. Rapport Botanisch Laboratorium, KU Nijmegen 165 pp.. Lensink R., Meijer M., Buth G.J. 1997., Nieuw beheersplan gereed. Het beheer van het Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe. Zeeuws Landschap 13.4: 10-13 Maes, J. (2001). Stijgende aantallen Finten in de Zeeschelde. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 87. Osieck E.R. 1996., Veranderingen van vogelaantallen in belangrijke wetlands., Techn Rapport Vogelbescherming 17, Vogelbescherming Nederland, Zeist Roomen M. van, Boele A., Weide M. van der, Winden E. van, ea. 2000., Belangrijke vogelgebieden in Nederland 1993-97. Actueel overzicht van Europese vogelwaarden in aangewezen en aan te wijzen speciale, beschermingszones en andere belangrijke gebieden., SOVON Informatierapport 2000/01 SOVON, Beek-Ubbergen Santbergen, L. (2001). Gebruik en misbruik van de Schelde. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 40-42. Schaik, A.W.J. van, D.J. de Jong & A.M. van der Pluijm (1988). Vegetatie buitendijkse gebieden Westerschelde. Nota GWAO 88.1003, Rijkswaterstaat Dienst Getijdewateren, Middelburg. Smulders B.J. ea. 1982., Westerschelde themanummer., Zeeuws Nieuws 8.2: hele nr. SOVON & CBS (2006) Trends van vogels in het Nederlandse Natura 2000 netwerk. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen Stenfort-Steehouwer, E.R. (1993). Toelichting bij de vegetatiekaart 'Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe'. Rapport MDLKM-R-9328, Rijkswaterstaat Meetkundige Dienst, Delft. Tempel R. van den, Osieck E.R. 1994., Areas

important for birds in the Netherlands., Techn Rapport Vogelbescherming 13E, Vogelbescherming Nederland, Zeist Vroon J Storm c Coosen J. 1997., Westerschelde, stram of struis?., RIKZ Rapport 97.023, Min. VW / RIKZ, Middelburg Werkgroep Natuurontwikkeling (1999). Natuurontwikkeling inlaag Hoofdplaat. Rapport WNO99-06, Werkgroep Natuurontwikkeling, Provincie Zeeland, 30 pp. Westhoff, V. & W.G. Beeftink (1950). De vegetatie van duinen, slikken en schorren op de Kaloot en in het Noord-Sloe. I. Inleiding - De Kaloot. De Levende Natuur 50 (7): 124-133. Wieland A. 1999., Vogelonderzoek in het Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe., Zeeuws Landschap 15.3: 20-21 Witte, R. (2001). De betekenis van de Westerschelde voor de Gewone zeehond. De Levende Natuur 102 (2): 82-83.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
NL01	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	ramsar	Westerschelde	=	92
National or regional	ramsar	Verdrongen land van Saeftinghe	=	8

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat Zee en Delta

Address: No information provided

Email: ruud.cuperus@rws.nl

Organisation: Rijkswaterstaat Zee en Delta

Address: No information provided

Email: ruud.cuperus@rws.nl

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: Beheerplan Westerschelde en Saeftinghe Natura 2000 Deltawateren Beheerplan 2016-2022

Link: <https://www.bij12.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Natura-2000-Beheerplan-122-Westerschelde-en-Saeftinghe.pdf>

Name: Beheerplan Natura 2000 Deltawateren

Link: <https://www.bij12.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Natura-2000-Beheerplan-122-Westerschelde-en-Saeftinghe.pdf>

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

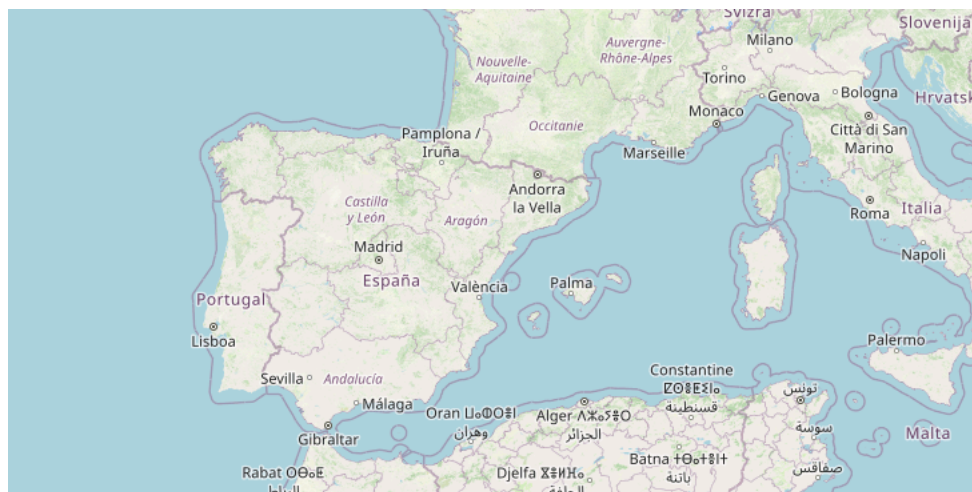
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Dunes de la plaine maritime flamande (FR3100474 - SCI)

Table of contents

1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

FR3100474

1.3 Site Name

Dunes de la plaine maritime flamande

1.4 First Compilation date

No information provided

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministère de la Transition écologique - DGALN/DEB/SDET/ET5

Address: No information provided

Email: en3.en.deb.dgaln@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jo_pdf.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000277382

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 2.45472

Latitude: 51.07389

2.2 Area [ha]

4420

2.3 Marine area [%]

84.2

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types							Site Assessment			
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			442.5		G	C	C	C	C
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			3495.75		P	C	C	C	C
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines			0		P	D			
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes			0.09		G	D			
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")			72.7		G	B	C	B	B
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	x		81.7		G	B	C	B	B
2160	Dunes with Hippophaë rhamnoides			272		G	B	B	A	B
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)			0.05		G	C	C	B	C

Annex I Habitat Types				Site Assessment						
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
2180	Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region			28.06		G	C	C	C	C
2190	Humid dune slacks			20.7		G	A	B	B	A
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels			2.19		G	D			
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			7.4		G	D			

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I:
A	1166	Triturus cristatus			p			i	P	DD	C	C	C
I	1014	Vertigo angustior			p			i	P	DD	C	A	C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			c			i	P	DD	D		
M	1365	Phoca vitulina		x	r	3	3	i	P		B	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			w	10	10	i	P	M	B	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			c	15	15	i	P	M	B	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina		x	p	0	7	i	P	G	C	C	B

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	Isolation
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p			i	P	P	D		
P	1903	Liparis loeseli			p	260	260	i	P	G	C	C	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
		Sagina nodosa var. moniliformis					i	P					
M	1330	Myotis mystacinus							x				x
P		Anagallis tenella					i	P					
P		Apium inundatum					i	P					
P		Blysmus compressus					i	P					
P		Botrychium lunaria					i	P					
P		Bromus diandrus roth					i	P					
P		Bromus thominei					i	P					
P		Carex viridula var. pulchella					i	P					
P		Centaurea aspera					i	P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Centaurium littorale					i	P					
P		Centunculus minimus					i	P					
P		Colchicum autumnale L.					i	P					
P		Dactylorhiza fuchsii					i	P			x		
P		Dactylorhiza incarnata					i	P			x		
P		Epipactis helleborine subsp. neerlandica					i	P					
P		Epipactis palustris					i	P			x		
P		Equisetum variegatum schleich.					i	P					
P		Eryngium campestre					i	P					
P		Eryngium maritimum					i	P					
P		Euphorbia cyparissias					i	P					
P		Euphrasia tetraquetra					i	P					
P		Gentianella uliginosa					i	P					
P		Glaux maritima					i	P					
P		Helianthemum nummularium subsp. obscurum					i	P					
P		Herminium monorchis					i	P			x		
P		Holosteum umbellatum					i	P					
P		Jasione montana					i	P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Juncus subnodulosus					i	P					
P		Koeleria albescens					i	P					
P		Leonurus cardiaca					i	P					
P		Leymus arenarius					i	P					
P		Littorella uniflora					i	P					
P		Malva moschata L.					i	P					
P		Marrubium vulgare					i	P					
P		Medicago minima					i	P					
P		Mibora minima					i	P					
P		Minuartia hybrida					i	P					
P		Ophioglossum vulgatum					i	P					
P		Ophrys apifera					i	P			x		
P		Orobanche caryophyllacea					i	P					
P		Orobanche purpurea					i	P					
P		Parnassia palustris var. condensata					i	P					
P		Poa bulbosa					i	P					
P		Potamogeton coloratus					i	P					
P		Potentilla neumanniana					i	P					
P		Pyrola rotundifolia var. arenaria					i	P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Ranunculus baudotii					i	P					
P		Rosa obtusifolia					i	P					
P		Rosa pimpinellifolia					i	P					
P		Salix repens subsp. argentea					i	P					
P		Schoenus nigricans					i	P					
P		Siegingia decumbens					i	P					
P		Thalictrum minus subsp. dunense					i	P					
P		Thesium humifusum					i	P					
P		Trifolium scabrum L.					i	P					
P		Triglochin palustre					i	P					
P		Valeriana dioica					i	P					
P		Vicia lathyroides					i	P					
P		Viola canina var. dunensis					i	P					
P		Viola curtisii					i	P					

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

Code: For Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Motivation: Species Annex IV and Species Annex V: the species is listed under Annex IV or Annex V of the Habitats Directive. A = Species listed in the National Red List, B = Endemic species, C = Species listed under an International convention, D = Other reasons

4. Site Description

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	1

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	13
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	86
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Géomorphologie typique des rivages de la Mer du Nord : formes d'érosion actives avec vastes dunes paraboliques, reliefs en crocs et cahoudeyres, pannes en formation où affleure la nappe phréatique, dunes de hauteur moyenne ne dépassant pas 30 m et peu étalées vers l'intérieur, relief tourmenté.. La plupart des habitats herbacés les plus précieux accusent un recul sensible, certains paraissant même très menacés [aggravation de l'érosion de la dune bordière ; chute des populations de lapins dont la "gestion" s'avère insuffisante pour contrôler l'embroussaillage des dunes sèches internes ; assèchement général du massif dû à l'extension des boisements dans les pannes et plaines humides, aux pompages dans la nappe phréatique en liaison avec l'accroissement des besoins en eau ; fréquentation touristique excessive et incontrôlée de certaines zones fragiles ; introduction regrettable d'essences agressives et/ou eutrophisantes ; ensablement des pannes proches de dunes vives. De plus, certains espaces non encore acquis par le Conservatoire du Littoral (qui possède aujourd'hui la majeure partie de ces dunes) semblent très menacés par des projets d'urbanisation et d'extension d'aménagements existants (dunes du Calvaire en particulier). Enfin, une restructuration du Camping du Perroquet avec protection forte des espaces dunaires non aménagés et réhabilitation des zones dégradées, devra être envisagée afin de rétablir la continuité biologique et écologique avec le massif dunaire du Westhoek. Les habitats les plus précieux au regard de la Directive sont également les plus fragiles : - Végétations hygrophiles oligotrophes de l'hygrosère dunaire dont la diversité et l'originalité sont étroitement dépendantes du niveau et de la qualité des eaux de la nappe phréatique superficielle, le vieillissement naturel des pannes nécessitant des interventions humaines pour rajeunir le système (débroussaillage, recréusement de mares, étrépage des horizons superficiels eutrophisés, fauche exportatrice, ...) et restaurer les habitats typiques de l'hygrosère dunaire oligotrophe non tourbeuse ; - Pelouses dunaires sensibles au piétinement dont le maintien et l'extension sont liés à la stabilisation voir à la régression des fourrés dunaires ; - Ourlets dunaires internes et arrhénathéraie nécessitant une fauche exportatrice périodique en cas d'embroussaillage et d'évolution marquée vers des végétations arbustives hautes (périodicité à adapter au cas par cas).

4.2 Quality and importance

Remarquable système dunaire littoral jeune (dunes "dunkerquiennes") présentant pratiquement toutes les végétations naturelles potentielles des dunes flamandes dont il constitue le plus bel exemple français, dans la continuité de la Réserve Naturelle Belge du Westhoek. Par sa géomorphologie typique des rivages de la Mer du Nord (formes d'érosion actives avec vastes dunes paraboliques, reliefs en crocs et cahoudeyres, pannes en formation où affleure la nappe phréatique, ...), ses conditions mésoclimatiques originales et la multiplicité des conditions topographiques et édaphiques, ce complexe de dunes jeunes forme un ensemble naturel relictuel d'une très grande valeur patrimoniale, abritant le système dunaire nord - atlantique des côtes de la Mer du Nord le plus typique et le plus représentatif à l'échelle du littoral national et peut être européen : ourlets et pelouses thermophiles internes uniquement connus à ce jour du littoral flamand, pelouses dunaires calcarifères à acidoclines en mosaïque ou en succession tout à fait caractéristiques, des cordons sableux les plus externes jusqu'aux cordons internes en voie de décalcification , Arrhénathéraie dunaire mésotrophe du Phelypaeo coerulei-Arrhenatheretum elatioris, ... L'hygrosère, même si elle est loin d'être développée de manière optimale, présente également la plupart des habitats du système dunaire hygrophile nord - atlantique, les stades dynamiques les plus évolués étant toutefois les mieux représentés : mégaphorbiaie dunaire paratourbeuse (Ophioglossa vulgati-Calamagrostietum epigeji), prairie hygrophile (Calamagrostio epigeji-Juncetum subnodulosi)..., sauf dans la dune du Perroquet qui apparaît à cet égard comme le sous-site présentant les plus fortes potentialités biologiques et les capacités de régénération d'habitats aquatiques et amphibiens oligo-mésotrophes les plus spectaculaires (maintien de mares et de dépressions jeunes longuement inondables à substrat minéral).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	E01.01		i
H	G05		i
H	G05.01		i
H	K01.01		i
H	K01.03		i
L	B01.02		i
L	F04.01		i
M	D01.01		i
M	D01.02		i
M	G01.02		i
M	G01.03		i

Negative Impacts

Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	G02.08		i
M	H01		i
M	J02		i
M	K02.02		i
M	K02.03		i

Positive Impacts

Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	K01.04		i
M	A03		i
M	K02.04		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type	[%]
Public - National/Federal	100
Public - State/Province	0
Public - Local/Municipal	0
Public - Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership	0
Private	0
Unknown	0
Total	100

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Etudes du Centre régional de phytosociologie / Conservatoire botanique de Bailleul ; Etudes CREPIS, Biotope Plan de gestion réalisé par le Conseil général du Nord pour les massif dunaires dont il assure la gestion. Etude mammifères marins du GON. Etude geomorphologique du banc aux phoques réalisée par le Labo Geodal de l'Ulco. Etude Vertigo angustior par le Bureau d'Etudes Greet Ing. Document d'objectifs réalisé par le Bureau d'Etudes Alfa en 2007. Utilisation de diverses sources documentaires mentionnées dans la bibliographie du DOCOB.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
FR03	1
FR12	2
FR14	11
IN01	1
FR13	21

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	FR03	Dune Marchand	+	1
National or regional	biogenetic	DUNE MARCHAND	+	1
National or regional	FR13	Dunes du Perroquet		14
National or regional	FR13	Dunes maritimes de Flandres		12
National or regional	FR14	DUNE DEWULF	+	4
National or regional	FR14	DUNE DU PERROQUET	+	3
National or regional	FR14	DUNE MARCHAND	+	2

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Département du Nord / Bureau de l'environnement

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: No information provided

Link: https://www.hauts-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/docob_site_npc01_partiea.pdf

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Plan de gestion synthétique pour les dunes marchand, du Perroquet, et de Leffrinckoucke (réalisé et présenté en 1998). Le Conseil Général du Nord, gestionnaire des terrains du Conservatoire du Littoral, a mis en place, depuis 1990, des expériences de restauration des habitats herbacés de l'hygrosère dunaire (débroussaillage de pannes avec exportation des résidus, décapage superficiel de sables eutrophisés, recréusement de mares, ...) dont les résultats sont très prometteurs (réapparition d'espèces et de communautés végétales de grand intérêt patrimonial), même si toutes les opérations réalisées ne l'ont pas été dans les conditions les plus favorables en raison des difficultés pour éliminer hors du site sables remaniés et végétaux coupés.

7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)

Falaises du Cran aux Oeufs et du Cap Gris-Nez, Dunes du Chatelet, Marais de Tardinghen et Dunes de Wissant (FR3100478 - SCI)

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1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

FR3100478

1.3 Site Name

Falaises du Cran aux Oeufs et du Cap Gris-Nez, Dunes du Chatelet, Marais de Tardinghen et Dunes de Wissant

1.4 First Compilation date

No information provided

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministère de la Transition écologique - DGALN/DEB/SDET/ET5

Address: No information provided

Email: en3.en.deb.dgaln@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000031082274>

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 1.6275

Latitude: 50.87722

2.2 Area [ha]

1059

2.3 Marine area [%]

79

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			40.92		P	B	C	B	B
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			511.5		P	B	C	B	B
1170	Reefs			92.07		P	A	C	B	A
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines			0.03		G	D			
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks		x	0		P	D			
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts			20.21		G	C	C	B	A
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)		x	0		P	D			
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes			0.01		G	D			
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")			4.2		G	D			
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with	x		5.03		G	C	C	B	B

Annex I Habitat Types				Site Assessment						
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
	herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")									
2160	Dunes with Hippophaë rhamnoides			32.57		G	B	C	B	B
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)			0		G	D			
2180	Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region			0.96		G	C	C	C	C
2190	Humid dune slacks			5.59		P	D			
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea			0.01		G	C	C	B	C
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.		x	0		P	C	C	B	C
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation			0.42		G	D			
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	x		0.86		G	C	C	C	B
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			0.99		G	D			
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of			2		G	D			

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
	plains and of the montane to alpine levels									
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			14.08		G	D			
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	x		0		G	C	C	B	B
7230	Alkaline fens		x	0		P	D			
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	x		5.23		G	C	C	C	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I
A	1166	Triturus cristatus			p			i	P	M	C	C	C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	3	3	i	P	P	B	C	B
M	1321	Myotis emarginatus			p			i	P	M	D		
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	3	3	i	P	P	C	C	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p			i	P	M	C	B	C
M	1349	Tursiops truncatus			c			i	P	P	D		

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species		Population in the site							Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
		Sagina nodosa var. moniliformis					i	P					
P		Aira caryophyllea					i	P					
P		Apium graveolens					i	P					
P		Apium inundatum					i	P					
P		Armeria maritima subsp. maritima					i	P					
P		Atriplex babingtonii					i	P					
P		Baldellia ranunculoides					i	P					
P		Bromus ferronii					i	P					
P		Callitriche hamulata					i	P					
P		Calystegia soldanella					i	P					
P		Carex distans var. vikingensis					i	P					
P		Carex trinervis					i	P					
P		Catapodium marinum					i	P					
P		Catapodium rigidum					i	P					
P		Chenopodium chenopodioides					i	P					
P		Cratoneuron filicinum					i	P					
P		Crithmum maritimum					i	P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Dactylorhiza praetermissa					i	P			x		
P		Daucus carota subsp. gummifer					i	P					
P		Euphrasia officinalis subsp. rostkoviana					i	P					
P		Festuca rubra subsp. pruinosa					i	P					
P		Juncus gerardi					i	P					
P		Juncus subnodulosus					i	P					
P		Limonium binervosum (g.e.sm.)c.e.salmon					i	P					
P		Oenanthe lachenalii					i	P					
P		Ornithopus perpusillus					i	P					
P		Parapholis incurva					i	P					
P		Parapholis strigosa					i	P					
P		Pyrola rotundifolia var. arenaria					i	P					
P		Salix repens subsp. argentea					i	P					
P		Sieglingia decumbens					i	P					
P		Silene nutans					i	P					
P		Silene vulgaris subsp. maritima					i	P					
P		Spergularia salina j.& c. presl					i	P					
P		Stellaria palustris hoffm.					i	P					
P		Thymus praecox subsp. britannicus					i	P					
P		Trifolium micranthum viv.					i	P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Trifolium scabrum L.					i	P					
P		Triglochin maritimum					i	P					
P		Triglochin palustre					i	P					
P		Veronica scutellata					i	P					
P		Viola curtisii					i	P					

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

Code: For Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Motivation: Species Annex IV and Species Annex V: the species is listed under Annex IV or Annex V of the Habitats Directive. A = Species listed in the National Red List, B = Endemic species, C = Species listed under an Internation convention, D = Other reasons

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	1
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	1
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	2
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	3
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	3
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	9
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	9
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	12
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	60
Total Habitat Cover		100

Other Site Characteristics

Les falaises du Cap Gris-Nez et du Cran aux Oeufs représentent le seul exemple de falaise européenne à soubassement de marnes Kimmeridgiennes recouvertes de sables et de lentilles de grès du Portlandien dont l'agrégat forme ces lits de blocs en forme d'oeufs si caractéristiques. Ce site est d'une extrême originalité géomorphologique : abrupt de la falaise avec talus de solifluction en marches d'escaliers, vallées suspendues, "les crans", sortes de petites valleuses drainées par des ruisseaux s'écoulant sur la plage, sources et résurgences marquant la partie inférieure de la falaise, formations tuffeuses, cap dérivant les courants et favorisant la sédimentation sableuse au Nord du site, dans l'ancienne baie de Wissant ; marais tourbeux d'origine lagunaire.. Comme beaucoup de sites littoraux, le Cap Gris-Nez souffre de sa notoriété et de la pression touristique croissante qui affecte plus particulièrement certains habitats dont l'état de conservation est devenu critique à proximité des espaces aménagés. C'est le cas des pelouses aérohalines sommitales pour lesquelles un programme de restauration est en cours d'élaboration, dans le cadre de l'opération "Cap 93". D'autres menaces pèsent sur le site (pratique du moto-cross, urbanisation, remise en cultures de nombreuses prairies sur le plateau et en haut de falaise, pollution par les nitrates des sources et ruisseaux en provenance des espaces agricoles intensifiés...). La prise en compte de l'extrême sensibilité de certains habitats (pelouses, végétations oligotrophes amphibies, ...) devrait donc orienter les choix de gestion ultérieurs : * Pelouses subhalophiles sommitales vivaces devant être préservées d'une fréquentation excessive (altération structurale avec ouverture du tapis herbacé, rudéralisation et eutrophisation de la flore , disparition des espèces sensibles au piétinement, ...) : - cheminements à éloigner du haut de falaise - canalisation du public au niveau des aires de stationnement - éloignement des

parkings et des aménagements vers l'intérieur des terres - recul des cultures de manière à préserver une bande de terrain non exploitée en haut de falaise, une fauche exportatrice ultérieure de celle-ci permettant à moyen terme de régénérer des pelouses aérohalines de haute valeur patrimoniale. * Maintien des prairies en amont des "crans" de manière à préserver au mieux la qualité des ruisseaux superficiels alimentant les bas-marais suspendus et les suintements en haut de falaise. * Végétations hygrophiles oligotrophes de l'hygrosère dunaire dont la diversité et l'originalité sont étroitement dépendantes du niveau et de la qualité des eaux de la nappe phréatique superficielle. * Végétations pionnières des cordons dunaires littoraux ne pouvant se développer qu'au niveau des zones de sédimentation non soumises à une forte pression humaine...

4.2 Quality and importance

Sur ce site spectaculaire de grande qualité esthétique, les amas rocheux à la base de la falaise hébergent la plus riche flore algologique du littoral régional. Du fait de son extrême originalité géologique et géomorphologique, ce site rassemble de très nombreuses communautés végétales d'intérêt majeur, inféodées aux systèmes littoraux nord - atlantiques de la Manche Orientale et de la Mer du Nord (falaises jurassiques, dunes calcaifères récentes, dunes plus anciennes plaquées sur l'ancienne falaise, ...). Les habitats les plus représentatifs et les plus précieux, conférant un intérêt phytocoenotique de premier plan à ce site sont nombreux, relevant pour la plupart de la directive étant donné leur spécificité et leur degré de raréfaction en Europe : végétations aérohalines nord-atlantiques des falaises jurassiques du Boulonnais avec groupement rupicole à Limonium binervosum et Crithmum maritimum, pelouses vivaces acidiclinales (Dauco gummiferi-Armerietum maritimae subass. endémique des côtes du Boulonnais), pelouses annuelles écorchées à affinités thermo-atlantiques (Trifolio scabri-Catapodietum marini), bas-marais littoral subhalophile sommital uniquement connu du Gris-Nez et d'Equihen pour l'ensemble de la façade littorale française (Samolo valerandi-Caricetum vikingensis), prairie hygrophile naturelle sub-saumâtre des suintements le long de la falaise (Apio graveolens-Tussilaginetum farfarae), pelouses et moliniaies acidiclinales à acidiphiles des sables dunaires plaqués sur l'ancienne falaise de sables et d'argiles ponctuée de sources de la Motte du Bourg, ...

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	A03		i
H	A07		i
H	G01.02		i
H	G05.01		i
H	K01.01		i
M	A01		i
M	A02		i
M	A04		i
M	A04.03		i
M	A11		i
M	B01.02		i
M	E01.01		i
M	E01.03		i
M	G01.03		i
M	G05		i
M	H01		i
M	H05		i
M	J02.06		i
M	L05		i

Positive Impacts

No data

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type	[%]
Public - National/Federal	99.91
Public - State/Province	0
Public - Local/Municipal	0
Public - Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership	0
Private	0
Unknown	0
Total	99.91

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Etudes du Centre régional de phytosociologie / Conservatoire botanique national de BAILLEUL : Dunes de Ponticourt, carrière du Fart, Motte du bourg et autres publications. Document d'objectifs réalisé par le PNR CMO, EDEN 62. Chambre d'Agriculture comprenant : Cartographie des habitats terrestres et préconisations de gestion du site du Bureau d'Etudes Biotope Cartographie et proposition de gestion des habitats marins du Bureau d'Etudes Elico Utilisation spatio-temporelle de la partie DPM par le Phoque gris, le Marsouin commun, le Phoque veau marin et les mammifères marins par la Coordination Mammalogique du Nord de la France. Etude cynégétique et Etude historique de la gestion de l'espace. Etudes d'Espace Naturel Régional Utilisation de diverses sources documentaires mentionnées dans la bibliographie du DOCOB.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
FR32	14
FR13	60
FR14	12
FR15	25

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	FR14	CAP GRIS NEZ	*	6
National or regional	FR14	DUNE D'AVAIL-MARAIS DE TARDINGHNE-MOTTE DU BOURG	+	6
National or regional	FR15	NORD PAS DE CALAIS	*	25

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Syndicat mixte du Parc Naturel Régional Caps et Marais d'Opale

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: No information provided

Link: <http://www.hauts-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/?DOCOB-site-Natura-2000-NPC-005-FR-3100478>

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Réalisation de plans de gestion en cours pour les terrains du Conservatoire de l'espace littoral et des rivages lacustres. Une gestion plus globale des flux touristiques et des problèmes d'érosion de la falaise est assurée par le PNR Boulonnais, dans le cadre de l'opération CAP 93 ; mais il ne s'agit pas pour le moment d'opérations spécifiques visant à la conservation des habitats.

7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Récifs Gris-Nez Blanc-Nez (FR3102003 - SCI)

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1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

FR3102003

1.3 Site Name

Récifs Gris-Nez Blanc-Nez

1.4 First Compilation date

No information provided

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministère de la Transition écologique - DGALN/DEB/SDET/ET5

Address: No information provided

Email: en3.en.deb.dgaln@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2009-12

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: <http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000030732264>

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 1.5625

Latitude: 50.89167

2.2 Area [ha]

29156

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types							Site Assessment			
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			4956.52		G	B	C	B	B
1170	Reefs			3790.28		G	A	C	B	B

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			w			i	P	DD	C	A	C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			c			i	P	G	C	A	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			w			i	P	DD	C	B	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			c			i	P	G	C	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			c			i	C	G	C	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p			i	C	G	C	B	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
Total Habitat Cover		100

Other Site Characteristics

Cette zone est caractérisée par de très forts courants et de grandes profondeurs. Les fonds sont constitués essentiellement de sédiments grossiers, graviers et cailloutis, recouvrant environ 70% du site, notamment au large. Des affleurements rocheux associés à ces éléments grossiers apparaissent parfois sur ces zones. Les fonds sableux, présents au sud et au nord-est, relativement proches de la côte, représentent environ 17% des fonds, et se partagent entre les sables fins (2.5%), les sables moyens (10%) et les sables grossiers (4.5%). Enfin, un platier rocheux recouvre environ 13% du site, notamment au niveau du cap Gris-Nez, au centre du site. S'agissant d'un site proche de la côte, un certain nombre d'activités anthropiques s'y exercent (pêche professionnelle et de loisirs, transport maritime, sports nautiques) qu'il conviendra d'identifier plus finement dès la phase de gestion. Leurs effets sur la conservation des habitats et des espèces d'intérêt communautaire, qu'ils soient positifs, négatifs ou neutres, restent à apprécier par l'amélioration des connaissances dans le cadre de l'élaboration puis de la mise en oeuvre du document d'objectifs du site ou de l'évaluation des incidences des éventuels projets à venir. De même, les moulières de *Modiolus modiolus*, aujourd'hui menacées (considérées en déclin par la convention OSPAR), possèdent une valeur écologique très importante et concourent à diversifier les peuplements benthiques en augmentant sensiblement le nombre de niches écologiques grâce à l'hétérogénéité du substrat. Leur préservation est fondamentale.

4.2 Quality and importance

Habitats : Cette zone comprend des récifs (roches de la zone photique avec algues, riches en laminaires), des prolongements rocheux en subtidal, des moulières à *Modiolus* sp (habitat considéré comme en déclin et/ou en danger par la convention OSPAR), des bancs de sables dunaires, et des champs de graviers et cailloutis plus ou moins ensablés riches en Ophiures caractéristiques de ce secteur de la façade (La richesse spécifique y est très forte : 56 espèces par m² en moyenne. La biomasse moyenne est de 320 g.m-2 et l'abondance moyenne de 1700 individus par m²). **Mammifères marins :** Il s'agit d'un site relativement important pour le Marsouin commun dont la fréquentation est régulière. La proximité d'une petite population de phoques installées sur l'estran vers Calais (phare de Walde) explique leur présence sur le site. Il a été émis comme hypothèse que cette zone était utilisée comme zone d'alimentation. Des études plus fines devraient le confirmer ou l'infirmier.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts

No data

Positive Impacts

No data

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Augris C. et al., 1995. Le Domaine marin côtier du Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Carte des formations superficielles. Echelle 1/100 000. IFREMER, Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais, USTL. CRMM, 1980-2005. Données d'échouage de Mammifères marins par commune entre 1980 et 2005. Centre de Recherche sur les Mammifères Marins (CRMM). Dewarumez J.M., 2008. Université de Lille 1. Station marine de Wimereux. Dires d'expert. Siblet J.-Ph. & Vaudin A.-C., 2007 : Justification des zonages Natura 2000 Mer. Rapport MNHN-SPN/MEDAD. 34 p. Voisin P., 2007. Synthèse des connaissances sur la distribution des mammifères marins en région Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Carte SHOM 7323G Carte de Sédimentologie (nature des fonds). Pas de Calais - De Boulogne-sur-Mer à Calais et de Dungeness à Dover au 1/74 300. Edition 2003.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

No information provided

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Services de l'Etat sous l'autorité du Préfet maritime de la Manche et de la mer du Nord

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, but in preparation
- ☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Un comité de pilotage mis en place par le Préfet maritime de la Manche et de la mer du Nord réunira l'ensemble des acteurs concernés par le site dont les organisations socio-professionnelles et de loisirs nautiques. Ce comité aura pour rôle de participer à la préparation du document d'objectifs qui devra définir les préconisations de gestion nécessaires à la préservation durable des milieux et espèces marins d'intérêt communautaire concernés. Après un diagnostic écologique du site et des différentes activités s'y exerçant, des mesures seront proposées au regard des enjeux de conservation durable des habitats et espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié la proposition du site Natura 2000. tout en tenant compte des exigences économiques, sociales et culturelles, ainsi que des particularités régionales ou locales. Pour ce faire, le comité de pilotage et l'opérateur local en charge de la rédaction du document d'objectifs pourront utilement s'appuyer sur les références technico-économiques pour les mesures de gestion des sites Natura 2000 en milieu marin concernant les activités de pêche, d'aquaculture et de plaisance (commande passée auprès de l'Agence des aires marines protégées). S'agissant des différentes activités, plans, programmes, travaux ou projets d'aménagement, ils pourront avoir lieu au sein ou à proximité du site pour autant qu'ils ne s'exonèrent pas des objectifs de conservation du site. S'ils sont susceptibles d'affecter le site de façon notable, individuellement ou en raison de leurs effets cumulés, ils devront faire l'objet d'une évaluation de leurs incidences sur les espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié le site. Dès lors, les porteurs de projets pourront s'appuyer sur les guides méthodologiques élaborés à l'échelon national : - guide pour l'évaluation des incidences des projets d'extraction de granulats marins sur les sites Natura 2000 (en cours) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des dragages des chenaux de navigation et des immersions sur l'état de conservation des sites Natura - GEODE / BCEOM, août 2007 - (volet calapge en site Natura 2000 marin en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'étude d'impact des projets éoliens (volet mer en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des projets de création et d'extension de ports de plaisance et de sites de mouillages organisés (en cours). Au sein du site, les activités de défense exercées sont en particulier : - des missions opérationnelles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public (sauvetage, assistance, lutte antipollution, etc.) par navires ou embarcations de la Marine nationale et de la gendarmerie maritime; - des missions de recherche et de neutralisation d'explosifs immergés en mer ou sur l'estran par navires, embarcations ou plongeurs de la Marine nationale; - des missions opérationnelles et des patrouilles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public par aéronefs militaires sans restriction d'altitude; - des exercices et entraînements de navires de la Marine nationale ou de la gendarmerie maritime; - des exercices et entraînements d'aéronefs militaires (hélicoptères sans restriction d'altitude, avions 100 pieds mer minimum); - des exercices et entraînements de plongeurs et de commandos de la Marine nationale (entraînements nautiques, aériens et terrestres). Plus généralement, les espaces marins inclus dans le périmètre du site sont mobilisés pour assurer la protection du territoire national, y compris à un niveau stratégique. La pérennisation de l'ensemble des activités et des missions précitées (activités de défense, d'assistance et de sauvetage, de prévention et de lutte contre la pollution et de police en mer) ne devra pas être remise en cause par la désignation du site.

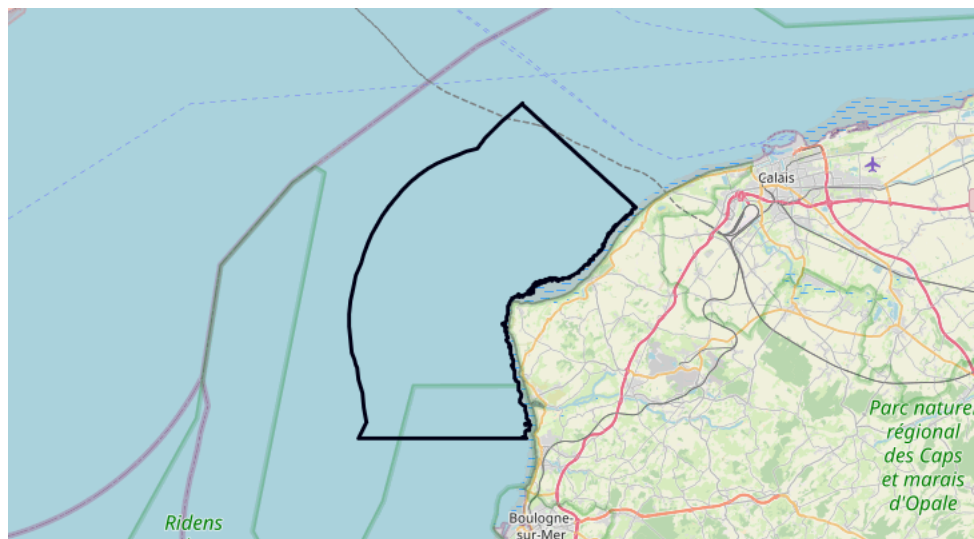
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)

Ridens et dunes hydrauliques du détroit du Pas-de-Calais (FR3102004 - SCI)

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1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

FR3102004

1.3 Site Name

Ridens et dunes hydrauliques du détroit du Pas-de-Calais

1.4 First Compilation date

No information provided

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministère de la Transition écologique - DGALN/DEB/SDET/ET5

Address: No information provided

Email: en3.en.deb.dgaln@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2011-11

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000032097269&dateTexte=>

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 1.24861

Latitude: 50.66833

2.2 Area [ha]

68245

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			58690.7			A	B	B	B
1170	Reefs			682.45			C	C	B	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	I
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			c			i	P		C	A	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			c			i	P		C	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			w			i	P		C	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			c			i	P		C	B	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has

to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
Total Habitat Cover		100

Other Site Characteristics

Deux systèmes différents caractérisent ce site : Dunes hydrauliques du détroit du Pas de Calais (Colbart, Vergoyer, Bassurelle) : Ces systèmes à forte dynamique (40 à 70 m par an) sont caractéristiques du détroit du Pas-de-Calais, elles comportent un nombre restreint d'espèces mais uniques en Manche et très inféodées à cet habitat. Ridens de Boulogne : Ce haut-fond rocheux partiellement ensablé à 15 milles marins environ de Boulogne-sur-Mer (forte dynamique sédimentaire) est le seul gisement de maërl de la façade maritime de la région Nord-Pas-de-Calais sur le versant nord-ouest. Constitué de roches de 2.5 à 3 m de hauteur et d'une profondeur de l'ordre de 15 à 20m. cette zone est un îlot de diversité dans le contexte Manche. Il s'agit de la zone la plus au large avec présence d'algues, en particulier de macroalgues. Sur ce site relativement éloigné de la côte, un certain nombre d'activités anthropiques s'y exercent (pêche professionnelle et de loisirs, transport maritime, sports nautiques) qu'il conviendra d'identifier plus finement dès la phase de gestion. Leurs effets sur la conservation des habitats et des espèces d'intérêt communautaire, qu'ils soient positifs, négatifs ou neutres, restent à apprécier par l'amélioration des connaissances dans le cadre de l'élaboration puis de la mise en oeuvre du document d'objectifs du site ou de l'évaluation des incidences des éventuels projets à venir. L'habitat "dunes hydrauliques" est lié à des conditions hydrodynamiques particulières. Les ridens présentent une diversité biologique relativement importante à l'échelle de la façade du Nord-Pas-de-Calais.

4.2 Quality and importance

Le site "Ridens et dunes hydrauliques du détroit du Pas-de-Calais" est principalement ciblé pour l'habitat d'intérêt communautaire "Bancs de sable à faible couverture permanente d'eau marine" (1110). Ces accumulations sous-marines de sables peuvent prendre l'aspect de véritables dunes, dites dunes hydrauliques, souvent composées de sables coquilliers, qui s'élèvent parfois jusqu'à 20 m au-dessus des fonds. Bien que relativement pauvres sur le plan biologique en terme de diversité, ces bancs de sables, particulièrement représentés dans le détroit du Pas-de-Calais, hébergent des espèces typiquement inféodées à ce type de formation. Ces espèces sont des annélides comme les ophélies, *Ophelia borealis* et *O. celtica*, la glycère *Glycera lapidum* ou encore *Syllis hyalina*. Ce sont aussi les crsutacés du genre *Bathyporeia* ou des échinodermes tels que la Fève de mer (*Echinocyamus pusillus*) et l'Ophiure blanche, *Ophuria albida*. D'autre part, le site présente, à une échelle plus réduite, un secteur particulier, constitué de roches et de sables graveleux. Il s'agit du secteur des Ridens de Boulogne, qui constitue une entité tout à fait particulière en Manche orientale. Il s'agit d'un haut-fond rocheux, le seul dans cette zone géographique. A cette structure géomorphologique remarquable s'ajoutent des conditions hydrologiques (salinité très stable et faible amplitude de variation de température) et hydrodynamiques particulières pour la région. Ce massif, selon l'observation des pêcheurs, des plongeurs et des scientifiques, s'ensable fortement (phénomène naturel qui a débuté dans les années 90). L'intérêt majeur de cet habitat réside dans la présence du faciès à maërl. Il s'agit du développement et de l'accumulation d'algues rouges calcaires corallinacées sur les fonds meubles infralittoraux. Ces algues, aux formes très découpées, forment un réseau complexe dans lequel une multitude d'organismes trouve abri et nourriture. On y trouve près de 10 espèces de macroalgues, plus de 40 espèces d'annélides et 40 espèces de mollusques ou de crustacés. La biodiversité de l'habitat créé par le maërl est proportionnelle à la complexité de sa structure, qui permet aux organismes de toutes tailles de circuler dans ses galeries, de se blottir dans ses cavités ou de creuser ce substrat meuble. En association avec cet habitat sableux, l'habitat rocheux sublittoral du secteur des Ridens de Boulogne est également ciblé comme habitat d'intérêt communautaire : "Récifs" (1170). Celui-ci offre une stratification variée de communautés algales et animales, en fonction de la profondeur et des conditions hydrodynamiques. De ce fait, il présente souvent une grande biodiversité et participe à la richesse du site. De part l'hétérogénéité sédimentaire du secteur (roches et sables), la richesse spécifique est importante (de 10 à 48 espèces), tout comme la densité (jusqu'à 1800 individus par m2). Par contre la biomasse n'est pas très élevée (jusqu'à 6 g par m2).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts
No data

Positive Impacts
No data

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type	[%]
Public - National/Federal	38
Public - State/Province	0
Public - Local/Municipal	0
Public - Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership	0
Private	0
Unknown	0
Total	38

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Augris C. et al., 1995. Le Domaine marin côtier du Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Carte des formations superficielles. Echelle 1/100 000. IFREMER, Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais, USTL. CRMM, 1980-2005. Données d'échouage de Mammifères marins par commune entre 1980 et 2005. Centre de Recherche sur les Mammifères Marins (CRMM). Dewarumez J.M., 2008. Université de Lille 1. Station marine de Wimereux. Dires d'expert. Grall J., 2003. Fiche de synthèse sur les biocénoses : les bancs de maërl, REBENT, 20 p. Siblet J.-Ph. & Vaudin A.-C., 2007 : Justification des zonages Natura 2000 Mer. Rapport MNHN-SPN/MEDAD. 34 p. Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine. Carte SHOM 7323 et 7323G Carte simple et carte de sédimentologie (nature des fonds). Pas de Calais - De Boulogne-sur-Mer à Calais et de Dungeness à Dover au 1/74 300. Edition 2002 et 2003. Voisin P., 2007. Synthèse des connaissances sur la distribution des mammifères marins en région Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Bensettiti F. & Gaudillat V. (coord.), 2002 : Habitats côtiers. Cahiers Habitats Natura 2000. T.2. La Documentation Française. 399 p. Justification des zonages Natura 2000 Mer. Rapport MNHN-SPN/MEDAD. 34 p. Bensettiti F. & Gaudillat V. (coord.), 2002 : Espèces animales. Cahiers Habitats Natura 2000. T.7. La Documentation Française. 353 p.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

No information provided

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Services de l'Etat sous l'autorité du Préfet maritime de la Manche et de la mer du Nord

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, but in preparation
- ☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Un comité de pilotage mis en place par le Préfet maritime de la Manche et de la mer du Nord réunira l'ensemble des acteurs concernés par le site dont les organisations socio-professionnelles et de loisirs nautiques. Ce comité aura pour rôle de participer à la préparation du document d'objectifs qui devra définir les préconisations de gestion nécessaires à la préservation durable des milieux et espèces marins d'intérêt communautaire concernés. Après un diagnostic écologique du site et des différentes activités s'y exerçant, des mesures seront proposées au regard des enjeux de conservation durable des habitats et espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié la proposition du site Natura 2000. tout en tenant compte des exigences économiques, sociales et culturelles, ainsi que des particularités régionales ou locales. Pour ce faire, le comité de pilotage et l'opérateur local en charge de la rédaction du document d'objectifs pourront utilement s'appuyer sur les références technico-

économiques pour les mesures de gestion des sites Natura 2000 en milieu marin concernant les activités de pêche, d'aquaculture et de plaisance (commande passée auprès de l'Agence des aires marines protégées). L'activité pêche est très importante sur ce site et devra faire l'objet d'attention particulière. S'agissant des différentes activités, plans, programmes, travaux ou projets d'aménagement, ils pourront avoir lieu au sein ou à proximité du site pour autant qu'ils ne s'exonèrent pas des objectifs de conservation du site. S'ils sont susceptibles d'affecter le site de façon notable, individuellement ou en raison de leurs effets cumulés, ils devront faire l'objet d'une évaluation de leurs incidences sur les espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié le site. Dès lors, les porteurs de projets pourront s'appuyer sur les guides méthodologiques élaborés à l'échelon national : - guide pour l'évaluation des incidences des projets d'extraction de granulats marins sur les sites Natura 2000 (en cours) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des dragages des chenaux de navigation et des immersions sur l'état de conservation des sites Natura - GEODE / BCEOM, août 2007 - (volet calapge en site Natura 2000 marin en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'étude d'impact des projets éoliens (volet mer en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des projets de création et d'extension de ports de plaisance et de sites de mouillages organisés (en cours). Au sein du site, les activités de défense exercées sont en particulier : - des missions opérationnelles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public (sauvetage, assistance, lutte antipollution, etc.) par navires ou embarcations de la Marine nationale et de la gendarmerie maritime; - des missions de recherche et de neutralisation d'explosifs immergés en mer ou sur l'estran par navires, embarcations ou plongeurs de la Marine nationale; - des missions opérationnelles et des patrouilles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public par aéronefs militaires sans restriction d'altitude; - des exercices et entraînements de navires de la Marine nationale ou de la gendarmerie maritime; - des exercices et entraînements d'aéronefs militaires (hélicoptères sans restriction d'altitude, avions 100 pieds mer minimum); - des exercices et entraînements de plongeurs et de commandos de la Marine nationale (entraînements nautiques, aériens et terrestres). Plus généralement, les espaces marins inclus dans le périmètre du site sont mobilisés pour assurer la protection du territoire national, y compris à un niveau stratégique. La pérennisation de l'ensemble des activités et des missions précitées (activités de défense, d'assistance et de sauvetage, de prévention et de lutte contre la pollution et de police en mer) ne devra pas être remise en cause par la désignation du site.

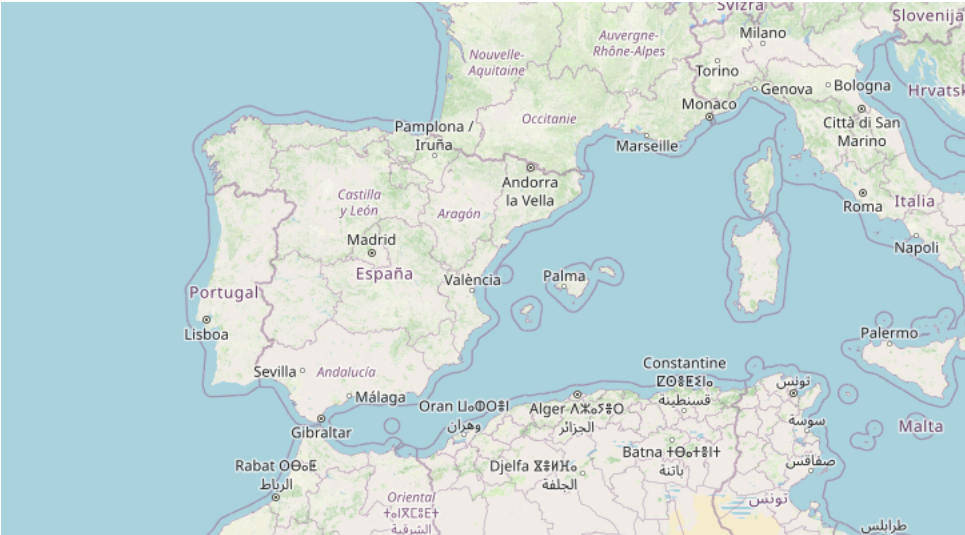
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Unternelbe (DE2018331 - SCI)

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1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

DE2018331

1.3 Site Name

Unternelbe

1.4 First Compilation date

2000-01

1.5 Update date

2020-07

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Niedersachsen: Landesbetrieb NLWKN

Address: Göttinger Chaussee 76A

Email: Poststelle@nlwkn-h.niedersachsen.de

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: 2005-01

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2007-11

Date site designated as SAC: 2018-12

National legal reference of SAC designation: §32 (2) BNatSchG i.V.m. §26 BNatSchG und §19 NAGBNatSchG, Verordnung über das Landschaftsschutzgebiet 'Kehdinger Marsch' vom 05.03.2018 (Landkreis Stade), Amtsblatt für den Landkreis Stade Nr. 11 v. 15.03.2018 S. 81 §32 (2) BNatSchG i.V.m. §23 BNatSchG und §16 NAGBNatSchG, Verordnung über das Naturschutzgebiet 'Hadelner und Belumer Außendeich' vom 26.04.2017 (Landkreis Cuxhaven, Landkreis Stade), Nds. Ministerialblatt Nr. 16 v. 26.04.2017 S. 505 §32 (2) BNatSchG i.V.m. §23 BNatSchG und §16 NAGBNatSchG, Verordnung über das Naturschutzgebiet 'Untere Oste' vom 07.06.2017 (Landkreis Cuxhaven, Landkreis Stade), Amtsblatt für den Landkreis Cuxhaven Nr. 42 v. 16.11.2017 S. 231 §32 (2) BNatSchG i.V.m. §23 BNatSchG und §16 NAGBNatSchG, Verordnung über das Naturschutzgebiet 'Asselersand' vom 10.12.2018 (Landkreis Stade), Amtsblatt für den Landkreis Stade Nr. 49 v. 13.12.2018 S. 406 §32 (2) BNatSchG i.V.m. §23 BNatSchG und §16 NAGBNatSchG, Verordnung über das Naturschutzgebiet 'Niedersächsischer Mündungstrichter der Elbe' vom 28.03.2018 (Niedersächsischer Landesbetrieb für Wasserwirtschaft, Küsten- und Naturschutz), Nds. Ministerialblatt Nr. 38 v. 21.11.2018 S. 1197 §32 (2) BNatSchG i.V.m. §23 BNatSchG und §16 NAGBNatSchG, Verordnung über das Naturschutzgebiet 'Elbe und Inseln' vom 10.12.2018 (Landkreis Stade), Amtsblatt für den Landkreis Stade Nr. 50 v. 20.12.2018 S. 458

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 9.4297

Latitude: 53.7269

2.2 Area [ha]

18774.75

2.3 Marine area [%]

72.71

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
DE93	Lüneburg

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types							Site Assessment			
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1130	Estuaries			18660	0.00	G	A	B	C	A
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			3045	0.00	G	B	B	B	B
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			205	0.00	G	A	C	B	B
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation			6.2	0.00	G	B	C	B	C
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels			6.1	0.00	G	A	C	B	B

Annex I Habitat Types				Site Assessment						
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			130	0.00	G	A	C	B	C
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)			91.5	0.00	G	B	C	B	C
91F0	Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia, along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris)			3.4	0.00	G	C	C	B	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment		
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p	0	0	i	R	DD	A	C
F	1130	Aspius aspius			c	0	0	i	V	DD	C	C
F	1113	Coregonus oxyrhynchus			c	0	0	i	P	DD	D	-
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			c	16000	170000	i		G	A	B
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			c	25	500	i		G	A	C
F	1106	Salmo salar			c	0	0	i	P	DD	B	C
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p	1	1	i		G	C	B

Species		Population in the site									Site Assessment	
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	51	100	i		-	C	B
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	11	50	i		-	C	C
P	1601	Oenanthe conioides			p	188	188	i		G	A	B

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species		Population in the site							Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Schoenoplectus pungens			0	0	i	P					

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

Code: For Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Motivation: Species Annex IV and Species Annex V: the species is listed under Annex IV or Annex V of the Habitats Directive. A = Species listed in the National Red List, B = Endemic species, C = Species listed under an Internation convention, D = Other reasons

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	3
N14	Improved grassland	14
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	83
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Außendeichsflächen im Ästuar der Elbe mit Flachwasserbereichen, vertiefter Fahrrinne, Brack- und Süßwasserwatten, feuchten Weidelgrasweiden, Salzwiesen, Röhrichten, artenreichen Mähwiesen, feuchten Hochstaudenfluren, insb. auf den Elbinseln mit Weiden-Auwaldfragmenten und Fließ- und Stillgewässerbiotopen. Ufer

häufig mit Steinen oder Buhnen befestigt. Bedeutend u.a. als Wanderkorridor für Finte, Fluss- und Meerneunauge sowie weiterer Fisch- und Säugetierarten wie Seehund und Schweinswal. Wichtiges Vorkommen des Schierlings-Wasserfenchel (*Oenanthe coniodes*).

4.2 Quality and importance

Teil des bedeutendsten Ästuars an der deutschen Nordseeküste. Vorkommen mehrerer Anh. II-Arten (v.a. Schierlings-Wasserfenchel, Finte, Meerneunauge, Rapfen).

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	H01	X	i
H	I01		b
H	J02		i
H	J02.02		i
H	J02.12.02		b
L	A04.03		i
L	F02		b
L	G01		i
L	J02.05		i
L	J02.05.01		b
L	J02.12.01		b
L	J03.02		b
M	A04.01		i
M	B02.01.02		i
M	C01.02	X	i
M	D02	X	i
M	D03		b
M	F01		b
M	H01.03	X	i
M	H01.05	X	b
M	J02.05.02		i
M	J02.12		i
M	K02.01		i

Positive Impacts

No data

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: FFH-Basiserfassung LAVES, Binnenfischerei; Daten zur Fischfauna in Niedersachsen; unveröff. NLWKN, Pflanzenarten-Erfassungsprogramm NLWKN, Tierarten-Erfassungsprogramm Stede, Michael (2008); Wattenjagdaufsicht beim Lk Cuxhaven, schriftliche Mitteilung

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
DE07	0.5
DE01	0
DE02	29.27
IN00	0

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	DE02	Außendeich Nordkehdingen II	+	3.47
National or regional	ramsar	Niederelbe zwischen Stade und Otterndorf	*	0
National or regional	DE01	Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer	/	0
National or regional	DE02	Außendeich Nordkehdingen I	+	4.29
National or regional	DE02	Ostemündung	+	0.79
National or regional	DE02	Hadelner und Belumer Außendeich	+	6.61
National or regional	DE07	Lühesand	*	0.5
National or regional	DE02	Borsteler Binnenelbe und Großes Brack	+	0.32
National or regional	DE02	Asselersand	+	3.29
National or regional	DE02	Schwarztonnensand	+	3.11
National or regional	DE02	Allwörder Außendeich/Brammersand	+	3.29
National or regional	DE02	Hahnöfer Sand	+	0.58
National or regional	DE02	Neßsand	+	0.89
National or regional	DE02	Schnook, Außendeichfladen bei Geversdorf	*	0.31

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	DE02	Vogelschutzgebiet Hullen	+	2.32

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: LK Stade

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: Niedersachsen: Landesbetrieb NLWKN

Address: No information provided

Email: Poststelle@nlwkn-h.niedersachsen.de

Organisation: LK Cuxhaven

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☐ Yes

☐ No, but in preparation

☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

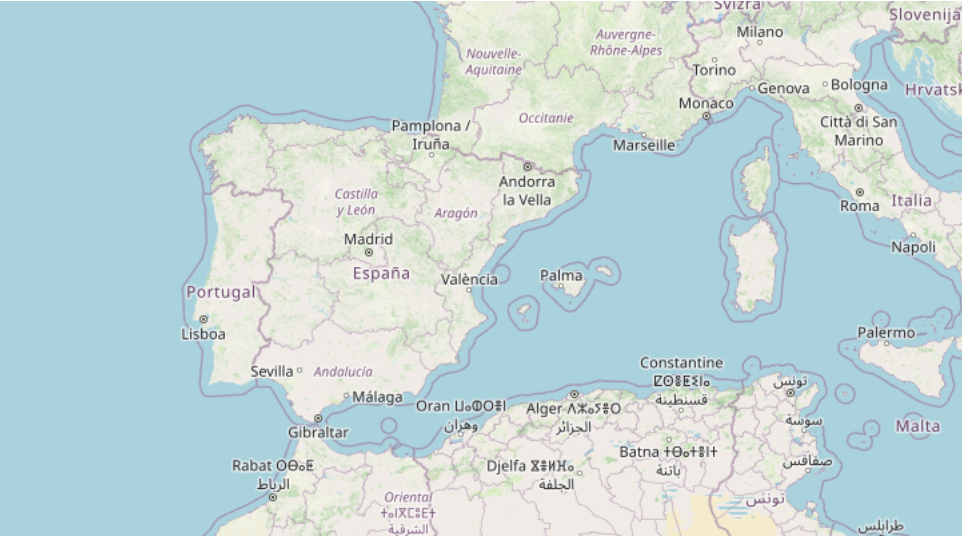
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)

Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires (FR3102005 - SCI)

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1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

FR3102005

1.3 Site Name

Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires

1.4 First Compilation date

No information provided

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministère de la Transition écologique - DGALN/DEB/SDET/ET5

Address: No information provided

Email: en3.en.deb.dgaln@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2009-12

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: <http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000030732258>

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 1.48833

Latitude: 50.34611

2.2 Area [ha]

33306

2.3 Marine area [%]

99.86

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			29309.28		P	A	B	B	B
1130	Estuaries			666.12		P	A	C	B	B
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			2664.48		P	A	C	B	B
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines			33.31		P	D			
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			0.1		P	C	C	C	C
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)			0.1		P	C	C	C	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site								Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
F	1102	Alosa alosa			c			i	P	P	D			
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			c			i	P	P	D			
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			c			i	P	P	D			
F	1106	Salmo salar			c			i	P	P	D			
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			w	50	60	i	P	P	B	A		C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			c			i	C	P	B	A		C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			c			i	C	P	A	B		C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			w	100	175	i	P	P	A	B		C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			w			i	P	P	C	B		C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			c			i	P	P	C	B		C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

No information provided

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	2
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	98
Total Habitat Cover		100

Other Site Characteristics

Situé au large de la côte sableuse picarde et du sud du Pas-de-Calais, le site "Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires", d'une surface d'environ 330 km2. permet de compléter le réseau Natura 2000 existant qui couvre d'ores et déjà la baie de Somme, une partie de la baie d'Authie et de la baie de Canche, et les massifs dunaires du littoral. Le site s'appuie sur les sites Natura 2000 existants : FR 3110038 "Estuaire de la Canche", FR2200346 "Estuaires et littoral picards", FR3100482 "Estuaire, dunes de l'Authie, mollières de Berck et prairies humides arrière-littorales", FR3100481 "Dunes et marais arrière-littoraux de la plaine maritime picarde" FR3100480 "Estuaire de la Canche, dunes picardes plaquées sur l'ancienne falaise, forêt d'Hardelot et falaise d'Equihen", auxquels il faut ajouter les sites sur le département de la Somme. Hors zones en contact avec ces sites, le site "Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires" s'appuie sur le trait de côte, afin de couvrir la totalité des espaces découvrants (estran) du secteur, et s'étend jusqu'à la limite des 3 milles nautiques. Au sud, le site est limité par un segment à peu près perpendiculaire à la côte, au niveau du phare d'Ault. Au nord, le site s'étend jusqu'au parallèle 50°35'N, au niveau du village de Sainte-Cécile, sur la commune de Camiers (coordonnées géographiques en WGS 84). Ce site se caractérise par un complexe d'estuaires et d'estrans vaseux en connexion écologique. Ce complexe est majeur à l'échelle de la façade. Il joue un rôle essentiel de nourricerie de poissons et pour les poissons amphihalins, constituant la limite amont des niches écologiques en estuaires. S'agissant d'un site proche de la côte, un certain nombre d'activités anthropiques s'y exercent (pêche professionnelle et de loisirs, sports nautiques...) qu'il conviendra d'identifier plus finement dès la phase de gestion. Leurs effets sur la conservation des habitats et des espèces d'intérêt communautaire, qu'ils soient positifs, négatifs ou neutres, restent à apprécier par l'amélioration des connaissances dans le cadre de l'élaboration puis de la mise en œuvre du document d'objectifs du site ou de l'évaluation des incidences des éventuels projets à venir. Les conditions de maintien sur le site des mammifères marins (alimentation, zones de mise bas, de mue et de repos) devront être spécialement étudiées. Une forte pression touristique et urbaine est aussi à prendre en compte.

4.2 Quality and importance

Le site "Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires" est principalement ciblé pour les habitats d'intérêt communautaire "Bancs de sable à faible couverture permanente d'eau marine" (1110), "Estrans sableux et/ou vasières exondés à marée basse" (1140) et "Estuaires" (1130). Ce site se caractérise par un complexe d'estuaires et d'estrans vaseux en connexion écologique. Ce complexe est majeur à l'échelle de la façade. Il joue un rôle essentiel de nourricerie de poissons et constitue, pour les poissons amphihalins, la limite amont des niches écologiques en estuaire. Les estuaires concernés présentent l'ensemble des habitats atlantiques caractéristiques de la slikke et du shore, soit plus d'une vingtaine de groupements, dont certains très remarquables et fragiles, liés aux contacts des dunes et prés salés et dépendants des degrés de salinité. La morphologie de ces estuaires est très caractéristique et originale avec leurs systèmes de poulier et musoir (le poulier est un cordon littoral formé par l'action des courants, qui l'engraissent par l'apport de sédiments. Il se forme en bordure d'une baie ou d'un estuaire qu'il tend à fermer. La rive opposée, le musoir, est surcreusée par ces mêmes courants et l'action des vagues). En particulier le musoir sur la rive nord de la Canche est le seul indemne de tout endiguement et altération notable, et constitue un site exceptionnel avec son système complexe de contre poulier du Pli de Camiers. Le site se justifie également par la présence de trois espèces de mammifères marins d'intérêt communautaire qui fréquentent régulièrement ce secteur, comme le Phoque veau-marin (*Phoca vitulina* - 1365) , sédentaire et reproducteur en baie de Somme, le Phoque gris (*Halichoerus grypus* - 1364) présent hors période de reproduction et le Marsouin commun (*Phocoena phocoena* - 1351) , dont la fréquentation est moins bien connue. Le Phoque veau-marin affectionne principalement les estuaires sablonneux abrités pouvant lui apporter un rythme de vie en fonction des marées. La baie de Somme constitue l'un des trois sites majeurs en France où le Phoque veau-marin se reproduit (avec la baie du Mont-Saint-Michel et la baie des Veys). On estime la population sédentaire de la Baie de Somme à environ 100 individus avec un maximum de 175 individus en période de reproduction. Les phoques utilisent le périmètre proposé en site Natura 2000 comme zone de déplacement et de pêche. Dans la baie d'Authie, les Phoques veaux-marins sont présents principalement à marée haute et il est donc probable que la baie d'Authie serve de zone de chasse à des individus qui se reposent en baie de Somme. L'effectif maximum observé en baie d'Authie en 2007 est de 12 Phoques veaux-marins. Le Phoque veau marin est de plus en plus présent en baie de Canche. Le Phoque gris se retrouve généralement sur les côtes rocheuses, mais il est présent régulièrement en baie de Somme entre mars et octobre, avec un effectif maximum de 52 individus. Il est aussi observé en moindre proportion en baie d'Authie (le maximum étant de 4 individus observés en 2007). Les individus présents en baies de Somme et d'Authie peuvent également utiliser la bande côtière comme zone de déplacement et de pêche. Le Marsouin commun se trouve principalement sur le plateau continental, avec une préférence pour les zones de haut-fond. Compte tenu des difficultés à observer cet animal, la principale source de données utilisées sont les données échouages dont le nombre est en progression sur les deux dernières années. Il s'agit d'un site majeur, à l'échelle nationale, de passage des marsouins. Espèce ciblée par Natura 2000 et la convention OSPAR, la France a une responsabilité forte pour cette espèce, dans le maintien de son aire de répartition.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
L	C01.01		i
L	D03.02		i
L	F01		i
L	F02.01.02		i
L	F02.02		i
L	F02.03		i
L	G01.01		i
L	J02.02		i
L	L07		i

Positive Impacts

No data

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type	[%]
Public - National/Federal	100
Public - State/Province	0
Public - Local/Municipal	0
Public - Any Public	0
Joint or Co-Ownership	0
Private	0
Unknown	0
Total	100

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Augris C. et al., 1995. Le Domaine marin côtier du Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Carte des formations superficielles. Echelle 1/100 000. IFREMER, Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais, USTL. CRMM, 1980-2005. Données d'échouage de Mammifères marins par commune entre 1980 et 2005. Centre de Recherche sur les Mammifères Marins (CRMM). Dewarumez J.M., 2008. Université de Lille 1. Station marine de Wimereux. Dires d'expert. Duhamel F., 1996. Recensement des sites susceptibles d'être retenus dans le cadre de la Directive Habitats Faune Flore. Siblet J.-Ph & Vaudin A.-C., 2007 : Justification des zonages Natura 2000 Mer. Rapport MNHN-SPN/MEDAD. 34p. Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine. Carte SHOM 7416 et 7416 G. Carte simple et carte de sédimentologie (nature des fonds). Abords Sud de Boulogne-sur-Mer - Du Tréport à Boulogne-sur-Mer au 1/75 000. Edition 2006. Picardie Nature. Observations de mammifères marins. Voisin P., 2007. Synthèse des connaissances sur la distribution des mammifères marins en région Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Bensettiti F. & Gaudillat V. (coord.), 2002 : Habitats côtiers. Cahiers Habitats Natura 2000. T.2 La Documentation Française. 399 p. Justification des zonages Natura 2000 Mer. Rapport MNHN-SPN/MEDAD. 34 p. Bensettiti F. & Gaudillat V. (coord.), 2002 : Espèces animales. Cahiers Habitats Natura 2000. T.7. La Documentation Française. 353 p.

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

No information provided

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

No information provided

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Parc Naturel Marin des Estuaires Picards et de la mer d'Opale

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: No information provided

Link: <http://www.aires-marines.fr/L-Agence/Organisation/Parcs-naturels-marins/Parc-naturel-marin-des-estuaires-picards-et-de-la-mer-d-Opale>

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Un comité de pilotage mis en place par le Préfet du Pas-de-Calais, le Préfet de la Somme et le Préfet maritime de la Manche et de la mer du Nord réunira l'ensemble des acteurs concernés par le site dont les organisations socio-professionnelles et de loisirs nautiques. Ce comité aura pour rôle de participer à la préparation du document d'objectifs qui devra définir les préconisations de gestion nécessaires à la préservation durable des milieux et espèces marins d'intérêt communautaire concernés. Après un diagnostic écologique du site et des différentes activités s'y exerçant, des mesures seront proposées au regard des enjeux de conservation durable des habitats et espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié la proposition du site Natura 2000. tout en tenant compte des exigences économiques, sociales et culturelles, ainsi que des particularités régionales ou locales. Pour ce faire, le comité de pilotage et l'opérateur local en charge de la rédaction du document d'objectifs pourront utilement s'appuyer sur les références technico-économiques pour les mesures de gestion des sites Natura 2000 en milieu marin concernant les activités de pêche, d'aquaculture et de plaisance (commande passée auprès de l'Agence des aires marines protégées). Ce site borde une zone littorale à fort attrait touristique. La pression urbaine qui s'exerce incite au développement de nombreux projets d'aménagements et d'activités diverses de loisir. S'agissant des plans, programmes, travaux ou projets d'aménagement, ils pourront avoir lieu au sein ou à proximité du site pour autant qu'ils ne s'exonèrent pas des objectifs de conservation du site. S'ils sont susceptibles d'affecter le site de façon notable, individuellement ou en raison de leurs effets cumulés, ils devront faire l'objet d'une évaluation de leurs incidences sur les espèces d'intérêt communautaire ayant justifié le site. Dès lors, les porteurs de projets pourront s'appuyer sur les guides méthodologiques élaborés à l'échelon national : - guide pour l'évaluation des incidences des projets d'extraction de granulats marins sur les sites Natura 2000 (en cours) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des dragages des chenaux de navigation et des immersions sur l'état de conservation des sites Natura - GEODE / BCEOM, août 2007 - (volet calapge en site Natura 2000 marin en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'étude d'impact des projets éoliens (volet mer en cours de rédaction) ; - guide sur l'évaluation des incidences des projets de création et d'extension de ports de plaisance et de sites de mouillages organisés (en cours). Au sein du site, les activités de défense exercées sont en particulier : - des missions opérationnelles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public (sauvetage, assistance, lutte antipollution, etc.) par navires ou embarcations de la Marine nationale et de la gendarmerie maritime; - des missions de recherche et de neutralisation d'explosifs immergés en mer ou sur l'estran par navires, embarcations ou plongeurs de la Marine nationale; - des missions opérationnelles et des patrouilles de surveillance, de police, de défense ou de service public par aéronefs militaires sans restriction d'altitude; - des exercices et entraînements de navires de la Marine nationale ou de la gendarmerie maritime; - des exercices et entraînements d'aéronefs militaires (hélicoptères sans restriction d'altitude, avions à 500 pieds terre et 100 pieds mer minimum); - des exercices et entraînements de plongeurs et de commandos de la Marine nationale (entraînements nautiques, aériens et terrestres). Plus généralement, les espaces marins inclus dans le périmètre du site sont mobilisés pour assurer la protection du territoire national, y compris à un niveau stratégique. La pérennisation de l'ensemble des activités et des missions précitées (activités de défense, d'assistance et de sauvetage, de prévention et de lutte contre la pollution et de police en mer) ne devra pas être remise en cause par la désignation du site.

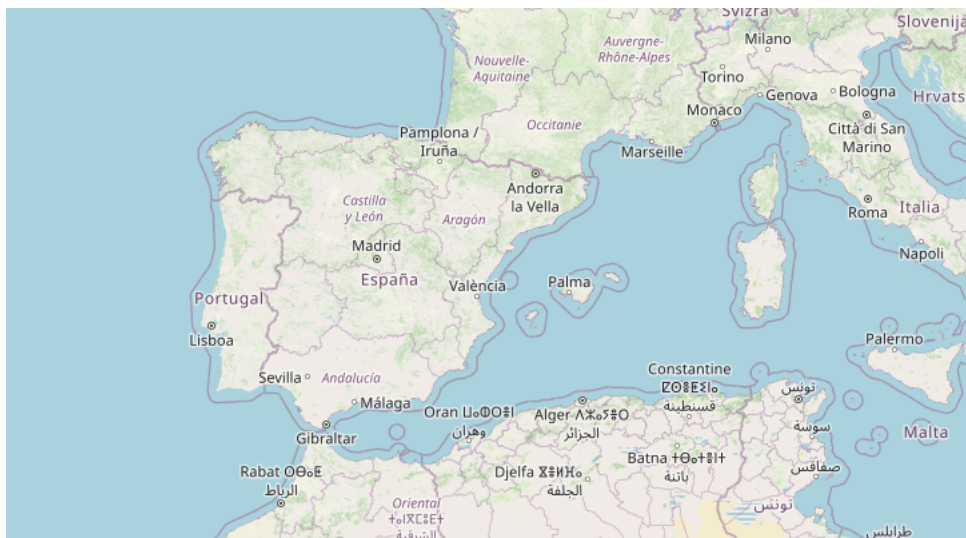
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM
RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)
Borkum-Riffgrund (DE2104301 - SCI)

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1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

DE2104301

1.3 Site Name

Borkum-Riffgrund

1.4 First Compilation date

2004-04

1.5 Update date

2020-07

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Address: Insel Vilm

Email: II3-Abteilung-Vilm@bfn.de

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: 2004-05

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2007-11

Date site designated as SAC: 2017-09

National legal reference of SAC designation: Verordnung über die Festsetzung des Naturschutzgebietes 'Borkum Riffgrund' vom 22. September 2017 (BGBl. I S.3395)

Link: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/nsgbrgy/>

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 6.3831

Latitude: 53.8706

2.2 Area [ha]

62500

2.3 Marine area [%]

100

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
DEZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			52104	0.00	G	A	B	C	A
1170	Reefs			2276	0.00	M	B	C	B	A

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

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Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment		
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
B	A002	Gavia arctica			w	6	10	i		G	C	B

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment			
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	
B	A001	Gavia stellata			w	11	50	i		G	C	B	C
B	A862	Hydrocoloeus minutus			w	101	250	i		G	B	B	C
B	A182	Larus canus			w	251	500	i		G	C	C	C
B	A183	Larus fuscus			c	1001	10000	i		G	B	C	C
B	A187	Larus marinus			w	1001	10000	i		G	B	C	C
B	A016	Morus bassanus			w	51	100	i		G	B	B	A
B	A188	Rissa tridactyla			w	501	1000	i		G	B	B	C
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			c	6	10	i		G	C	B	C
B	A194	Sterna paradisaea			c	1	5	i		G	C	B	C
B	A863	Thalasseus sandvicensis			c	51	100	i		G	C	B	C
B	A199	Uria aalge			w	1001	10000	i		G	B	C	C
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p	0	0	i	P	DD	C	B	C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	0	5	i		P	C	B	C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	11	50	i		P	C	B	C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	251	500	i		G	C	B	C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
F		Amblyraja radiata			0	0		P					
F		Ammodytes marinus			0	0		P					
F	5543	Ammodytes tobianus			0	0		P					
F		Ctenolabrus rupestris			0	0		P					
F	5634	Echiichthys vipera			0	0		P			x		
F		Gadus morhua			0	0		P					
F		Hyperoplus lanceolatus			0	0		P					
F		Liparis liparis			0	0		P					
F		Myoxocephalus scorpius			0	0		P					
F	5790	Pleuronectes platessa			0	0		P					
F		Scyliorhinus canicula			0	0		P					
I		Abra alba			0	0		P					
I		Abra nitida			0	0		P					
I		Alcyonium digitatum			0	0		P					
I		Alcyonium glomeratum			0	0		P					
I		Amphictene auricoma			0	0		P					
I		Amphiura filiformis			0	0		P					
I		Aonides paucibranchiata			0	0		P					
I		Arctica islandica			0	0		P					
I		Ascidrella scabra			0	0		P					
I		Asterias rubens			0	0		P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
I		Bathyporeia elegans			0	0		P					
I		Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana			0	0		P					
I		Branchiostoma lanceolatum			0	0		P					
I		Buccinum undatum			0	0		P			x		
I		Callianassa subterranea			0	0		P					
I		Cancer pagurus			0	0		P					
I		Ciona intestinalis			0	0		P					
I		Diastylis bradyi			0	0		P					
I		Echinocardium cordatum			0	0		P					
I		Echinocyamus pusillus			0	0		P			x		
I		Echinus esculentus			0	0		P			x		
I		Echiurus echiurus			0	0		P					
I		Electra pilosa			0	0		P					
I		Ensis ensis			0	0		P			x		
I		Ensis magnus			0	0		P					
I		Eunereis longissima			0	0		P					
I		Flustra foliacea			0	0		P					
I		Galathea intermedia			0	0		P					
I		Gastrosaccus spinifer			0	0		P					
I		Glycera lapidum			0	0		P					
I		Goniadella bobretzkii			0	0		P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
I		Goodallia triangularis			0	0		P					
I		Halichondria panicea			0	0		P					
I		Lanice conchilega			0	0		P					
I		Liocarcinus holsatus			0	0		P					
I		Liocarcinus pusillus			0	0		P			x		
I		Mactra stultorum			0	0		P					
I		Magelona johnstoni			0	0		P					
I		Magelona mirabilis			0	0		P					
I		Metridium dianthus			0	0		P			x		
I		Modiolus modiolus			0	0		P					
I		Molgula oculata			0	0		P					
I		Mya truncata			0	0		P					
I		Nephtys caeca			0	0		P					
I		Nephtys hombergii			0	0		P					
I		Nephtys longosetosa			0	0		P					
I		Nucula nitidosa			0	0		P					
I		Ophelia borealis			0	0		P					
I		Ophiothrix fragilis			0	0		P					
I		Ophiura albida			0	0		P					
I		Ophiura ophiura			0	0		P					
I		Orbinia sertulata			0	0		P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
I		Owenia fusiformis			0	0		P					
I		Phaxas pellucidus			0	0		P			x		
I		Pisone remota			0	0		P					
I		Poecilochaetus serpens			0	0		P					
I		Polycirrus medusa			0	0		P					
I		Polygordius appendiculatus			0	0		P					
I		Processa modica			0	0		P					
I		Protodorvillea kefersteini			0	0		P					
I		Scolelepis bonnierii			0	0		P					
I		Scoloplos armiger			0	0		P					
I		Sertularia cupressina			0	0		P			x		
I		Spatangus purpureus			0	0		P					
I		Spio goniocephala			0	0		P					
I		Spio symphyta			0	0		P					
I		Spiophanes bombyx			0	0		P					
I		Spirobranchus triqueter			0	0		P					
I		Spisula elliptica			0	0		P			x		
I		Spisula solida			0	0		P			x		
I		Tellimya ferruginosa			0	0		P					
I		Tellina donacina			0	0		P					
I		Tellina fabula			0	0		P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
I		Tellina tenuis			0	0		P					
I		Thia scutellata			0	0		P			x		
I		Thracia papyracea			0	0		P					
I		Thracia villosiuscula			0	0		P					
I		Travisia forbesii			0	0		P			x		
I		Upogebia deltaura			0	0		P					
I		Urothoe poseidonis			0	0		P					

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

Code: For Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Motivation: Species Annex IV and Species Annex V: the species is listed under Annex IV or Annex V of the Habitats Directive. A = Species listed in the National Red List, B = Endemic species, C = Species listed under an Internation convention, D = Other reasons

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	100
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Gebiet umfasst Großteil einer Sandbank (LRT 1110) mit riffartigen Teilbereichen (LRT 1170) u. hoher Habitat- u. Strukturvielfalt, LRT hervorgegangen aus einer weitgehend eingeebneten Moräne d. Saale-Kaltzeit.

4.2 Quality and importance

Repräsentive Sandbank mit gut erhaltenen Strukturen u. Funktionen. Repräsentative u. gut erhaltene Steinriffe auf Moränenrücken. Wahrscheinl. wichtiges Habitat d.stark gefährdeten Schweinswal-Teilpopulation der südl. Nordsee. Die Vorkommen des Biotoptyps artenreiche Kies-, Grobsand- und Schillgründe (KGS) nehmen insgesamt ca. 189 km² und damit 30,2 % der Schutzgebietsfläche ein. Die KGS-Vorkommen liegen im Gebiet innerhalb des LRT 1170 und in seiner Umgebung, stellenweise aber auch im Bereich des LRT 1110. Sie stellen für andere KGS-Vorkommen in der deutschen AWZ der Nordsee einen Ausgangspunkt zur Wiederbesiedlung nach Störungen dar und besitzen aufgrund ihrer weiten Verbreitung eine „Trittsteinfunktion“ für die für diesen Biotoptyp charakteristischen Arten. Für LRT repräsent. u. charakterist. benthische Lebensgemeinschaften. Hohe Diversität d. Benthos (breite Nahrungsgrundl. f. Seevögel u. Fische), viele RL-Arten. Rückzugs-u. Regenerationsgebiet f. benth. Lebensgemeinschaften. Wichtiger Lebensraum f. Fische (Anh.II FFH-RL) u. Seevögel.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i j o b]
H	C03.03		o

Negative Impacts

Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	D03.02		i
H	F02.02.01		i
H	H03.03		o
H	H06.01		b
L	D02		i
L	F02.01.01		i
L	F02.02.03		i
L	G04.01		b
L	J03.04		b
M	C02		b
M	F02.01.02		i
M	G05		i
M	H03		b
M	H04		b

Positive Impacts

No data

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: ARGUMENT GmbH (2002); Abgrenzung von Sandbänken als FFH-Vorschlagsgebiete; Zwischenbericht. Studie im Auftrag des BfN; 1-34 Adelung, D., R.P. Wilson & N. Liebsch (2002); Telemetrische Unters. z. räumlichen u. zeitlichen Nutzung d. Schleswig-Holsteinischen Wattenmeeres u. d. angrenzenden Seegebietes d. Seehunde (*Phoca vitulina vitulina*); Zwischenbericht. Studie im Auftrag des BMU; 1-18 Anatec / Germanischer Lloyd (2000/2002); Karte - Shipping Densities within the North Sea (All vessels) BEERMANN J, HOLSTEIN J, DANNHEIM J, HEYER K (2017); Zoobenthische Datenanalyse zu Status und Belastungen der Benthosgemeinschaften in der Deutschen Buch. Endbericht im Auftrag des NLWKN und LLUR; 145 Bairlein, F., Dierschke, J., Dierschke, V., Salewski, V., Geiter, O. (2014); Atlas des Vogelzugs. Ringfunde deutscher Brut- und Gastvögel. ; Aula; Wiebelsheim Bellebaum, J., Diederichs, A., Kube, J., Schulz, A. & Nehls, G. (2006); Flucht- und Meidedistanzen überwinternder Seetaucher und Meeressäuger gegenüber Schiffen auf See. ; Ornithologischer Rundbrief für Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ; 45, Son; 86-90 BfN (Hrsg.) (2017); Die Meeresschutzgebiete in der deutschen ausschließlichen Wirtschaftszone der Nordsee - Beschreibung und Zustandsbewertung - ; BfN-Skripten 477; 487 Bundesamt für Naturschutz (Hrsg.) (2017); Die Meeresschutzgebiete in der deutschen ausschließlichen Wirtschaftszone der Nordsee - Beschreibung und Zustandsbewertung - ; BfN-Skripten; 477; 486 S. Corman, A.-M. & Garthe, S (2014); What flight heights tell us about foraging and potential conflicts with wind farms: a case study in Lesser Black-backed Gulls (*Larus fuscus*). ; Journal of Ornithology ; 155; 1037-1043 Corman, A.-M., Mendel, B., Voigt, C. C. & Garthe, S (2016); Varying foraging patterns in response to competition? A multicolony approach in a generalist seabird.; Ecology and Evolution; 6; 974-986 DHI (1981); Karte der Sedimentverteilung in der Deutschen Bucht 1:250.000 (Geologische Bearbeitung K. Figge); Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut Hamburg Darr, A., Beisiegel, K., Zettler, A., Zettler, M., Gutow, L. et al. (2018); Erfassung, Bewertung und Kartierung benthischer Arten und Biotope (AWZ-P4, Benthos) - Abschlussbericht des IOW, des AWI und der BioConsult Schuchardt & Scholle GbR im Auftrag des BfN; 165 Darr, A., Beisiegel, K., Zettler, M. L., Ebbe, B. & Gutow, L. (2016); Monitoringbericht: Zustand der benthischen Biotope und Lebensräume in der dt. AWZ von Nord- und Ostsee. Untersuchungs-j. 2015 Stand: 31.08.2016. ; www.io-warnemuende.de Darr, A., Zettler, M. L., Ebbe, B. & Gutow, L. (2014); Monitoringbericht: Zustand benthischer Arten und Biotope in der deutschen Ausschließlichen Wirtschaftszone von Nord- und Ostsee. Untersuchungs-jahr 2013. ; 86; www.io-warnemuende.de Dierschke, J., Dierschke, V., Hüppop, K., Hüppop, O. & Jachmann, K. (2011); Die Vogelwelt der Insel Helgoland. ; OAG Helgoland; Helgoland Dierschke, V., Exo, K.-M., Mendel, B. & Garthe, S. (2012); Gefährdung von Sterntaucher *Gavia stellata* und Prachtaucher *G. arctica* in Brut-, Zug- und Überwinterungsgebieten - eine Übersicht mit

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Links: <https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeerschutzgebiete/nordsee-awz/borkum-riffgrund.html>

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
IN06	100
DE02	100

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	DE02	Borkum Riffgrund	=	100

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: No information provided

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Address: No information provided

Email: II3-Abteilung-Vilm@bfn.de

Organisation: No information provided

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: No information provided

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Address: No information provided

Email: II3-Abteilung-Vilm@bfn.de

Organisation: Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Address: No information provided

Email: II3-Abteilung-Vilm@bfn.de

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes

Name: Berücksichtigung der Bedrohungen aus Feld 4.3.

Link: No information provided

Name: einschließlich der FFH-Arten Schweinswal, Seehund, Kegelrobbe und Finte. Erhaltung u. Wiederherstellung der spezifischen ökologischen Funktionen, der biologischen Vielfalt u. der natürlichen Hydro- u. Morphodynamik des Gebietes.

Link: No information provided

Name: einschließlich der FFH-Arten Schweinswal, Seehund, Kegelrobbe und Finte. Erhaltung u. Wiederherstellung der spezifischen ökologischen Funktionen, der biologischen Vielfalt u. der natürlichen Hydro- u. Morphodynamik des Gebietes.

Link: No information provided

Name: Managementplan für das Naturschutzgebiet 'Borkum Riffgrund'

Link: https://www.bundesanzeiger.de/ebanzwww/contentloader/BAnz_AT_13_05_2020_B900.pdf?state.action=genericsearch_loadbundolpdf&state.filename=BAnz_AT_13_05_2020_B900.pdf&state.pubcode=17527976&&state.orig_filename=200411001713M001.pdf

Name: Berücksichtigung der Bedrohungen aus Feld 4.3.

Link: No information provided

Name: Managementplan für das Naturschutzgebiet 'Borkum Riffgrund'

Link: https://www.bundesanzeiger.de/ebanzwww/contentloader/BAnz_AT_13_05_2020_B900.pdf?state.action=genericsearch_loadbundolpdf&state.filename=BAnz_AT_13_05_2020_B900.pdf&state.pubcode=17527976&&state.orig_filename=200411001713M001.pdf

☐ No, but in preparation

☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

Gewährleistung eines günstigen Erhaltungszustandes der Sandbänke und Riffe, ihrer charakteristischen Lebensgemeinschaften und der gefährdeten Arten. Die Naturschutzgebietsverordnung verbietet zu diesem Zweck die marine Aquakultur, das Einbringen von Baggergut und das Ausbringen von Tieren und Pflanzen gebietsfremder Arten im gesamten Gebiet sowie die Freizeitfischerei in einer ca. 59 % des Schutzgebietes umfassenden Zone ganzjährig. Weitere Maßnahmen sind u.a. im Zuge der Erstellung des Managementplans sowie im Rahmen des geplanten deutschen Antragsprozesses bei der EU-Kommission bezüglich des Schutzes der Lebensraumtypen und Arten vor negativen Auswirkungen der Berufsfischerei vorgesehen.

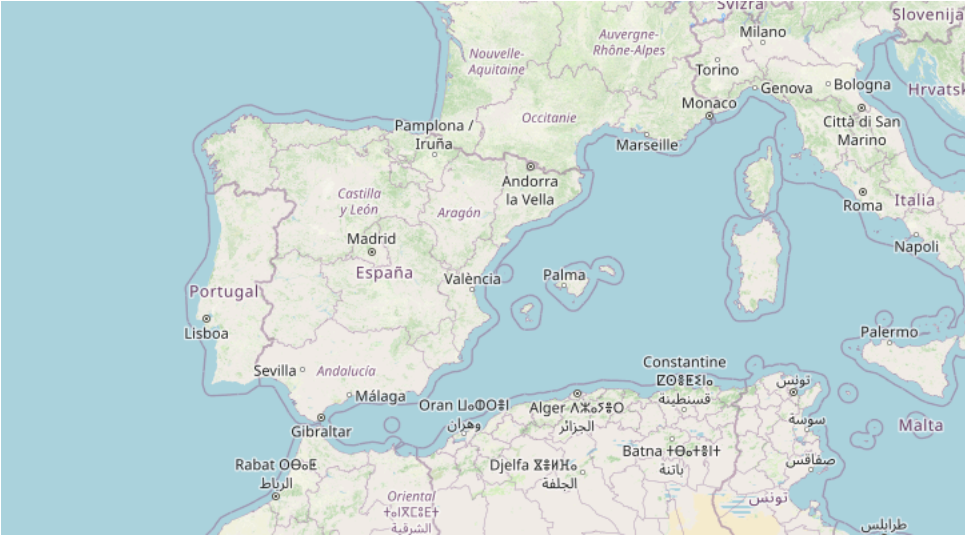
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes





NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)

Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer (DE2306301 - SCI)

Table of contents

1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

DE2306301

1.3 Site Name

Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer

1.4 First Compilation date

1997-11

1.5 Update date

2023-05

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Niedersachsen: Landesbetrieb NLWKN

Address: Göttinger Chaussee 76A

Email: Poststelle@nlwkn-h.niedersachsen.de

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: 1998-10

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2004-12

Date site designated as SAC: 2010-02

National legal reference of SAC designation: §32 (2) BNatSchG i.V.m. §24 BNatSchG und §17 NAGBNatSchG, Gesetz über den Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer (NWattNPG) vom 11. Juli 2001* Nds. GVBl. 2001, 443, zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 19.02.2010 (Nds. GVBl. Nr. 6 v. 26.02.2010 S. 104)

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 6.9203

Latitude: 53.6036

2.2 Area [ha]

276742.16

2.3 Marine area [%]

93.57

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
DE93	Lüneburg
DE94	Weser-Ems

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			44250	0.00	P	A	B	B	A
1130	Estuaries			19150	0.00	M	A	C	C	A
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			151000	0.00	M	A	A	B	A
1150	Coastal lagoons			56.7	0.00	G	A	C	B	B
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays			102600	0.00	P	A	A	B	A
1170	Reefs			190	0.00	P	B	C	B	B
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			880	0.00	G	A	A	A	A

Annex I Habitat Types				Site Assessment						
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)			234	0.00	G	D	-	-	-
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae)			8337	0.00	G	A	A	B	A
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes			426	0.00	G	A	A	A	A
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")			316	0.00	G	A	A	B	A
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")			1947	0.00	G	A	A	B	A
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum			191.4	0.00	G	A	B	A	A
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)			17.3	0.00	G	B	B	B	B
2160	Dunes with Hippophaë rhamnoides			263.9	0.00	G	A	A	A	A
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)			215	0.00	G	A	A	B	A
2180	Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region			213	0.00	G	A	B	A	A
2190	Humid dune slacks			319	0.00	G	A	A	B	A
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea			0.09	0.00	G	C	C	B	C
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or			1.33	0.00	G	C	C	C	C

Annex I Habitat Types				Site Assessment						
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
	Hydrocharition - type vegetation									
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)			0.03	0.00	G	D	-	-	-
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels			0.54	0.00	G	C	C	B	C
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			193	0.00	G	B	C	B	B
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration			2.6	0.00	G	B	C	C	C
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion			0.03	0.00	G	C	C	C	C
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains			0.3	0.00	G	D	-	-	-
91D0	Bog woodland			2.1	0.00	G	C	C	C	C
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)			2.6	0.00	G	C	C	B	C

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p	0	0	i	P	DD	A	C		C
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			p	0	0	i	P	DD	B	B		C
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p	0	0	i	P	DD	A	C		C
I	1014	Vertigo angustior			p	0	0	i	C	DD	C	A		A
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p	251	500	i		-	A	B		C
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	4300	4300	i		-	A	B		C
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p	1001	10000	i		-	B	B		C
P	1903	Liparis loeselii			p	14263	14263	i		G	B	A		C

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species			Population in the site							Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance		Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
A	6284	Epidalea calamita			0	0	i	C				x		
P		Alopecurus bulbosus			0	0	i	P						
P		Baldellia ranunculoides			0	0	i	P						
P		Blysmus rufus			0	0	i	P						
P		Botrychium lunaria			0	0	i	P						

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Calystegia soldanella			0	0	i	P					
P		Carex diandra			0	0	i	P					
P		Carex punctata			0	0	i	P					
P		Carex trinervis			0	0	i	P					
P		Cladium mariscus			0	0	i	P					
P		Crambe maritima			0	0	i	P					
P		Dactylorhiza incarnata (s.str.)			0	0	i	P					
P		Dactylorhiza majalis (s.str.)			0	0	i	P					
P		Epipactis palustris			0	0	i	P					
P		Equisetum variegatum			0	0	i	P					
P		Glaucium flavum			0	0	i	P					
P		Lathyrus japonicus subsp. maritimus			0	0	i	P					
P		Linnaea borealis			0	0	i	P					
P		Littorella uniflora			0	0	i	P					
P		Parnassia palustris			0	0	i	P					
P		Pedicularis palustris subsp. palustris			0	0	i	P					
P		Pinguicula vulgaris			0	0	i	P					
P		Platanthera bifolia (s.str.)			0	0	i	P					

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Potamogeton gramineus			0	0	i	P					
P		Samolus valerandi			0	0	i	P					
P		Tuberaria guttata			0	0	i	P					

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
Code: For Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes
NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))
Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
Motivation: Species Annex IV and Species Annex V: the species is listed under Annex IV or Annex V of the Habitats Directive. A = Species listed in the National Red List, B = Endemic species, C = Species listed under an International convention, D = Other reasons

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	0
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	0
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	3
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	3
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	5
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	34
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	55
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Nordseeküstenbereich zwischen Elbästuar bei Cuxhaven und NL-Grenze mit dynamischen, von Wind und Gezeiten geformten Lebensräumen mit Wattflächen, Salzwiesen, Düneninseln sowie Sandbänken und Riffen in der Flachwasserzone. Zwischen dem Inselbogen und der Küste dominieren bei Ebbe mit Ausnahmen von kleinen Teilen der Ems- und Weserästuarien mit Brackwasserwatten und zahlreicher verzweigter Meeresarme, der vorrangig nördlich der Inseln vorherrschenden Flachwasserzone, vegetationsfreie Schlick-, Sand- und Mischwatten. Diese marinen Bereiche sind bedeutend für Finte, Flussneunauge, Meeresneunauge, Kegelrobbe, Seehund und Schweinswal. Auf Inseln charakteristische Abfolge zwischen Quellerwatten, Salzwiesen mit Prielen und seewärtigem Mosaik aus vielfältigen Dünenstadien, Dünentälern und Lagunen. Komplex bedeutend für die Schmale Windelschnecke (*Vertigo angustior*) und das Sumpf-Glanzkraut (*Liparis loeselii*). Die Erholungszone des Nationalparks (ca. 2000 ha) ist nicht Bestandteil der Gebietsmeldung.

4.2 Quality and importance

Großflächiger Komplex naturnaher Küstenbiotope mit Flachwasserbereichen, Wattflächen, Sandbänken, Stränden und Dünen. Vorkommen zahlreicher seltener und gefährdeter Arten. Bestandteil des größten Wattenmeers der Welt.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	D03		i
H	F02		i
H	H01		b
H	I01		b
H	J02.02.02		b
L	A04.01		i
L	C01.01		i
L	C01.02		i
L	C02		o
L	D02		b
L	E01		b
M	A02.01		i
M	A03.03		i
M	A04.03		i
M	F05.02		b
M	G01		b
M	H03		b
M	H04.02		b
M	J02.04.02		b
M	J02.05.01		b
M	J02.07		b
M	J02.12		b
M	J02.12.01		b
M	J03.03		i
M	K02.01		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	A04.02		i

Positive Impacts

Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	K02		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

No information provided

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: FFH-Basiserfassung NLWKN, Pflanzenarten-Erfassungsprogramm NLWKN, Tierarten-Erfassungsprogramm Nationalpark Nieders. Wattenmeer; fernmündliche und schriftl. Auskünfte Seehundaufzuchtstation Norden-Norddeich; Hinweise zum Vorkommen von Schweinswal und Großem Tümmler

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
DE02	0
IN00	0
IN03	0
DE01	100
DE06	0

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	DE02	Borkum Riff	/	0
National or regional	DE01	Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer	-	100
National or regional	ramsar	Wattenmeer: Elbe-Weser-Dreieck	*	0
National or regional	ramsar	Wattenmeer: Jadebusen und westliche Wesermündung	*	0
National or regional	biosphere			0
National or regional	DE06			0
National or regional	ramsar	Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer mit Dollart	*	0

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: LK Friesland

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: LK Leer

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: LK Wesermarsch

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: Nationalpark Nds. Wattenmeer

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: LK Wittmund

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: LK Aurich

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: LK Cuxhaven

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

Organisation: Stadt Cuxhaven

Address: No information provided

Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☐ Yes

☐ No, but in preparation

☒ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

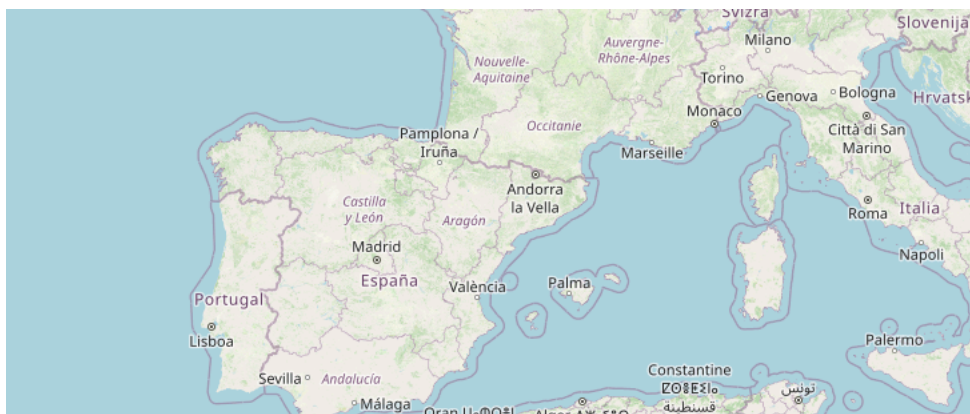
7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No







NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

RELEASE Natura2000_end2023 (16/01/2025)

Littoral Cauchois (FR2300139 - SCI)

Table of contents

1. [Site Identification](#) 2. [Site Location](#) 3. [Ecological Information](#) 4. [Site Description](#) 5. [Site Protection Status](#) 6. [Site Management](#) 7. [Map of the Site](#)

1. Site Identification

1.1 Type

B

1.2 Site Code

FR2300139

1.3 Site Name

Littoral Cauchois

1.4 First Compilation date

No information provided

1.5 Update date

No information provided

1.6 Respondent

Name/Organisation: Ministère de la Transition écologique - DGALN/DEB/SDET/ET5

Address: No information provided

Email: en3.en.deb.dgaln@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA: No information provided

National legal reference of SPA designation: No information provided

Date site proposed as SCI: No information provided

Date site confirmed as SCI: 2015-11

Date site designated as SAC: No information provided

National legal reference of SAC designation: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000032495763&dateTexte=>

2. Site Location

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]

Longitude: 0.27833

Latitude: 49.73778

2.2 Area [ha]

6303

2.3 Marine area [%]

69

2.4 Sitelength [km] (optional)

No information provided

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS Level 2 Code	Region Name
FR23	Haute-Normandie

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Name	Cover [%]
Atlantic	100

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat Types						Site Assessment				
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1170	Reefs			1401		G	A	C	A	A
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks			0		M	A	C	B	B
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts			6		M	A	B	A	A
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)			0.03		M	D			
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.			0.82		G	C	C	B	C
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation			0.04		G	D			
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	x		19		G	A	C	B	B
4030	European dry heaths			1.61		G	D			

Annex I Habitat Types				Site Assessment						
Code	Name	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Caves [number]	Data Quality	Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			0.62		G	B	C	A	A
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels			0.25		G	D			
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			0.01		G	D			
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	x		0		G	A	C	A	A
7230	Alkaline fens			7.35		G	C	C	C	C
8310	Caves not open to the public		x	0	8.00	G	B	C	B	B
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)			3.21		M	D			
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests			0.76		G	D			
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	x		14.4		G	B	C	B	B
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains			5.9		G	B	C	B	B
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	x		9.35		G	B	C	A	A

PF: Habitat types 6210, 7130, 9430 priority depend on the habitat characteristics. Letter 'X' indicates that the reported habitat characteristics corresponds to its priority form.

NP: In case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: Decimal values can be entered

Caves: For habitat types 8310 and 8330 (caves), the number of caves when the estimated surface is not available.

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

Representativity: A = excellent representativity, B = good representativity, C = significant representativity, D = non-significant presence

Relative Surface: A ≥ 15%, B = 2-15%, C ≤ 2%

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment		
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
A	1166	Triturus cristatus			p			i	P	G	C	B
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p			i	P	DD	D	
F	1163	Cottus gobio		x	p			i	P	DD	D	
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			p			i	P	DD	D	
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p			i	P	DD	D	
I	1044	Coenagrion mercuriale			p			i	R	M	D	
I	6199	Euplagia quadripunctaria			p			i	P	M	C	A
I	1083	Lucanus cervus			p			i	P	M	C	A
M	1308	Barbastella barbastellus			c			i	P	M	D	
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			p			i	V	P	D	
M	1323	Myotis bechsteinii			c			i	P	M	D	
M	1321	Myotis emarginatus			c			i	P	M	D	
M	1324	Myotis myotis			w	2	2	i	P	M	D	
M	1324	Myotis myotis			c			i	P	M	D	
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p			i	V	P	D	
M	1351	Phocoena phocoena			p			i	R	P	D	
M	1304	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum			w	5	7	i	P	M	C	C
M	1304	Rhinolophus ferrumequinum			c			i	P	M	C	C

Species			Population in the site							Site Assessment		
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Data Quality	Population	Conservation
M	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros			p	7	10	i	P	M	C	B
M	1349	Tursiops truncatus			p			i	V	P	D	

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data Quality: G = Good (e.g. based on surveys), M = Moderate (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation), P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation), DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field 'Abundance' has to be filled in)

Population: A = >15%, B = 2-15%, C = <2%, D = non-significant population

Conservation: A = excellent conservation, B = good conservation, C = average or reduced conservation

Isolation: A = population (almost) isolated, B = population not-isolated, but on the margins of are of distribution, C = population not-isolated withing extended distribution range

Global: A = excellent value, B = good value, C = significant value

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species			Population in the site							Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance		Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
B	A210	Streptopelia turtur			6	12	p	C				x		x
I		Euchoeca nebulata					i	P						
I		Sympetrum flaveolum					i	P						
I		Xestia sexstrigata					i	P						
P		Asplenium marinum					i	P						
P		Atripplex glabriuscula					i	P						
P		Cakile maritima					i	P						
P		Crambe maritima					i	P						
P		Drosera rotundifolia					i	P						
P		Euphrasia tetraquetra					i	P						
P		Genista anglica					i	P						

Species			Population in the site						Motivation				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size Min	Size Max	Unit	Abundance	Species Annex IV	Species Annex V	Other Cat. A	Other Cat. B	Other Cat. C
P		Genista tinctoria littoralis					i	P					
P		Halimione portulacoides					i	P					
P		Salix repens repens					i	P					
P		Teophroseris helenitis candida					i	P					
P		Ulex gallii					i	P					

Group: A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles

Code: For Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name

S: In case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: Yes

NP: In case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Unit: i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting ([see reference portal](#))

Abundance: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Motivation: Species Annex IV and Species Annex V: the species is listed under Annex IV or Annex V of the Habitats Directive. A = Species listed in the National Red List, B = Endemic species, C = Species listed under an International convention, D = Other reasons

4. Site Description

4.1 General site character

Code	Habitat Class	Cover [%]
N15	Other arable land	2
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	9
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	9
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	9
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	14
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	57
	Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Partie terrestre : Les falaises crayeuses du pays de Caux, qui peuvent atteindre plus de 100 m d'altitude, constituent un milieu très original en Europe, parcourant le littoral sur plus de 100 km. Ces falaises se prolongent dans la zone de balancement des marées par un platier rocheux recouvert ou non de galets. Au niveau des falaises, se rencontrent les pelouses aérolines, formation très originale en Europe. Les valleuses, vallées sèches débouchant sur la mer, sont souvent occupées par des forêts de ravin. Zone marine au large du littoral cauchois : La zone marine permet de couvrir un panel bathymétrique allant jusqu'à 10 m de profondeur, afin de prendre en compte l'ensemble des platiers rocheux immergés ou non à marée basse. Ces derniers constituent en effet une part importante des fonds marins du site. On y trouve également des zones de cailloutis et de placages sableux jouxtant le platier rocheux. L'intensité de l'hydrodynamisme est plutôt décroissant d'Ouest en Est. Certains secteurs boisés ponctuels sont très riches en habitats d'intérêt communautaire et complètent le site sur la partie terrestre (Cap d'Ailly notamment) La zone de falaises au sens strict est peu vulnérable du fait des difficultés d'accès. Les zones comprises au débouché des valleuses peuvent être sujettes à des dépôts d'ordures sauvages. Les éboulements de falaises naturels et relativement fréquents peuvent affecter à la fois le front de falaise qui s'écroule (pelouses aéro-halines) et les zones inférieures (zone de balancement des marées, zone infralittorale de récifs) qui se trouvent enfouies sous des matériaux de taille très variable, allant des gros blocs de craie aux graviers.

4.2 Quality and importance

Zone terrestre : Falaises crayeuses du littoral cauchois, site remarquable en Europe. Beaux secteurs de tourbières, de landes et de forêts de ravins en arrière des falaises, notamment au niveau du Cap d'Ailly. Zone marine au large du littoral cauchois : La zone de balancement des marées est constituée d'un platier rocheux (habitat Récifs -

1170) où se développent des algues. La richesse de ce taxon est réelle puisqu'on trouve des espèces de chaque grande famille de végétaux marins : algues vertes, brunes et rouges. Le site du littoral cauchois a été déterminé de façon à prendre en compte les champs de laminaires de la zone infralittorale. Ces forêts marines (*Laminaria digitata* et *Laminaria saccharina* en majorité) constituent un milieu particulièrement riche car elles hébergent une flore et une faune variées : espèces benthiques, comme démersales et pélagiques. Cette variété est d'autant plus forte que la zone sélectionnée se caractérise par une variété de conditions abiotiques (profondeur, conditions hydrodynamiques). L'habitat "Récifs" présent sur le site "Littoral cauchois" est d'autant plus exceptionnel qu'il est constitué du substrat calcaire. Cette zone est la seule en France à présenter cette particularité. Il est à noter qu'il s'agit de plus d'un habitat ciblé par la convention OSPAR "Communautés des calcaires du littoral". On note également la présence de certaines espèces de mammifères marins d'intérêt communautaire. Leurs observations sont toutefois très ponctuelles, et les données sont essentiellement des données d'échouage. Le site présente également la particularité d'accueillir des chiroptères, notamment une colonie de petits rhinolophes repérés sur le site en hibernation et en chasse.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
H	A02.03		i
H	A02.03		b
H	E03		i
L	C01.07		i
L	F03.01		i
L	H03		i
L	I01		i
M	A04		i
M	F01		i
M	F02.03		i
M	G01		i
M	G01.03		i
M	L05		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Occurrence [i o b]
M	B		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphore/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = Toxic inorganic chemicals, O = Toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

Occurrence: i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

Type	[%]
Public - National/Federal	100
Public - State/Province	0
Public - Local/Municipal	0
Public - Any Public	0

Type	[%]
Joint or Co-Ownership	0
Private	0
Unknown	0
Total	100

4.5 Documentation (optional)

Documents: Document d'objectifs du site Natura 2000 du Littoral Cauchois, janvier 2012

5. Site Protection Status

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level (optional)

Code	Cover [%]
FR18	7
FR00	76
FR05	1
FR14	1
FR13	15

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites (optional)

Designation Level	Type Code	Site Name	Type	Cover [%]
National or regional	FR14	VALLEUSE D'ANTIFER	*	1
National or regional	FR05	Cap d'Ailly	*	1
National or regional	FR14	FALAISE D'AMONT	*	0

5.3 Site designation (optional)

No information provided

6. Site Management

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management

Organisation: Syndicat Mixte du Littoral Normand
Address: No information provided
Email: No information provided

6.2 Management Plan(s)

☒ Yes
Name: Document d'Objectifs (DOCOB)
Link: http://natura2000.mnhn.fr/uploads/doc/PRODBIOTOP/400_Tome_0_Natura_2000_Littoral-cauchois_19012012.pdf

☐ No, but in preparation
☐ No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

No information provided

7. Map of the Site

7.1 INSPIRE ID

No information provided

7.2 Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

No



European Site Conservation Objectives for Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes Special Area of Conservation Site Code: UK0012809



With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

H1210. Annual vegetation of drift lines

H1220. Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves

H4030. European dry heaths

This is a European Marine Site

This site is a part of the Minsmere–Walberswick European Marine Site. These Conservation Objectives should be used in conjunction with the Conservation Advice document for the EMS. Natural England's formal Conservation Advice for European Marine Sites can be found via [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended from time to time (the "Habitats Regulations"). They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment', including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where available) will also provide a framework to inform the measures needed to conserve or restore the European Site and the prevention of deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying features.

These Conservation Objectives are set for each habitat or species of a [Special Area of Conservation \(SAC\)](#). Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving Favourable Conservation Status for that species or habitat type at a UK level. The term 'favourable conservation status' is defined in regulation 3 of the Habitats Regulations.

Publication date: 27 November 2018 (version 3). This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 30 June 2014 to reflect the consolidation of the Habitats Regulations in 2017.

Minsmere-Walberswick SPA Conservation Objectives taken from Natural England's Designated Sites View

Conservation objectives

The site's conservation objectives apply to the site and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying features' listed above).

The objectives are to ensure that, subject to natural change, the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:

- the extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- the structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- the supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- the populations of each of the qualifying features
- the distribution of qualifying features within the site

Qualifying features

Refer to the site information table above for the [list of features](#) within this site.

This should be read in conjunction with the accompanying supplementary advice section, which provides more detailed information to help achieve the objectives set out above, including which attributes should be maintained and which restored.

The conservation objectives apply under the Habitats Regulations, and must be considered during a Habitats Regulation Assessment, including an Appropriate Assessment.

The conservation objectives and accompanying supplementary advice provide a framework to inform the management and measures needed to conserve or restore the European site, and the prevention of deterioration and significant disturbance of its qualifying features.

Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to show a high level of integrity, and to be contributing to achieving the aims of the Habitats Regulations.



Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)
Special Area of Conservation:
Southern North Sea

Conservation Objectives and Advice on Operations

March 2019

Advice under Regulation 21 of The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulation 2017 and Regulation 37(3) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

Further information

This document is available as a pdf file on the JNCC website for download if required (www.jncc.defra.gov.uk).

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NE

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Summary of Conservation Objectives and Advice on Operations

The Conservation Objectives and Advice on Operations are set out for the Southern North Sea Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*). The site covers both inshore (within 12 nautical miles of coast) and offshore (beyond 12 nautical miles of coast) waters where Natural England (NE) and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) have respective advisory responsibilities as the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCB).

The general objective of achieving or maintaining Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) for all species and habitat types listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive needs to be translated into Conservation Objectives for SACs. These objectives describe the condition to be achieved by a site for it to contribute in the best possible way to achieving FCS at the national, bio-geographical and European level¹. The Advice on Operations is site-specific but based on a broad assessment of the sensitivity of the harbour porpoise to anthropogenic pressures at a UK scale.

The advice in this document has been developed using the best available scientific information and expert interpretation as of February 2019. The advice provided here may be subject to change as our knowledge about the site and the impacts of human activities improves.

To ensure the site contributes in the best possible way to achieving FCS, management of human activities occurring in or around the site is required if these activities are likely to have an adverse impact (directly or indirectly) on the integrity of the site, with regards to its Conservation Objectives. It should be noted that as European Protected Species under Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, harbour porpoises are already strictly protected throughout their European range. As such, several conservation measures are already in place in the UK.

To achieve the Conservation Objectives for the Southern North Sea SAC, the Relevant² and Competent³ Authorities should consider human activities within their remit which might affect the integrity of the site.

¹ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/comm02D07.pdf>

² Relevant Authorities are those who are already involved in some form of relevant marine regulatory function and would therefore be directly involved in the management of a marine site lying within territorial waters. The bodies which may be relevant authorities are listed in Regulation 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. All Relevant Authorities are also Competent Authorities.

³ Competent Authorities are defined in Regulation 5 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and Regulation 7 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. In summary, a Competent Authority is any person or organisation that has the legally delegated or invested authority (e.g. Minister, government department, public body of any kind or statutory undertaker) to perform a designated function.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Initial advice on a network of sites identified within UK waters for harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) was submitted to UK and Devolved Governments as a series of draft SACs in June 2015. The sites were identified within the UK portions of Management Units (MUs⁴) defined for the species (ICES, 2014; IAMMWG, 2015). The Welsh and Northern Irish Governments, along with Defra on behalf of England and relevant offshore waters, gave approval for sites within their areas of jurisdiction to proceed to consultation (January to May 2016). In light of the responses to the consultation, five sites were submitted to the European Commission as candidate SACs in January 2017. These five sites were adopted by the EC as Sites of Community Importance on 12 December 2017 and designated as SACs by Ministers on 26th February 2019. These sites are shown in Figure 1.

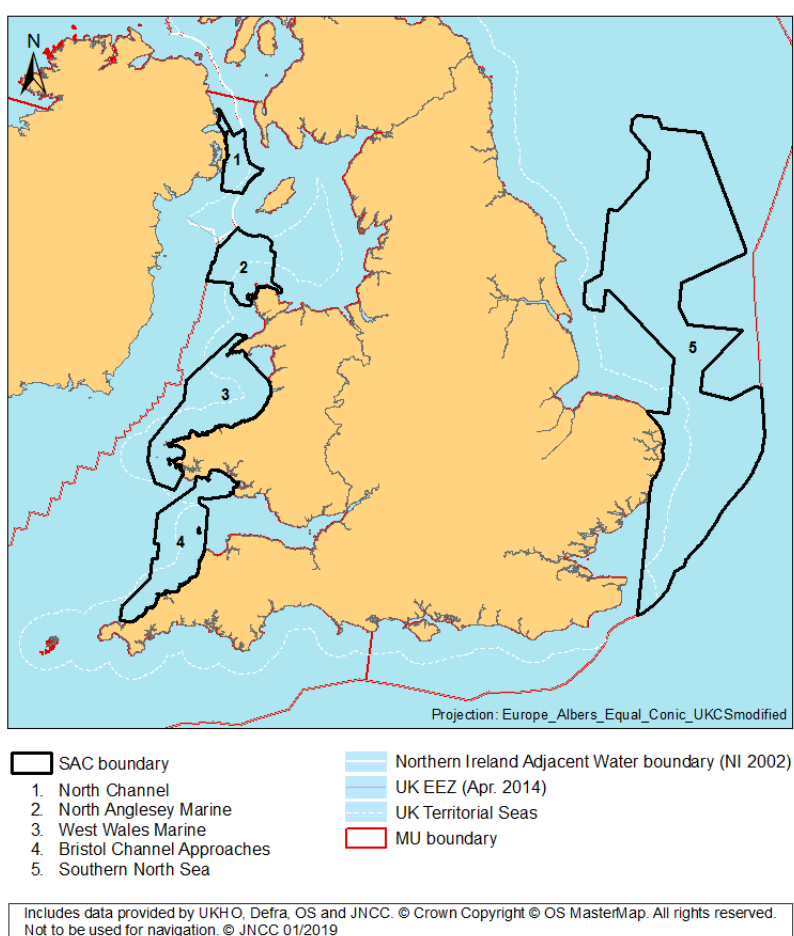


Figure 1: Special Areas of Conservation for the harbour porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena* identified in Northern Ireland, England, Wales and offshore waters. The Management Unit (MU) boundary (red line) refers to the UK portion of the North Sea and Celtic and Irish Seas MUs.

⁴ For conservation and management purposes it is practical to divide the population into smaller units, termed Management Units (MUs). These MUs were developed to take account of biological populations of animals but were also be determined by political boundaries and are at an appropriate scale at which to assess human activities. In the UK, three MUs have been defined for harbour porpoise: West of Scotland, Celtic and Irish Seas, and North Sea (IAMMWG, 2015)

This advice document is for the Southern North Sea SAC (Figure 2) which is subject to protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017⁵ and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulation 2017⁶ (collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations). The advice is given in fulfilment of the duty of the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs) under the Habitats Regulations to advise Relevant and Competent Authorities as to (a) the Conservation Objectives for the site; and (b) any operations which may cause deterioration of natural habitats or the habitats of species, or disturbance of species, for which the site has been designated. The SNCBs aim to ensure that the Conservation Objectives are up-to-date, accessible and enable the assessment of the potential effects of plans and projects.

2 Responsibilities of Relevant and Competent Authorities

Competent Authorities (including those which are also Relevant Authorities) are required to exercise their functions to comply with the Habitats Regulations. Competent Authorities must, within their areas of jurisdiction, consider both direct and indirect effects on the site. This includes considering operations inside and outside the boundary of the SAC, if the impacts could affect the achievement of the site's Conservation Objectives. Decisions on management measures (e.g. the scale and type of mitigation) are the responsibility of the relevant regulatory or management bodies. These bodies will consider SNCB advice and hold discussions with the sector concerned, where appropriate. Where consent is required and the operation (if considered a plan or project) is likely to significantly affect a European Site, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) is carried out. The AA is part of the "Habitat Regulations Assessment" (HRA), which is a case-specific assessment made in view of the Conservation Objectives for the affected site or sites. Each HRA requires case-specific advice from the SNCB but the assessment is the responsibility of the competent authority concerned.

The variability of harbour porpoise distribution and abundance within sites is in part due to their mobility and wide-ranging nature as well as natural and anthropogenic changes in habitat and prey. Relevant and Competent Authorities are not required to undertake any actions to ameliorate changes in the condition of the site if it is shown that the changes result wholly from natural causes. It is therefore important to contextualise any apparent deterioration of harbour porpoise presence in the site in terms of natural variability and the abundance and distribution patterns at the population level (i.e. MU).

3 Conservation Objectives for harbour porpoise SACs

3.1 The role of Conservation Objectives

Site level Conservation Objectives are a set of specified objectives that must be met to ensure that the site contributes in the best possible way to achieving Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) of the designated site feature(s) at the national and biogeographic level (EC, 2012). Conservation Objectives constitute a necessary reference for:

- identifying any site-based conservation measures that may be required;
- carrying out HRAs of the implications of plans or projects.

The purpose of the HRA is to determine whether a plan or project adversely affects a site's integrity. The critical consideration in relation to site integrity is not the extent or degree of an

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made>

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1013/contents/made>

impact, or whether an impact is direct or indirect, but whether a plan or project, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, affects the site's ability to achieve its Conservation Objectives and therefore contribute to Favourable Conservation Status.

Harbour porpoise are protected everywhere in European waters under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations. The harbour porpoise in UK waters are considered part of a wider European population and the highly mobile nature of this species means that the concept of a 'site population' is not considered an appropriate basis for expressing Conservation Objectives for this species. Site based conservation measures will complement wider ranging measures that are in place for the harbour porpoise.

3.2 Background to Conservation Objectives

The Conservation Objectives are designed to help ensure that the obligations of the Habitats Directive can be met. Article 6(2) of the Directive requires that there should be no deterioration or significant disturbance of the qualifying species or to the habitats upon which they rely. Therefore, the focus of the Conservation Objectives for harbour porpoise sites is on addressing pressures that affect site integrity and would include:

- killing or injuring harbour porpoise (directly or indirectly);
- preventing their use of significant parts of the site (disturbance / displacement);
- significantly damaging relevant habitats; or
- significantly reducing the availability of prey.

This document includes both a statement of the Conservation Objectives and explanatory text on their intent and interpretation specific to the site. The Conservation Objectives have been set taking account of European Commission guidance (EC, 2012). Further guidance on the management of specific pressures of harbour porpoise is being developed.

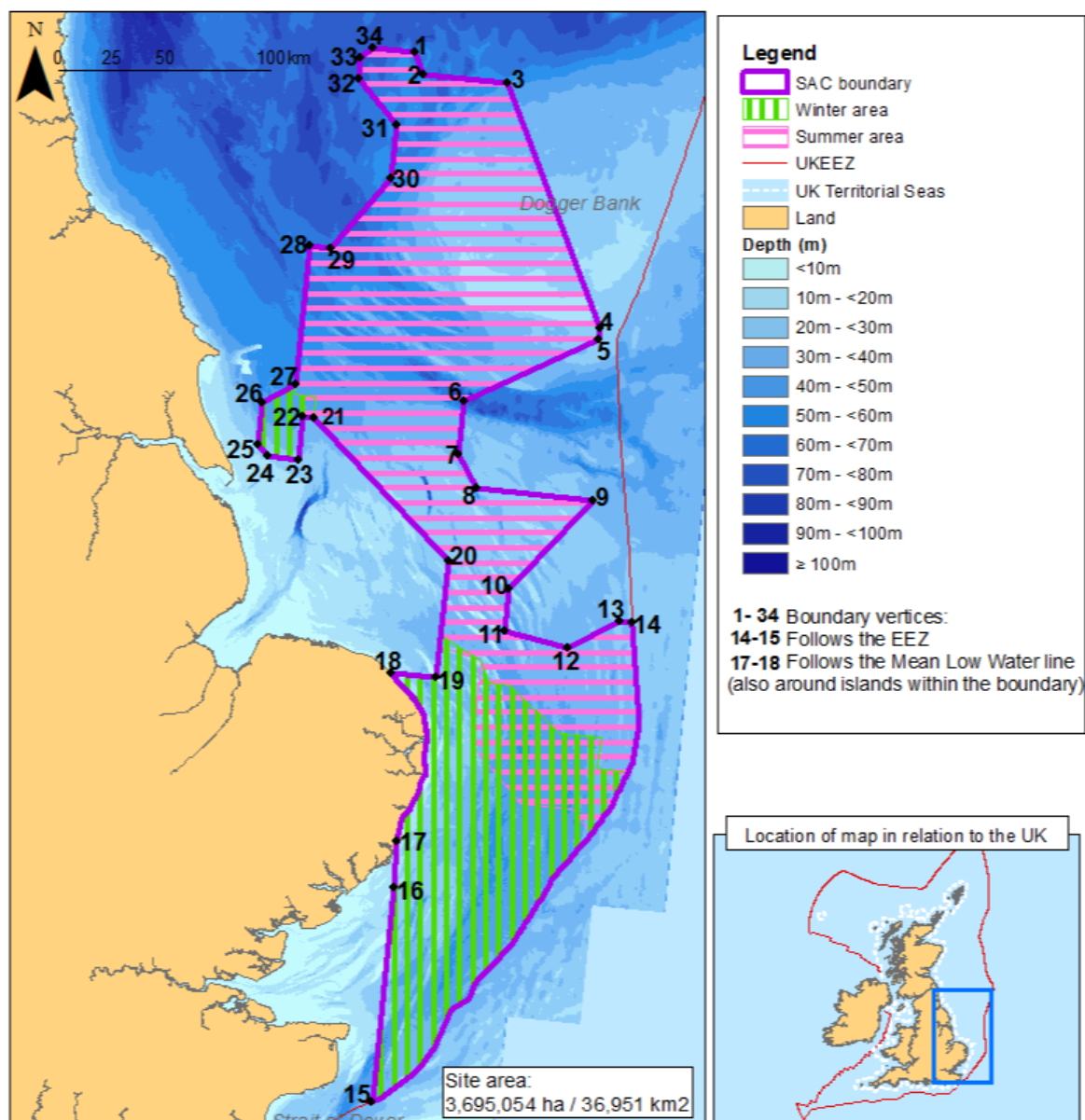
3.3 The Southern North Sea SAC Conservation Objectives

The qualifying feature of the site is the Habitats Directive Annex II species:

- harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)

Seasonal differences in the relative use of the site have been identified based on the analyses of Heinänen and Skov (2015). Harbour porpoise sightings data were modelled seasonally (Summer: April-September and Winter: October-March) for each MU. The outputs of this analysis were maps of areas by season and MU, that persistently contained elevated densities of harbour porpoises. These areas were used as the basis for site identification and as a consequence, sites may have seasonal components which should be considered in the assessment of impacts and proposed management. The Southern North Sea has been designated because of its importance to harbour porpoise in both the summer and winter months (Figure 2).

Southern North Sea



Includes data provided by UKHO, Defra, OS and JNCC. © Crown Copyright © OS MasterMap. All rights reserved.
 Not to be used for navigation. © JNCC 02/2019. Coordinates displayed in WGS84 geographic coordinate system.
 Site area calculated using modified Europe_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic_UK projection.

ID	Latitude	Longitude	ID	Latitude	Longitude	ID	Latitude	Longitude	ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	55° 28' 53.1" N	01° 02' 24.8" E	10	53° 17' 32.9" N	02° 11' 31.6" E	19	52° 53' 06.4" N	01° 45' 21.9" E	28	54° 37' 0.5" N	00° 27' 44.8" E
2	55° 23' 34.2" N	01° 07' 24.8" E	11	53° 06' 45.7" N	02° 11' 43.8" E	20	53° 22' 42.4" N	01° 44' 22.2" E	29	54° 37' 11.8" N	00° 37' 01.8" E
3	55° 24' 03.2" N	01° 45' 17.6" E	12	53° 04' 11.8" N	02° 38' 38.6" E	21	53° 54' 05.6" N	00° 39' 29.7" E	30	54° 56' 28.6" N	00° 59' 18.7" E
4	54° 25' 05.4" N	02° 37' 56.9" E	13	53° 12' 19.1" N	02° 59' 22.3" E	22	53° 54' 0.3" N	00° 35' 04.2" E	31	55° 09' 56.9" N	00° 58' 38.1" E
5	54° 22' 23.6" N	02° 37' 58.3" E	14	53° 12' 19.0" N	03° 04' 57.1" E	23	53° 43' 17.2" N	00° 35' 41.1" E	32	55° 20' 23.2" N	00° 39' 10.7" E
6	54° 03' 07.5" N	01° 43' 06.7" E	15	51° 04' 38.9" N	01° 39' 44.1" E	24	53° 42' 60.0" N	00° 22' 03.6" E	33	55° 25' 46.4" N	00° 38' 51.5" E
7	53° 49' 40.4" N	01° 43' 32.5" E	16	51° 59' 04.9" N	01° 38' 08.0" E	25	53° 45' 35.5" N	00° 17' 20.7" E	34	55° 28' 33.4" N	00° 43' 26.4" E
8	53° 41' 38.9" N	01° 52' 54.2" E	17	52° 10' 54.3" N	01° 37' 11.0" E	26	53° 56' 22.0" N	00° 16' 38.8" E			
9	53° 41' 57.7" N	02° 42' 50.7" E	18	52° 52' 51.4" N	01° 26' 06.8" E	27	54° 02' 03.1" N	00° 30' 01.3" E			

Figure 2: The Southern North Sea Special Area of Conservation for harbour porpoise. Summer and winter areas shown.

The Conservation Objectives for the site are:

To ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained and that it makes the best possible contribution to maintaining Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) for Harbour Porpoise in UK waters

In the context of natural change, this will be achieved by ensuring that:

1. Harbour porpoise is a viable component of the site;
2. There is no significant disturbance of the species; and
3. The condition of supporting habitats and processes, and the availability of prey is maintained.

Conservation Objective 1: Harbour porpoise is a viable component of the site

This SAC has been selected primarily based on the long-term, relatively higher densities of porpoise in contrast to other areas of the MU. The implication is that the SAC provides relatively good foraging habitat and may also be used for breeding and calving. However, because the number of harbour porpoise using the site naturally varies (e.g. between seasons), there is no exact value for the number of animals expected within the site.

The intent of this objective is to minimise the risk of injury and killing or other factors that could restrict the survivability and reproductive potential of harbour porpoise using the site. Specifically, this objective is primarily concerned with operations that would result in unacceptable levels of those impacts on harbour porpoises using the site. Unacceptable levels can be defined as those having an impact on the FCS of the populations of the species in their natural range. The reference population for assessments against this objective is the MU population in which the SAC is situated (IAMMWG 2015).

Harbour porpoise is a European Protected Species (EPS) listed on Annex IV of the Habitats Directive and as such is protected under the Habitats Directive Article 12 and transposing regulations from deliberate killing (or injury), capture and disturbance throughout its range. In addition, Article 12 (4) of the Habitats Directive is concerned with incidental capture and killing. It states that Member States 'shall establish a system to monitor the incidental capture and killing of the species listed on Annex IV (all cetaceans). In the light of the information gathered, Member States shall take further research or conservation measures as required to ensure that incidental capture and killing does not have a significant negative impact on the species concerned'. Site based measures should therefore be aligned with the existing strict protection measures in place throughout UK waters. Significant disturbance within or affecting the site is considered in the second conservation objective.

Conservation Objective 2: There is no significant disturbance of the species

Disturbance of harbour porpoise typically, but not exclusively, originates from operations that cause underwater noise including, as examples, seismic surveys, pile driving and sonar. Responses to noise can be physiological and/or behavioural. JNCC has produced guidelines to minimise the risk of physical injury to cetaceans from various sources of loud, underwater noise⁷. However, disturbance is primarily a behavioural response to noise and may, for example, lead to harbour porpoises being displaced from the affected area.

This SAC was identified as having persistently higher densities of harbour porpoises (Heinänen and Skov 2015) compared to other areas of the MU. This is likely linked to the habitats within the site providing good feeding opportunities. Therefore, operations within or affecting the site should be managed to ensure that the animals' potential usage of the site is

⁷ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4273>

maintained. Disturbance is considered significant if it leads to the exclusion of harbour porpoise from a significant portion of the site. Specifically, draft SNCB advice / guidance for assessing the significance of noise disturbance to a site suggests:

Noise disturbance within an SAC from a plan/project individually or in combination is significant if it excludes harbour porpoises from more than:

1. 20% of the relevant area⁸ of the site in any given day⁹, and
2. an average of 10% of the relevant area of the site over a season^{10,11}.

Conservation Objective 3: The condition of supporting habitats and processes, and the availability of prey is maintained

Supporting habitats, in this context, means the characteristics of the seabed and water column. Processes encompass the movements and physical properties of the habitat. The maintenance of supporting habitats and processes contributes to ensuring that prey is maintained within the site and is available to harbour porpoises using the site. Some evidence shows that the harbour porpoise has a high metabolic rate compared to terrestrial mammals of similar size (Rojano-Doñate et al. 2018) and high feeding rates (Wisniewska et al., 2016). The harbour porpoise is therefore thought to be a species that is highly dependent on year-round proximity to food sources and its distribution and condition may strongly reflect the availability and energy density of its prey (Brodie 1995 in Santos & Pierce, 2003). The densities of porpoise using a site are likely linked to the availability (and density) of prey within the site. Harbour porpoise eat a variety of prey including gobies, sandeel, whiting, herring and sprat. However, the diet of porpoises when within the sites is not well known but is likely comparable to that in the wider seas.

There are several operations (Table 2) which potentially affect the achievement of this Conservation Objective. Whilst some plans/projects are unlikely to have a significant effect alone, an effect might become significant when considered in combination with other plans/projects and against the background of existing activities/pressures on the site. Further work is needed to assess historic, existing and planned levels of plans/projects in the sites and to better understand their impacts on the habitats and prey within the sites.

4 Advice on Operations

4.1 Purpose of advice

This section details the advice on activities specifically occurring within or close to the Southern North Sea SAC that would be expected to impact the site; this is known as Advice on Operations. Initial assessments were conducted at a UK scale, with subsequent site-level assessment detailing our understanding of the operations and their potential to impact the site (Section 5 & 6). Advice is only given where pressures¹² may impact the site and

⁸ The relevant area is defined as that part of the SAC that was designated on the basis of higher persistent densities for that season (summer defined as April to September inclusive, winter as October to March inclusive).

⁹ Applicable only in Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRA) due to impracticality of daily noise limit management of activities, but retrospective compliance analysis advised

¹⁰ Summer defined as April to September inclusive, winter as October to March inclusive

¹¹ For example, a daily footprint of 19% for 95 days would result in an average of $19 \times 95 / 183$ days (summer) = 9.86%

¹² See Annex B for definition of key terms

therefore, may require management, if the Conservation Objectives are to be met. Widespread pressures may also act to affect the overall status of harbour porpoise, but their effects are not restricted to specific sites. Such pressures are best dealt with through broader measures. Alongside and in addition to the identification of the network of harbour porpoise sites, an overarching conservation strategy (DETR, 2000) has been in place for harbour porpoise since 2000. In light of a recent conservation literature review (IAMMWG *et al* 2015), a UK Dolphin and Porpoise Conservation Strategy is being developed.

The advice outlined below should also be used to help identify the extent to which existing operations are, or can be made, consistent with the Conservation Objectives, and thereby focus the attention of Relevant and Competent Authorities and monitoring programmes to areas that may need management measures.

This Advice on Operations will be supplemented through further discussions with the Relevant and Competent Authorities and any advisory groups that may be formed for the site.

4.2 Background

In compiling this Advice on Operations, the SNCBs have considered the pressures that may be caused by human activities and may affect the integrity of the site when considered against the Conservation Objectives. The advice is generated through a broad grading of sensitivity and exposure of the harbour porpoise to pressures associated with activities to gain an understanding of how vulnerable the species is to each activity at a UK level. The activities and their associated pressures to which the harbour porpoise is deemed vulnerable at a UK level are then considered at a site level to inform the risks to achieving the Conservation Objectives along with any potential management that may be required to mitigate against such risks. Annex A details the assessments of the level of impact risk¹³ from operations on harbour porpoise populations at a UK-wide scale. This informs on the activities likely to impact the site.

This document is guidance only and activities and their management within or affecting the site will be considered in the context of HRA and where applicable through other environmental assessment processes, such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

5 Operation assessments at UK scale

The assessments have been carried out using all available evidence as of February 2019. If further information is made available in future which would improve our understanding of harbour porpoise vulnerability in UK waters, the assessments may be updated. This advice is provided without prejudice for use by the Relevant and Competent Authorities. The level of any impact will depend on the location, timing and intensity of the relevant operation. This advice is provided to assist and focus the Relevant and Competent Authorities in their consideration of the management of these operations.

The harbour porpoise is a wide-ranging species and occurs throughout the UK Continental Shelf area (JNCC, 2013). It does occur in deeper waters but in very low densities, and perhaps only seasonally. As a predominantly continental shelf species, it is exposed to a wide range of pressures that are both ubiquitous (e.g. pollution) and patchy (e.g. bycatch) in nature, and the list of anthropogenic activities leading to these pressures is long. Based on current available information, the operations that pose the most notable risk of impact to UK harbour porpoise are shown in Table 1.

¹³ Risk includes consideration of severity of implications of impact

The current levels of impact of the various pressures are based on the Article 17 assessments¹⁴ and the full list of assessed activities and key references can be found in Annex A. Updates to the assessments will occur as more evidence becomes available.

Definitions of pressures are explained in Annex B.

Activities which currently pose a low risk to harbour porpoise at the UK level (Annex A) have not been considered in this advice. The exposure to the pressures associated with these activities is currently very limited. Non-anthropogenic impacts are also not considered, such as attack and predation from other marine mammal species that have the potential to impact harbour porpoise populations.

Table 1: Key activities (operations) and the relative risk of impacts on harbour porpoise throughout UK waters. Those pressures ranked 'high' are known to have the greatest impact relative to other pressures on the population of UK harbour porpoises. Activities which currently pose a low risk are not shown.

Operations	Pressures	Impacts	Current relative level of risk of impact
Commercial fisheries with bycatch of harbour porpoise (predominantly static nets)	Removal of non-target species	• Mortality through entanglement/bycatch	High
Discharge/run-off from land-fill, terrestrial and offshore industries	Contaminants	• Effects on water and prey quality • Bioaccumulation through contaminated prey ingestion Leading to health issues (e.g. on reproduction)	High
Shipping, drilling, dredging and disposal, aggregate extraction, pile driving, acoustic surveys, underwater explosion, military activity, acoustic deterrent devices and recreational boating activity	Anthropogenic underwater sound	• Mortality • Internal injury • Disturbance leading to physical and acoustic behavioural changes (potentially impacting foraging, navigation, breeding, socialising) • Habitat changes/loss	Medium
Shipping, recreational boating, tidal energy installations	Death or injury by collision	• Mortality • Injury	Medium/Low
Commercial fisheries (reduction in prey resources)	Removal of target species	• Reduction in food availability • Increased competition from other species • Displacement from natural range	Medium

¹⁴ EU Habitats Directive Article 17 assessment, harbour porpoise report: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/S1351_UK.pdf . Updated Article 17 reports for 2013-2018 will be available in 2019.

6 Site specific considerations: Southern North Sea SAC

6.1 Sensitivity of harbour porpoise to existing activities within or impacting the site

The Southern North Sea site spans territorial and offshore waters and covers a large geographical area of 36,951km². A summary of the site can be found in the Selection Assessment Document on the Site Information Centre¹⁵.

All available information on activities within the site has been used to assess the threats and pressures within the site. However, precise information on some activities within the boundary is not currently available due to lack of targeted data collection to date. Assessing exposure carries certain assumptions about the spatial extent, frequency and intensity of the pressures associated with marine activities.

Table 2 is an overview of activities (operations) occurring within or in proximity to the Southern North Sea site to which the harbour porpoise has a current relative level of risk of impact as High or Medium at a UK level (Table 1) and therefore may require further consideration concerning options for management. The impact of a pressure at the site level can differ to that at UK level dependent on the amount of activity within or adjacent to the site. GIS layers of spatial activity data as well as review of literature, were used to identify the impact risk within the site (where a pressure is concentrated within a site) and whether it differs from the UK level risk. These assessments include all available information as of February 2019.

In 2012, the UK Government adopted a revised approach to the management of fishing activities within European marine sites (EMS) in England¹⁶. The revised approach is designed to ensure consistency in the management of fishing activities with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. Risk based prioritisation of managing the fishing activities of UK and non-UK vessels has been applied to relevant SAC features within the UK 12 nautical mile (nm) territorial limit. For SACs outside of 12 nm, management measures will be introduced by appropriate regulators to ensure adequate protection.

JNCC and the country SNCBs are working with the Regulators and Industry to ensure that a pragmatic approach to mitigation and management of pressures that may affect the integrity of the site is adopted. Any future guidance documents will be made available on the Site Information Centre on the JNCC website.

¹⁵ SAC Selection Assessment Document: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7243>

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revised-approach-to-the-management-of-commercial-fisheries-in-european-marine-sites-overarching-policy-and-delivery>

Table 2: Operations occurring within/near to the Southern North Sea site which may affect the integrity of the site.

Operations	Pressure	Comment on current level of activity	Management considerations
Commercial fisheries (with harbour porpoise bycatch)	Removal of non-target (bycatch) species	Bycatch of harbour porpoise in fishing gear is one of the most significant anthropogenic pressures impacting the population at a UK level. The commercial fisheries most associated with harbour porpoise bycatch are bottom set nets, such as gillnets and tangle nets. The Fishery Activity Database (Marine Management Organisation) shows that fishing effort is higher along the coast. There are pockets of higher bycatch rates in areas close to the site boundary, particularly in areas off the coast from Flamborough Head, although the use of static and drift nets is higher in the southern regions of the site. VMS data from large vessels suggest there is higher static net effort from EU registered vessels compared to UK vessels in the offshore region of the SAC. Effort in the south east appears to have increased between 2009 and 2013.	Where bycatch may pose a risk to achieving the site's conservation objectives, mitigation may be required. Where management measures are required, the development of these would be led by fishery managers in discussion with fishing interests and informed by any detailed information about fishing activity that can be made available. Detailed measures, if required, will be developed by the relevant management authority (European Commission/MMO/IFCA/Defra) The use of pingers as a mitigation measure is required on static nets deployed by vessels >12 m in length in specified areas through EU Regulation 812/2004¹⁷. This part of the UK fleet currently utilises the DDD pinger, which has been agreed under derogation. Additional noise disturbance may need to be considered if acoustic deterrent devices are considered to be used as mitigation. A fisheries guidance document will be developed in collaboration with management authorities and stakeholders. The majority of bycatch is taken by the numerous small bottom set gillnetting vessels (<12m), for which the use of pingers is not mandatory under Regulation 812/2004. One option for management could be to extend the pinger requirement to include any vessels. Further work is needed to understand the scale of disturbance that could result from the wide-spread deployment of pingers on all vessels operating within the site. If necessary, consideration of alternatives to pinger use could be explored and might include gear modification or alternative gear types.

¹⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:150:0012:0031:EN:PDF>

Discharge/run-off from land-fill, terrestrial/offshore industries	Contaminants	Current exposure within/near the site is unknown.	This pressure cannot be managed effectively at the site level. Most of the relevant pollutants have been effectively phased out of use by action under the OSPAR Convention and the Stockholm convention, which restrict the marketing and use of PCBs; plan for disposal of PCBs; and eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants [POPs]). However, human activities are the most likely cause of the re-release of these chemically stable chemicals into the environment or for introduction of other contaminants of which the impacts are poorly known. Any novel sources of potential contamination and/or activities likely to cause re-release of pollutants from stores associated with a new plan or project will be assessed under HRA both within and outside the site where there is the potential to impact upon site integrity. Current sources of exposure have to be identified and further efforts to limit or eliminate PCB discharges to the marine environment may still be needed.
Shipping	Anthropogenic underwater sound	Several ports along the east coast of England result in large vessel shipping routes throughout the site. There is higher pressure along the southern boundary of the site, although development is ongoing in the Humber to increase port capacity. An estimated increase in local vessel traffic associated with wind farms is expected at 25% during construction and 20% during operation.	Harbour porpoise use sound for foraging, navigation, communication and predator detection. Underwater noise therefore has the potential to interrupt or affect these behaviours as well as cause hearing damage, particularly at short distances. The peak frequency of echolocation pulses produced by harbour porpoise is 120–130 kHz, corresponding to their peak hearing sensitivity although hearing occurs throughout the range of ~1 and 180 kHz (Southall <i>et al</i> 2007). The underwater sounds created by large ships are unlikely to cause physical trauma but could make preferred habitats less attractive as a result of disturbance (habitat displacement, area avoidance). However, additional management is unlikely to be required based on current levels within the site. Significant increases in vessel traffic, for example as may be associated with the installation of wind farms in

			the area, would need further assessment.
Oil and gas drilling		Areas licensed for oil and gas extraction are present in the northern and central parts of the site.	Existing and inactive (exploratory and dry) wells and oil and gas licensed blocks occur within the network of harbour porpoise sites and any future applications would be subject to an HRA.
Pile driving		Current and licensed areas for offshore wind, including construction and maintenance phases are located within the site.	A European Protected Species (EPS) licence is required for any construction activity which could affect cetaceans and carries the risk of resulting in a disturbance or injury offence. Developers are required to follow the 'Statutory Nature Conservation Agency protocol for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from piling noise'¹⁸. An HRA will be considered for all new (or review of consent) developments (coastal and marine) using pile driving within the site or within 26km of site boundaries. If additional mitigation (to that required under EPS licence) is required, planning and management of pile driving activities may be needed. There is potential for a reduction or limitation of the disturbance / displacement effects by varying the schedule of piling, particularly if several developments are constructing at the same time and pile driving footprints do not overlap (which would maximise area from which porpoise are excluded). Limited spatio-temporal restrictions may be needed. Other examples of mitigation that might be required include the use of sound dampers, i.e. methods that create a barrier to sound transfer (e.g. bubble curtains) and the use of alternative foundation types (e.g. gravity foundations, suction cups, floating turbines, drilling).
Dredging and disposal		A number of capital and maintenance dredging and disposal sites are present within the site boundary.	Dredging and disposal can cause disturbance leading to changes in harbour porpoise behaviour as well as to their habitat and prey. There is also potential for resuspension of pollutants from the sediment. The risk from single plans/projects may be considered relatively low but is assessed through HRA. However,

¹⁸ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/50006/jncc-pprotocol.pdf

			there is currently considerable uncertainty regarding effects on habitat and prey. New dredging projects (or licence renewals) are subject to HRA. Cumulative impacts will be considered within the HRA.
Aggregate extraction		Extensive existing licensed and active areas within the site.	Aggregate extraction can cause disturbance leading to changes to harbour porpoise behaviour as well as to their habitat and prey. However, the risk is considered relatively low and additional management is unlikely to be required. New aggregate extraction projects (or licence renewals) are subject to HRA. Cumulative impacts will be considered within the HRA.
Geophysical surveys (including seismic) surveys		Geophysical surveys occur in the site.	Some geophysical surveys that may affect the integrity of the site may require consent and be subject to HRA. Each case needs to be assessed individually, and the JNCC Guidelines for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from geophysical surveys (updated August 2017¹⁹) are available online. Within the guidance, seismic survey is defined as <i>'Any geophysical survey that uses airguns to generate sound which is sent into the seabed and the reflected energy is recorded and processed to produce images of the geological strata below; described as 2D, 3D and 4D and includes any similar techniques that use airguns.'</i> It is currently not known whether sub-bottom profilers cause disturbance to harbour porpoise. Further research is needed to understand the sound propagation and effect ranges from these types of equipment. Cumulative impacts of geophysical surveys will need to be considered. Further advice on assessment and management of noisy activities within the sites is being developed by the SNCBs in consultation with Regulators, industry and NGOs.

¹⁹ http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/jncc_guidelines_seismicsurvey_apr2017.pdf.

Acoustic deterrent/mitigation devices		Unknown, no consistent areas of usage but can be used as a mitigation tool during pile driving and unexploded ordnance (UXO) detonations.	See pile driving and UXOs.
Pinger devices		23 UK registered >12 m gillnet boats of which four are required to use pingers in the area of the site to meet the requirements of Reg812/2004. Use on vessels under 12 m within the site is unknown but likely low.	See 'Fisheries (commercial and recreational) with harbour porpoise bycatch'. The use of pingers is required for >12m gillnet sector and there are 4 vessels fishing within the site that are required to use pingers. Because the majority of the total bycatch occurs in bottom set nets deployed from vessels <12m, which are the greatest component of the UK gillnet fleet, one option for management could be to extend the pinger requirement to further vessels deploying static nets within site boundaries. However, the impact of potential disturbance as a result of such an approach may need to be assessed and the potential for other mitigation options such as alternative gear types, gear modifications or spatial gear restriction may need to be considered.
Military activity		Although few active MOD areas are located within the site, the MOD can operate anywhere in UK waters.	Activities take place under Range Standing Orders, command guidance and environmental risk management tools, which include measures to reduce the risk of killing, injury and disturbance of marine mammals (for example live firing trials are subject to confirmation that marine mammals are not present in the vicinity of targets). MOD, a Competent Authority, incorporates the SACs into their environmental assessments via their MOD Environmental Protection Guidelines (Maritime) and Marine Environment and Sustainability Assessment Tool (MESAT) ²⁰ .
Unexploded ordnance (UXOs)		Unexploded ordnance from WWII can be found throughout the North Sea, including within the site. Projects that could inadvertently explode	Although the removal of UXOs is short term, the noise is significant and can cause injury or death to harbour porpoise. An EPS licence and/or HRA may be required. Mitigation is usually required to reduce risk of injury and killing. As a minimum, the JNCC

²⁰ <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/-/media/royal-navy-responsive/documents/useful-resources/environmental-protection/environmental-protection-guidelines-maritime-v21.pdf?la=en-gb>

		UXOs must undertake a survey to search for possible ordnance ahead of the project commencing. Most ordnance found is exploded on site or removed for health and safety reasons.	guidelines for minimising the risk of disturbance and injury to marine mammals whilst using explosives are applied. A combination of Marine Mammal Observers (MMO)s, Acoustic Deterrent Devices (ADD) and occasionally scare charges are used to ensure harbour porpoise and other marine mammals are a sufficient distance from the explosion to prevent death or injury. Discussions are ongoing between industry, regulators and SNCBs on the most appropriate suite of mitigation measures for UXO clearance (including the possible use of bubble curtains). This will depend on the size of UXOs likely to be encountered and the practicality of deployment of the mitigation measure, amongst other factors. Discussions are ongoing between industry, regulators and SNCBs on the most appropriate suite of mitigation measures for UXO clearance (including the possible use of bubble curtains). This will depend on the size of UXOs likely to be encountered and the practicality of deployment of the mitigation measure, amongst other factors.
Shipping	Death or injury by collision	Several ports along the east coast of England resulting in busy shipping routes throughout the site, with the highest level of activity in the south.	Post mortem investigations of stranded harbour porpoise (Deaville & Jepson, 2011; Deaville 2011:2017) have revealed some deaths caused by trauma (potentially linked with vessel strikes). However, this is not currently considered a significant risk and no additional management is likely to be required.
Recreational boating activity		Royal Yachting Association (RYA) cruising routes are present across the extent of the site, although focussed along the coast	See 'Shipping' (with death or injury by collision). Adherence to wildlife codes of conduct is already advocated, e.g: WiSe scheme; SeaWatch code of conduct; ZSL code of conduct; The RYA good practice guide - The Green Wildlife Guide for Boaters UK SNCBs are looking at the option of developing an overarching wildlife watching code of conduct to site alongside the Scottish code.
Commercial fisheries	Removal of target (prey) species	Fisheries targeting prey species such as whiting, herring, sandeel and sprat throughout their	Currently, most commercial species are managed at scales relevant for stock management and not at the site level.

		ranges in the North Sea, fished by UK and EU fisheries.	Harbour porpoise diet within UK waters includes a wide variety of fish and they will generally focus on the most abundant local species (De Pierrepont <i>et al</i> 2005; Camphuysen <i>et al</i> 2006). The predominant prey type appears to be whiting, gobies and sandeel, although shoaling fish such as mackerel and herring are also taken. Harbour porpoise diets overlap extensively with diets of other piscivorous marine predators (notably seals) and many of the main prey species are also taken by commercial fisheries, although porpoises tend to take smaller fish than those targeted by fisheries (Santos and Pierce 2003). The overlap between commercial fisheries and harbour porpoise prey is unknown within the site. Further research is required to establish whether there is any direct overlap.
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6.2 Limitations of the evidence

It is important to note that the information used to catalogue activities occurring within the site is not complete. The available data are drawn from existing monitoring programmes (e.g. the UK's Bycatch Monitoring Scheme for Protected Species and other European datasets linked to VMS monitoring of fishing vessels) but these have limitations, including availability and accessibility of data at the time of preparing this advice. Caveats with how the data have been collected also need to be understood to correctly interpret the information. This has resulted in the use of expert judgement where sufficient evidence is lacking but risk is implied. Below are some points to consider alongside the above table to ensure the information is not taken out of context:

- **Data availability**
 - Globally, the marine environment is generally far behind the evidence levels of that on land, particularly in offshore areas, mainly due to scale and difficulty/cost of data acquisition.
 - There can be sensitivities surrounding data that have been gathered by industry, and some data are not available for use for advice and management purposes. Often these data become available eventually, but not in time to inform management decisions.
- **Fishing: Limitations of fishing Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data**
 - VMS positional data are transmitted at approximately 2-hour intervals. There is no information transmitted regarding precise vessel activity, therefore assumptions on its activity, based on logbook returns and vessel speed profile are often made.
 - Vessel positional data (e.g. VMS) cannot inform regulators regarding extent of static gear deployment or soak times.
 - Fishing vessels under 12m long, (and from 2009 until 2013, vessels under 15m long) are not required to use the VMS, and therefore VMS data tells us nothing

regarding the activity of this segment of the fleet. However, local information can be obtained from fisheries management authorities and will be used to develop more detailed guidance to assist with identification of any management measures where considered necessary.

- **Contaminants**

- Although use of many of the relevant substances (e.g. PCBs) has been heavily regulated for many years, including a ban on further production, re-suspension or reintroduction of pollutants may occur. It is difficult to identify sources of contamination when dealing with highly mobile species.

7 References

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8 Annex A: Assessment of the level of impact risk from operations (activities) on UK harbour porpoise populations

The relative level of risk of impact to harbour porpoise from a range of pressures was assessed at UK level (Table A1) as part of the 3rd reporting round for Article 17²¹. See Annex B for the definitions of pressures as used for the harbour porpoise assessments. For the assessment the relative importance of the pressure was assessed by considering the evidence available of an impact and the nature of that impact (direct/indirect) together with the area over which the pressure is acting in UK waters in relation to the species distribution. The relative levels are assigned according to the Article 17 guidance (Evans and Marvela, 2013) as:

Code	Meaning	Comment
H	High importance/impact	Important direct or immediate influence and/or acting over large areas
M	Medium importance/impact	Medium direct or immediate influence, mainly indirect influence and/or acting over moderate part of the area/acting only regionally
L	Low importance/impact	Low direct or immediate influence, indirect influence and/or active over small part of the area/acting only regionally

Table A1: Full assessment of relative level of the impact risk from operations (activities) on harbour porpoise in UK waters based on considerations for Article 17 assessment for harbour porpoise conservation status²².

Operations	Pressures ²³	Impacts	Relative level of risk of impact	Evidence		Key references
				Spatial overlap (species & pressure)	Post-mortem examination	
Commercial fisheries with bycatch (predominantly static nets)	Removal of non-target species	Mortality through entanglement/by catch	High	✓	✓	Deaville and Jepson, 2011; Morizur <i>et al</i> 1999; Read <i>et al</i> 2006; Northridge, S. and Kingston, A. 2010; Northridge <i>et al</i> 2016; ICES 2015b

²¹ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6564>

²² EU Habitats Directive Article 17 assessment, harbour porpoise report: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/S1351_UK.pdf

²³ The NE Advice on Operations also has a 'Radionuclide' pressure category assessed as being insufficient in evidence. This would likely be a 'low' in terms of impact risk and as such is unlikely to pose a significant threat to maintenance of harbour porpoise FCS

Discharge/run-off from land-fill, terrestrial and offshore industries	Contaminants ²⁴	• Effects on water and prey quality • Bioaccumulation through contaminated prey ingestion • Health issues (e.g. on reproduction)	High		✓	Jepson <i>et al</i> 2005; Jepson <i>et al</i> 2016; Deaville & Jepson, 2011; ICES, 2015a; Van De Vijver <i>et al</i> 2003; Law <i>et al</i> 2012; Pierce <i>et al</i> 2008; Murphy <i>et al</i> 2015.
Noise ²⁵ from shipping, drilling, dredging and disposal, aggregate extraction, pile driving, acoustic surveys, underwater explosion, military activity, acoustic deterrent devices and recreational boating activity	Anthropogenic underwater sound	• Mortality • Internal injury • Disturbance leading to physical and acoustic behavioural changes (potentially impacting foraging, navigation, breeding, socialising) • Habitat change/loss	Medium	✓		Deaville & Jepson, 2011; Stone & Tasker, 2006; Stone, 2015; Jepson <i>et al</i> 2005; Fernandez <i>et al</i> 2005; Würsig & Richardson, 2009; WGMME, 2012.
Shipping, recreational boating, renewable energy installations	Death or injury by collision	• Mortality • Injury	Medium/Low	✓	✓	Deaville & Jepson, 2011; Dolman <i>et al</i> 2006; ICES 2015a
Commercial fisheries, bycatch	Removal of target species	• Reduction in food availability • Increased competition from other species • Displacement from natural range • Habitat change/loss	Medium		✓	Simmonds and Isaac, 2007; OSPAR QSR 2010; MacLeod <i>et al</i> 2007a, b; Thompson <i>et al</i> 2007; Santos and Pierce, 2003; Pierce <i>et al</i> 2007; ICES 2015b
Agriculture, aquaculture, sewage	Nutrient enrichment	• Effects on water quality • Increased risk of algal blooms may present health issues • Habitat change/loss	Low	✓	✓	Craig <i>et al</i> 2013
Agriculture, aquaculture, sewage	Organic enrichment	• Effects on water quality • Increased risk of algal blooms may present health issues • Habitat change/loss	Low	✓		Craig <i>et al</i> 2013

²⁴ The NE Advice on Operations splits contaminants into 'Transition elements and organo-metals, e.g. TBT'; 'Hydrocarbon and PAHs'; and 'synthetic compounds, e.g. pesticides, antifoulants, PCBs and pharmaceuticals'. Users of this advice should be mindful of all these categories of contaminants.

²⁵ The NE Advice on Operations includes 'vibration' as a pressure but considers that the potential effects of vibration are adequately covered by consideration of the potential pressure 'Underwater Noise Changes' and refers back to this pressure. Similar considerations should be undertaken using this advice.

Waste disposal - navigational dredging (capital, maintenance)	Physical change (to another seabed type)	- Changes in availability of prey species - Habitat change/loss	Low			
Bridges, tunnels, dams, installations, presence of vessels (shipping, recreation)	Water flow (tidal current) changes – local	- Changes in location of prey species - Displacement of harbour porpoise - Habitat change/loss	Low			
Terrestrial and at-sea 'disposal'	Litter	- Mortality through entanglement - Ingestion	Low	✓	✓	Deaville and Jepson, 2011
Bridges, tunnels, dams, installations, presence of vessels (shipping, recreation)	Barrier to species movement	- Habitat inaccessible - Potential physiological effects - Habitat change/loss	Low	✓		WGMME., 2012; ICES 2015a
Sewage	Introduction of microbial pathogens	Increased risk of disease	Low		✓	Harvell <i>et al</i> 1999; Gulland and Hall, 2007; Van Bresseem <i>et al</i> 2009

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9 Annex B: Definitions of Pressures as applied within harbour porpoise SAC Advice on Operations

Pressures	Definition in the context of harbour porpoise advice
Removal of non-target species	The removal of species not targeted by the fishery; in this case the bycatch (and probable mortality) of harbour porpoise
Contaminants	Introduced material capable of contaminating harbour porpoise, prey or habitat important to harbour porpoise, with a negative impact directly or indirectly on porpoises
Anthropogenic underwater sound	Introduced noise with the potential to cause injury, stress or disturbance to harbour porpoise
Death or injury by collision	Introduction of physical objects; mobile or immobile, that may collide with or result in potential collision of harbour porpoise resulting in injury or mortality
Removal of target species	Removal of harbour porpoise prey, resulting in increased competition amongst porpoise and other species, and/or displacement from their natural range

European Site Conservation Objectives for Outer Thames Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9020309



With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- The population of each of the qualifying features, and,
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

A001 Gavia stellata; Red-throated diver (Non-breeding)

A193 Sterna hirundo; Common tern (Breeding)

A195 Sternula albifrons; Little tern (Breeding)

This is a European Marine Site

This SPA is a part of the Outer Thames European Marine Site (EMS). These Conservation Objectives should be used in conjunction with the Conservation Advice document for the EMS. Natural England's formal Conservation Advice for European Marine Sites can be found via [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ('the Habitats Regulations'). They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives, and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where this is available), will also provide a framework to inform the management of the European Site and the prevention of deterioration of habitats and significant disturbance of its qualifying features

These Conservation Objectives are set for each bird feature for a [Special Protection Area \(SPA\)](#).

Where these objectives are being met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

Publication date: 21 February 2019 (version 3). This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 20 December 2017 to reflect the consolidation of the Habitats Regulations in 2017.