

APPENDIX 1A – SITES INSIDE SALISBURY DISTRICT

Site	Why protected (Qualifying interest features)	Conservation Objectives	Factors which maintain site integrity
Chilmark Quarries SAC	<p>Annex II - primary Greater horseshore bat (<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>) Barbastelle (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>) Bechstein's bat (<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>)</p> <p>Annex II – non primary Lesser horseshore bat (<i>Phinolophus hipposideros</i>) (Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	<p>To maintain the designated interest features in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>	<p>Bats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roosts are sensitive to disturbance (internal as well as the entrances) which would need to be limited to acceptable levels. The instillation of grilles at the entrance to the caves allows bat ingress/egress whilst reducing the human impact on the site. - Suitability of roost internal conditions (temperature, light, ventilation, stability etc) should be maintained. Appropriate management of vegetation at roost entrances is required and there should be no artificial light shining on entrance or associated flightpaths. The presence of tress can cause shading and damage by tree root growth can cause problems to structure. - Bats require connectivity of habitat features for commuting and foraging. Active management of the habitats used by bats for these activities may be required. - The importance of linear habitat features off site for bat flight lines should be recognised. - Geological stability. May require inspection by geologist or min engineer. <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>
Great Yews SAC	<p>Annex I - primary <i>Taxus baccata</i> yew woods of the British Isles (Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	<p>To maintain the designated interest feature in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat</p>	<p>Appropriate woodland management is required to maintain natural processes, a diverse woodland structure (regrowth), coppice and dead trees), tree regeneration potential, a diverse age structure, control invasive species, and support characteristic species (woodland flora)</p>

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		Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)	(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)
New Forest Ramsar	<p>Criterion 1 Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</p> <p>Criterion 2 The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Several species of nationally rare plant are found on the site, as are at</p>	N/A	<p>Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion - This habitat occurs on humid, bar or recently exposed peat. Less than 1% of this should be attributable to intensive stock management or human activities. The management of this habitat should ensure that the vegetation structure includes low, open vegetation in which Rhynchospora can flourish. Vegetation composition and the vegetation mosaic form should be kept within acceptable limits. Rhynchosporion vegetation is dependent on oligotrophic unpolluted water and is vulnerable to eutrophication or pollution. The water quality of percolating or other groundwater must therefore be kept within acceptable levels. Water levels should be kept consistently high and not fluctuate greatly with the mire surface being soft and wet all year round. Artificial drainage channels which can adversely affect hydrology must be prevented. Trees and / or scrub, either on the mire itself or on its catchment, should not be allowed to adversely affect the mire hydrology.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>

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	<p>least 65 British Red Data book species of invertebrate.</p> <p>Criterion 3 The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. (Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>		
New Forest SAC	<p>Annex I primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia</i>) 	<p>To maintain the designated interest features in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment -</p>	<p>Oligotrophic waters – management of this habitat should seek to maintain a natural hydrological regime including water levels and flushing rates of the system. Sediment quality and quantity when enriched, or smothering base sediments are likely to cause increases in species indicative and more mesotrophic or</p>

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	<p><i>uniflorae</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or the <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>. • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • European dry heaths • <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robripetraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>). • <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests 	<p>Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>	<p>eutrophic conditions. The management of this habitat must therefore keep the sedimentary regime within acceptable limits. Water quality has a direct impact on this habitat and the management of this site should ensure water quality is kept within acceptable levels particularly in regards to the total phosphorous level.</p> <p><u>Heaths</u> Without active management heathland becomes progressively dominated by bracken, gorse and/or scrub and tree encroachment. Appropriate heathland management is required to maintain the extent of the heaths and the structure diversity including undisturbed bare ground, age structure and vegetation mosaic. Grazing plays an important role in this management. The control of inappropriate and invasive species is also required. Maintain hydrological conditions is important as wet heaths require wet soils during winter with a dry surface in summer – as is maintaining water quality to ensure the maintenance of oligotrophic character.</p> <p><u>Molinia meadows</u> Appropriate management is required to maintain sward composition and ensure positive indicator species are present. Sward structure (height, litter and bare ground) need to be maintained and inappropriate and invasive species controlled. Hydrology, water quality and air quality must be maintained.</p> <p><u>Depressions on peat substrates of the Phynchosporion</u> This habitat occurs on humid, bare or recently exposed peat. Less than 1% of this should be attributable to intensive stock management or human activities. The management of this habitat should ensure that the</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains. • Bog woodland • Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion Albae</i>). <p>Annex I non primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition mires and quaking bogs • Alkaline Fens <p>Annex II – primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • Stage beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> <p>Annex II – non-primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>. <p>(Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>		<p>vegetation structure includes low, open vegetation in which <i>Phylichospora</i> can flourish. Vegetation composition and the vegetation mosaic form should be kept within acceptable limits. <i>Phylichosporion</i> vegetation is dependent on oligotrophic unpolluted water and is vulnerable to eutrophication or pollution. The water quality of percolating or other groundwater must therefore be kept within acceptable levels. Water levels should be kept consistently high and not fluctuate greatly with the mire surface being soft and wet all year round. Artificial drainage channels which can adversely affect hydrology must be prevented. Tress and /or scrub, either on the mire itself or on its catchment, should not be allowed to adversely affect the mire hydrology.</p> <p><u>Woodlands</u></p> <p>Appropriate woodland management is required to maintain natural processes, a diverse woodland structure, tree regeneration potential, a diverse age structure, control invasive species, and support characteristic species and habitat types.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>

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New Forest SPA	<p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports the;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>) • Woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>) • Honey buzzard (<i>Pernis apivorus</i>) • Dartford warbler (<i>Sylvia undata</i>) • Hobby (<i>Falco subbuteo</i>) • Wood warbler <p>(Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	<p>To maintain the designated interest features in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>	<p>SPA Annex I birds</p> <p>All the designated bird species are vulnerable to disturbance and predation. The site must therefore be managed to keep these factors within acceptable parameters. It is important that habitats found on this site are maintained in order to support areas for these birds that are suitable for both nesting and feeding.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>
<p>Porton Down SPA</p> <p>(Porton Down SPA is additionally incorporated into the area covered Salisbury Plain SAC)</p>	<p>Stone Curlew</p> <p>(Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	<p>To maintain the designated interest feature in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>	<p>Stone Curlew</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone curlew rely on the availability of abundant pre species, therefore the management of the site should ensure that levels of these stay within acceptable parameters. • The structure and composition of vegetation is important to provide suitable habitat for nesting, feeding and roosting. The site should therefore be managed to provide the mosaic of open stony ground with sparse vegetation and bare soil and short to medium height vegetation. • Stone Curlew nest in short-sward grassland over thin, stony, free draining soils.

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			(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)
Prescombe Down SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies; on calcareous substrates (<i>Fesuco-Brometalia</i>) • Early gentian • Marsh Fritillary butterfly <p>(Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	<p>To maintain the designated interest in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>	<p><u>Grassland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sward structure and composition provide a valuable indication of habitat quality. Cutting or grazing may be used to maintain these habitats, including control of scrub encroachment. • The presence of negative indicator species may indicate problems such as eutrophication, scrub invasion (insufficient control) or over grazing (eg by rabbits). <p><u>Marsh fritillary butterfly</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the site must maintain a mosaic of grassland and scrub habitats. The sward composition and structure needs to be maintained in a suitable condition. Particularly a significant population of devil's bit scabious is required for the larvae to feed on and a high proportion of flowers in the summer for adult to feed on. <p><u>Early Gentian</u></p> <p>Inappropriate management, particularly reduction in grazing can lead to a loss or decline in this species.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>
River Avon (SAC)	<p><u>Annex I - primary</u></p> <p>Water courses to plain to montane levels with <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i></p>	<p>To maintain the designated interest features in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat</p>	<p><u>Watercourse (Ranunculus) habitat</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river's natural structure and form should be maintained to support a natural flow regime. This includes the avoidance of the constriction of the river block age of its floodplain and the maintenance of

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	<p>and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</p> <p>Annex II Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) Bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>) Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)</p> <p>(Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>	<p>natural erosion and sedimentation processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian areas and the wider catchment need to be managed sensitively to avoid excessive run-off of soil particles and nutrients into the river. • The structure and composition of bankside and aquatic vegetation should be maintained. • The increased growth of epiphytic algae and planktonic algae can lead to excessive shading of plants, reduced seed germination, enhanced capture of silt. <p>Annex II primary species - fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river's natural structure and form should be maintained to support a natural flow regime that will help ensure the provision of resting pools for fish, conserve the quality of the river bed as fish spawning habitat, and avoid the creation of artificial barriers to the passage of migratory fish and other animals such as otters. • Any exploitation of fish populations or other native animals or plants should be at a sustainable level, without manipulation of the river's natural capacity to support them or augmentation of excessive stocking. <p>Annex I primary species – Desmoulin's whorl snail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desmoulin's whorl snail are sensitive to the structure and composition of marginal vegetation of rivers, structure and composition of tall fen and swamp vegetation, the water table and water quality. The site should therefore be managed to ensure these factors stay within acceptable levels • Although some flooding is permissible the site should not be deeply flooded in summer months.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The snails may be vulnerable to direct damage, habitat change due to adjacent Newbury bypass, lowering of water table, water pollution and shading due to encroachment of larger plan species. <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>
Salisbury Plain SPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone Curlew Hen Harrier Common Quail Hobby <p>(Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	N/A	<p><u>SPA Annex I birds</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All species are vulnerable to disturbance and predation. The site must therefore be managed to keep these factors within acceptable parameters. It is important that habitats found on this site support areas for these birds that are suitable for nesting and feeding. <p><u>Stone Curlew</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone curlew rely on the availability of abundant prey species, therefore the management of the site should ensure that levels of these stay within acceptable parameters. The structure and composition of vegetation is important to provide suitable habitat for nesting, feeding and roosting. The site should therefore be managed to provide the mosaic of open stony ground with sparse vegetation and bare soil and short to medium height vegetation. Stone Curlew nest in short-sward grassland over thin, stony, free draining soils. <p><u>Hen Harriers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain records of signs of human disturbance and limit disturbance affecting use of roost site by birds. <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment -</p>

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Salisbury Plain SAC	<p>Annex I - primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuca-Bromeliad</i>) • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuca-Bromeliad</i>)-important orchid sites <p>Annex II – primary Marsh fritillary butterfly (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)</p> <p>(Source: www.jncc.gov.uk)</p>	<p>To maintain the designated interest feature in favourable condition.</p> <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>	<p>Final Report – Appendix 3)</p> <p><u>Grassland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sward structure and composition provide a valuable indication of habitat quality. Cutting or grazing may be used to maintain these habitats, including control of scrub encroachment. • The presence of negative indicator species may indicate problems such as eutrophication, scrub invasion (insufficient control) or over grazing (eg rabbits). <p><u>Juniper</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper scrub is a transitional stage that will develop into woodland if unmanaged. To retain the open, often flower rich character of juniper scrubland, it may be necessary to actively prevent other tree, shrub and invasive plant species from dominating the juniper through the use of carefully controlled grazing or cutting. <p><u>Marsh fritillary butterfly</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the site must maintain a mosaic of grassland and scrub habitats. The sward composition and structure needs to be maintained in a suitable condition. Particularly a significant population of devil's bit scabious is required for the larvae to feed on and a high proportion of flowers in the summer for adult to feed on. <p>(Source: SW RSS Habitat Regulations Assessment - Final Report – Appendix 3)</p>