

## Appendix 1: European Site Characterisations

### SAC

<b>Site Name: Butser Hill</b> <b>Location: SU716197</b> <b>Size: 238.66ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)</li> <li>■ <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles Priority feature</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Conservation Objectives</p> <p>The Conservation Objectives for this site are, subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats and geological features in favourable condition (*), with particular reference to any dependent component special interest features (habitats, vegetation types, species, species assemblages etc.) for which the land is designated (SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar) as individually listed in Table 1.</p> <p><b>Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories)</b>            Lowland Calcareous Grassland            Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland</p> <p><b>Geological features (Geological Site Types)</b>            STATIC (FOSSIL) GEOMORPHOLOGICAL (IS)</p> <p>(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Butser Hill</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain well drained soils.</li> </ul>

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<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>(factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain soil chemistry.</li> <li>■ Minimise soil disturbance - Manage/restrict recreational use.</li> <li>■ Maintain levels of grazing.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Its immediate location adjacent to the A3 and the surrounding intensively managed arable land means that there is the potential for localised atmospheric pollution.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nitrogen deposition</li> <li>○ Photochemical oxidants (ozone).</li> <li>○ Particulate matter.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Recreational pressure.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trampling of shallow/thin soils.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: East Hampshire Hangers</b> <b>Location: SU739268</b> <b>Size: 569.68ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) * Priority feature</li> <li>■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>■ <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines Priority feature</li> </ul> <p>Annex I Habitats qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)</li> <li>■ <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles * Priority feature</li> </ul> <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>No conservation objectives available.</p> <p>From the information provided by Natural England on the component SSSIs it is possible that future conservation objectives will try to maintain, in a favourable condition the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)* Priority feature</li> <li>■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>■ <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature</li> <li>■ <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles * Priority feature</li> </ul> <p>They could also contain reference to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> </ul>

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<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Upper Greensand Hangers: Empshott to Hawkley</li> <li>■ Wick Wood and Worldham Hangers</li> <li>■ Upper Greensand Hangers: Wyck to Wheatley</li> <li>■ Noar Hill</li> <li>■ Selborne Common</li> <li>■ Wealden Edge Hangers</li> <li>■ Coombe Wood and The Lythe</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain soil chemistry.</li> <li>■ Maintain surface water regime.</li> <li>■ Minimise soil disturbance.</li> <li>■ Maintain levels of grazing.</li> <li>■ Maintain air quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recreational pressure (trampling, rock climbers etc), this may not be an issue for the <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines due to inaccessibility.</li> <li>■ Eutrophication as a result of run-off from adjacent agricultural land.</li> <li>■ Growth of ruderal vegetation.</li> <li>■ Beech disease.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Emer Bog</b> <b>Location: SU394214</b> <b>Size: 37.5ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	To maintain*, in favourable condition, the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transition Mires and Quaking Bogs</li> </ul> *maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Baddesley Common and Emer Bog</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain levels of Nitrogen.</li> <li>■ Maintain surface and groundwater hydrological processes.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Principal threat to site is adjacent land-use.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nitrogen deposition</li> <li>○ Affect hydrological processes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Mottisfont Bats</b> <b>Location: SU322297</b> <b>Size: 196.88ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	Annex II Species primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	Subject to natural change, maintain, in favourable condition*, the broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland as a habitat for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></li> </ul> <p>* or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mottisfont Bats</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain woodland, which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Appropriate management of vegetation at roost entrances. The presence of trees can cause shading and damage by tree root growth can cause problems to structure.</li> <li>○ Bats require connectivity of habitat features for commuting and foraging.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Restrict/reduce recreational disturbance at site.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recreational pressure.</li> <li>■ Light pollution.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: River Itchen</b> <b>Location: SU467174</b> <b>Size: 309.26ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation</li> </ul> <p>Annex II Species primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> </ul> <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i></li> <li>Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the river as a habitat for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>floating formations of water crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus</i>) of plain and sub-mountainous rivers</li> <li>populations of Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)</li> <li>populations of bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>)</li> <li>populations of brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)</li> <li>populations of white-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)</li> </ul> <p>and the river and adjoining land as habitat for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>populations of southern damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>)</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: River Itchen</b> <b>Location: SU467174</b> <b>Size: 309.26ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>populations of otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)</li> </ul> <p>*maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Itchen</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain hydrological process of river – river velocity, transport etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage and monitor abstraction levels<sup>1</sup>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain shallow, well-vegetated, base-rich runnels and flushes in open areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of grazing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain water quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in flow velocities and increased siltation.</li> <li>Increased abstraction in the upper catchment has led to a Reduction in macrophyte cover (especially <i>Ranunculus</i>).</li> <li>Low flows interact with nutrient inputs from point sources to produce localised increases in filamentous algae and nutrient-tolerant macrophytes at the expense of <i>Ranunculus</i>.</li> <li>Discharges into the River Itchen SAC from a sewage treatment works at Chickenhall (Eastleigh)<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, March 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Appropriate Assessment of the Draft South East Plan Final Report, October 2006.

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Isle of Wight Lagoons</b> <b>Location: SZ608977</b> <b>Size: 36.24ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal lagoons Priority feature</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain, in favourable condition*, the coastal lagoons as a habitat for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lagoon sand-shrimp (<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>)</li> <li>Starlet sea anemone (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>)</li> </ul> <p>*or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.</p> <p>Based on information sent from Natural England on the conservation objectives for the Newton Lagoon component SSSI and the Yar Lagoon component SSSI.</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary</li> <li>Langstone Harbour</li> <li>Brading Marshes to St Helens Ledges</li> <li>Gilkicker Lagoon</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain water quality.</li> <li>Maintain water salinity.</li> <li>Maintain suitable distance between SAC and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats.</li> <li>Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity<sup>3</sup>.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Isle of Wight Lagoons</b> <b>Location: SZ608977</b> <b>Size: 36.24ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Water quality due to industrial waste disposal/landfill/discharges and diffuse pollution occurring off the site.</li> <li>■ Effects of sea-level rise; coastal defence.</li> <li>■ Water level management/sluiice maintenance.</li> <li>■ Water-based and land-based recreational pressures, water quality problems, over-abstraction, coastal squeeze.</li> <li>■ Pollution from shipping<sup>4</sup>.</li> <li>■ Recreational Pressure.</li> </ul>

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<sup>4</sup> Appropriate Assessment of the Draft South East Plan Final Report, October 2006.

<b>Site Name: Solent Maritime</b> <b>Location: SU756003</b> <b>Size: 11325.09ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Estuaries</li> <li>■ Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>■ Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> </ul> <p>Annex I Habitats qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>■ Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>■ Coastal lagoons * Priority feature</li> <li>■ Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>■ Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>■ Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand</li> <li>■ Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (`white dunes`)</li> </ul> <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Desmoulin`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>1. Subject to natural change, maintain* the Estuaries in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shingle communities.</li> <li>■ Reedbed communities.</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh communities.</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflat &amp; sandflat communities.</li> <li>■ Intertidal mixed sediment communities.</li> <li>■ Subtidal sediment communities.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent Maritime</b> <b>Location: SU756003</b> <b>Size: 11325.09ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
	<p>2. The conservation objective for annual vegetation of drift lines</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Annual vegetation of drift lines in favourable condition.</p> <p>3. The conservation objective for Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia</i>)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia</i>) in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Low marsh communities.</li> <li>■ Mid-marsh communities.</li> <li>■ Upper marsh communities.</li> <li>■ Transitional high marsh communities.</li> </ul> <p>4. The conservation objective for Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Annual Salicornia saltmarsh communities (SM8).</li> <li>■ <i>Suaeda maritima</i> saltmarsh communities (SM9).</li> </ul> <p>5. The conservation objective for cordgrass swards (<i>Spartinion</i>)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the cordgrass swards (<i>Spartinion</i>) in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Small cordgrass (<i>Spartina maritima</i>) communities.</li> </ul>

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<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) communities.</li> <li>■ Townsend's cordgrass (<i>Spartina x townsendii</i>) communities.</li> </ul> <p>6. The conservation objective for mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intertidal mud communities.</li> <li>■ Intertidal muddy sand communities.</li> <li>■ Intertidal sand communities.</li> <li>■ Intertidal mixed sediment communities.</li> </ul> <p>7. The conservation objective for sandbanks slightly covered by seawater all the time</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the sandbanks slightly covered by seawater all the time in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Subtidal gravel and sands.</li> <li>■ Subtidal muddy sand.</li> <li>■ Subtidal eelgrass <i>Zostera marina</i> beds.</li> </ul> <p>8. The conservation objective for lagoons</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the lagoons in favourable condition.</p> <p>9. The conservation objective for perennial vegetation of stony banks</p>

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<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Perennial vegetation of stony banks in favourable condition.</p> <p>10. The conservation objective for shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) in favourable condition.</p> <p>11. The conservation objective for <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail)</p> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Yar Estuary</li> <li>■ North Solent</li> <li>■ Newtown Harbour</li> <li>■ Langstone Harbour</li> <li>■ Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary</li> <li>■ Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary</li> <li>■ King's Quay Shore</li> <li>■ Eling and Bury Marshes</li> <li>■ Lower Test Valley</li> <li>■ Bouldnor and Hamstead Cliffs</li> <li>■ Medina Estuary</li> <li>■ Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes</li> </ul>

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<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods</li> <li>■ Thorness Bay</li> <li>■ Hythe to Calshot Marshes</li> <li>■ Chichester Harbour</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions</b> <b>(factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain water quality.</li> <li>■ Maintain coastal hydrological processes.</li> <li>■ Maintain suitable distance between intertidal habitats and development to reduce coastal squeeze.</li> <li>■ Restriction of dredging or land-claim of coastal habitats.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Developments pressures including ports, marinas, jetties etc.</li> <li>■ Existing and proposed flood defence and coast protection works.</li> <li>■ Coastal squeeze of intertidal habitats due to coastal erosion/ sea level rise and sea-walls/ development in the hinterland.</li> <li>■ Potential accidental pollution from shipping, oil/chemical spills, heavy industrial activities, former waste disposal sites and waste-water discharge. Chickenhall (Eastleigh) sewage treatment works discharges into the River Itchen SAC, which drains into the Solent Maritime SAC<sup>5</sup>.</li> <li>■ Introduction of non-native species e.g. from shipping activity.</li> <li>■ Atmospheric pollution.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nitrogen deposition</li> <li>○ Photochemical oxidants (ozone).</li> <li>○ Particulate matter.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Appropriate Assessment of the Draft South East Plan Final Report, October 2006.

<b>Site Name: The New Forest</b> <b>Location: SU225075</b> <b>Size: 29262.36</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Oligotrophic water containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>■ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>■ Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>■ European dry heaths</li> <li>■ <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>■ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>■ Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-patraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fragenion</i>)</li> <li>■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>■ Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>■ Bog woodland *Priority Feature</li> <li>■ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i> *Priority Feature</li> </ul> <p>Annex I Habitats qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>■ Alkaline fens</li> </ul> <p>Annex II Species primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Southern Damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>■ Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> </ul> <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p>

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<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are</p> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alkaline fens</li> <li>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanaem Salicion albae</i>)</li> <li><i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>Bog woodland</li> <li>Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>European dry heath</li> <li>Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and or of the <i>Isoeto-Naonjuncetea</i></li> <li>Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflora</i></li> <li>Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: The New Forest</b> <b>Location: SU225075</b> <b>Size: 29262.36</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Southern damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>)</li> <li>■ Stag beetle (<i>Lucanus cervus</i>)</li> </ul> <p>* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The New Forest</li> <li>■ Langley Wood and Homan's Copse</li> <li>■ Roydon Woods</li> <li>■ Whiteparish Common</li> <li>■ Loosehanger Copse and Meadows</li> <li>■ Landford Bog</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain natural hydrological regime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Water levels.</li> <li>○ Flushing rates of the system.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Maintain sedimentary regime within acceptable limits.</li> <li>■ Maintain water quality.</li> <li>■ Management of heathland. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Control of inappropriate and invasive species.</li> <li>○ Grazing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Maintain sward composition and structure (height, litter and bare ground).</li> <li>■ Management of vegetation structure.</li> <li>■ Management of surrounding trees and scrubs.</li> <li>■ Management of woodland 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: The New Forest</b> <b>Location: SU225075</b> <b>Size: 29262.36</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SAC</b>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The New Forest is a popular tourist destination and is subject to recreational pressures potentially affecting habitats.</li> <li>■ Drainage of wetland habitats for improved grazing and farming has affected the condition of habitats.</li> <li>■ Areas of the New Forest have undergone afforestation of heathland habitats, with conifers and other non-native species, modifying the original biodiversity of the area.</li> <li>■ Risks also exist due to fluctuating farming trends (relating to the level of livestock) and the extent of grazing.</li> </ul>

## SPA

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Article 4.1 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Sterna albifrons</i> 4.2% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Sterna Hirundo</i> 0.3% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> 0.2% of the GB breeding population</li> </ul> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Limosa Lapponica</i> 3.2% of the GB breeding population</li> </ul> <p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Anas acuta</i> 1.2% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Anas clypeata</i> 1% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Anas crecca</i> 0.5% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Anas Penelope</i> 0.7% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 0.7% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> 5.7% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Calidris alba</i> 0.2% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> 3.2% of the population</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 48 23 N</b> <b>00 55 12 W</b> <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> 3% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Mergus serrator</i> 3% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Numenius arquata</i> 1.6% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> 2.3% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> 3.3% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Tringa tetanus</i> 1% of the population</li> </ul> <p>Article 4.2 Qualification: Internationally Important Assemblage of Birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 93,230 Waterfowl</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species</li> </ol> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</li> </ol> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 48 23 N</b> <b>00 55 12 W</b> <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Chichester Harbour</li> <li>■ Langstone Harbour</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain water quality.</li> <li>■ Maintain hydrological regime, e.g. freshwater flows at heads of channels for birds.</li> <li>■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze.</li> <li>■ Maintain short grasslands surrounding SPA as it is a key foraging resource for Brent Goose<sup>6</sup>.</li> <li>■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity<sup>7</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Significant recreational pressure during summer months.</li> <li>■ Effluent discharges and agricultural run-off can lead to localised eutrophication. This more likely to occur at Chichester Harbour as it surrounded mainly by high grade farmland.</li> <li>■ Sea-level rise and 'coastal squeeze' are significant threats to the long-term maintenance of habitat diversity and structural integrity.</li> <li>■ Incremental loss of fringing habitats and transitional communities is a threat as hard coastal defences are maintained by riparian land-owners.</li> <li>■ SPA lies close to the A259 so there is potential for atmospheric pollution, especially in the case of Langstone Harbour, which is fringed by urban and industrial development.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

<sup>7</sup> Opcite.

<b>Site Name: New Forest</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 32 N</b> <b>01 39 22 W</b> <b>Size: 28002.81</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Article 4.1 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> 8.8% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Lullula arborea</i> 29.5% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Pernis apivorus</i> 12.5% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Sylvia undata</i> 33.6% of the GB breeding population</li> </ul> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Circus cyaneus</i> 2% of the GB population]</li> </ul> <p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Falco subbuteo</i> 5% of the GB population</li> <li>■ <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> 2% of the GB population</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are</p> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Alkaline fens</li> <li>■ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanaem Salicion albae</i>)</li> <li>■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: New Forest</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 32 N</b> <b>01 39 22 W</b> <b>Size: 28002.81</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robur-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>■ Bog woodland</li> <li>■ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>■ European dry heath</li> <li>■ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>■ North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>■ Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>■ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and or of the <i>Isoeto-Naonjuncetea</i></li> <li>■ Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflora</i></li> <li>■ Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ dry heathland</li> <li>■ dry grassland</li> <li>■ inclosure and pasture woodlands</li> </ul> <p>+ Honey Buzzard, Nightjar, Woodlark, Dartford Warbler, Hen Harrier</p> <p>* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition</p>

<b>Site Name: New Forest</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 32 N</b> <b>01 39 22 W</b> <b>Size: 28002.81</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The New Forest</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Manage/maintain habitats (see Key Environmental Conditions for The New Forest SAC)</li> <li>■ Reduce disturbance.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Manage recreational activities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recreational pressure.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Walkers.</li> <li>○ Predation by dogs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Low water levels.</li> <li>■ Many mires have been damaged in the past by drainage to improve grazing and forestry, which in turns dries out the peat layers.</li> <li>■ Afforestation of heathland habitats, with conifers and other non-native species, modifying the original biodiversity of the area.</li> <li>■ Grazing trends.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 41 N</b> <b>01 07 32 W</b> <b>Size: 1248.77ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> 0.9% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> 1% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> 0.4% of the population in Great Britain</li> <li>■ <i>Mergus serrator</i> 0.9% of the population in Great Britain</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Portsmouth Harbor</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain water quality.</li> <li>■ Maintenance of freshwater inputs for certain bird species.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 41 N</b> <b>01 07 32 W</b> <b>Size: 1248.77ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
<b>integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Restriction of dredging or land-claim of coastal habitats.</li> <li>■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze.</li> <li>■ Restrict public access over-wintering periods.</li> <li>■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity<sup>8</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Modification of physical processes through large-scale land-claim, capital and maintenance dredging, sea defences and the knock on effects on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats.</li> <li>■ Sea Level Rise and issues related to Coastal Squeeze.</li> <li>■ Maintenance and development of both commercial and military ports.</li> <li>■ Accidental pollution from shipping and heavy industrial activities, former military and waste disposal sites, re-distribution of contaminated sediments.</li> <li>■ High levels of recreational pressure both on shore and offshore which can have disturbance effects during sensitive (over-wintering) periods.</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> 50 44 25 N 01 31 33 W <b>Size: 5505.86</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Article 4.1 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Larus melancephalus</i> 15.4% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Sterna albifrons</i> 2% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Sterna dougallii</i> 3.1% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Sterna hirundo</i> 2.2% of the GB breeding population</li> <li>■ <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> 1.7% of the GB breeding population</li> </ul> <p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Ana crecca</i> 1.1% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Branta bernicula</i> 2.5% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> 1.2% of the population</li> <li>■ <i>Limosa islandica</i> 1.7% of the population</li> </ul> <p>Article 4.2 Qualification: Internationally Important Assemblage of Birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 51,361 Waterfowl</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species</p>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 33 W</b> <b>Size: 5505.86</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> <li>■ Lagoons</li> </ul> <p>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Grazing marsh</li> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Boulder and cobble shores</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 33 W</b> <b>Size: 5505.86</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Lagoons</li> </ul> <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Grazing marsh</li> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Boulder and cobble shores</li> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Lagoons</li> </ul> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Component SSSIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Thorness Bay</li> <li>■ Sowley Pond</li> <li>■ Medina Estuary</li> <li>■ Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 33 W</b> <b>Size: 5505.86</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Brading Marshes to St. Helen's Ledges</li> <li>■ Lymington River Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes</li> <li>■ Lower Test Valley</li> <li>■ Ryde Sands and Wootton Creek</li> <li>■ Lee-on-The-Solent to Itchen Estuary</li> <li>■ Titchfield Haven</li> <li>■ Newtown Harbour</li> <li>■ Yar Estuary</li> <li>■ King's Quay Shore</li> <li>■ Eling and Bury Marshes</li> <li>■ Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods</li> <li>■ Hythe to Calshot Marshes</li> <li>■ Whitecliff Bay and Bembridge Ledges</li> <li>■ North Solent</li> </ul>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Retain the current extent and condition of the habitat whilst allowing natural coastal processes to operate along the length of the rocky coast.</li> <li>■ Maintenance of a broad and integrated approach to coastal management as inappropriate coastal defences or development which may alter erosion/deposition rates may have indirect, off-site impacts on an interconnected part of the coast</li> <li>■ Maintenance of the natural processes and dynamics of dune development and succession in order to</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 33 W</b> <b>Size: 5505.86</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<p>maintain the range of habitats and associated species reflecting the different stages of succession. Mobility of the substrate is essential to maintain vegetation diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Management of access to minimise trampling and disturbance.</li> <li>■ Maintenance of good water quality and sediment quality is vital, and maintenance of the sediment budget within the estuarine or coastal system to ensure it is not restricted by anthropogenic influences.</li> <li>■ Create space to enable landward roll-back to take place in response to sea-level rise and allow the system to be dynamic and retain the flexibility to respond to associated changes such as migrating subtidal sandbanks.</li> <li>■ Where saltmarshes have a history of management through grazing, continue this to provide habitat variety, particularly for wintering birds, and maintain botanical diversity - avoid overgrazing as this may reduce species diversity and impact the sediments supporting the saltmarsh.</li> <li>■ Where there is no history of grazing, the saltmarsh will be able to maintain itself and grazing-sensitive species are likely to be present so grazing should not be introduced.</li> <li>■ Maintain grazing.</li> <li>■ Agricultural operations should be avoided before mid-June to minimise disturbance to breeding birds or the destruction of nests.</li> <li>■ An element of managed scrub, both within and fringing a field can be of importance to birds and invertebrates, as can a surrounding hedge.</li> <li>■ A mosaic of flooded grassland and permanently un-flooded grassland is desirable, with both temporary and permanent pools present to provide roosting and feeding habitat for birds – area of flooding should be adjusted to meet seasonal bird needs.</li> <li>■ Minimise any harmful disturbance, especially at times when bird populations are under stress, such as severely cold conditions.</li> <li>■ Predators, especially crows and related species, should be controlled and this may be best achieved by</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 33 W</b> <b>Size: 5505.86</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>SPA</b>
	<p>limiting their nesting sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Careful maintenance of existing ditches and drains is usually acceptable practice, but abandonment or deepening of ditches can be harmful.</li> <li>■ Maintaining salinity and water depths.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sea level rise and coastal squeeze</li> <li>■ Due to the scale of Southampton port and increasing concentration of shipping transportation the potential for accidental pollution from shipping, heavy industrial activities and former waste disposal sites is a serious threat to the environment.</li> <li>■ The area is also vulnerable to ongoing impacts from waste water discharge.</li> <li>■ The area is highly developed with ongoing pressures both on shore and at sea from recreational and commercial interests.</li> <li>■ Modified physical processes and sediment transfer patterns caused by previous flood and coastal defence works, which may have a knock on effect on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats.</li> <li>■ Flood and coastal defence works - sedimentation, sea level rise. Physical damage from dredging.</li> <li>■ Accidental pollution from former waste disposal sites, toxic contamination.</li> </ul>

**Ramsar**

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Ramsar criterion 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two large estuarine basins linked by the channel which divides Hayling Island from the main Hampshire coastline. The site includes intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dunes.</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Species with peak counts in winter (76480 waterfowl)</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 6</p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i></li> <li>Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i></li> <li>Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus tetanus</i></li> <li>Species with peak counts in winter:</li> <li>Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i></li> <li>Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i></li> <li>Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></li> <li>Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i></li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 48 23 N</b> <b>00 55 12 W</b> <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <p>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p>

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 48 23 N</b> <b>00 55 12 W</b> <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain water quality.</li> <li>■ Maintain hydrological regime, e.g. freshwater flows at heads of channels for birds.</li> <li>■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze.</li> <li>■ Maintain short grasslands surrounding SPA as it is a key foraging resource for Brent Goose<sup>9</sup>.</li> <li>■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity<sup>10</sup>.</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

<sup>10</sup> Opcite.

<b>Site Name: Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 48 23 N</b> <b>00 55 12 W</b> <b>Size: 5810.03ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Significant recreational pressure during summer months.</li> <li>■ Effluent discharges and agricultural run-off can lead to localised eutrophication. This more likely to occur at Chichester Harbour as it surrounded mainly by high grade farmland.</li> <li>■ Sea-level rise and 'coastal squeeze' are significant threats to the long-term maintenance of habitat diversity and structural integrity.</li> <li>■ Incremental loss of fringing habitats and transitional communities is a threat as hard coastal defences are maintained by riparian land-owners.</li> <li>■ SPA lies close to the A259 so there is potential for atmospheric pollution, especially in the case of Langstone Harbour, which is fringed by urban and industrial development.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: New Forest</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 32 N</b> <b>01 39 22 W</b> <b>Size: 28002.81ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Ramsar criterion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Valley mires and wet heaths found throughout the site – largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>■ Diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species.</li> <li>■ Mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity – concentration of rare and scarce wetland species.</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are</p> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Alkaline fens</li> <li>■ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanaem Salicion albae</i>)</li> <li>■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>■ Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>■ Bog woodland</li> <li>■ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>■ European dry heath</li> <li>■ <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>■ North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>■ Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>■ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and or of</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: New Forest</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 32 N</b> <b>01 39 22 W</b> <b>Size: 28002.81ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<p>the Isoeto-Naonjuncetea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflora</i></li> <li>■ Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)</li> <li>■ Southern damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>)</li> <li>■ Stag beetle (<i>Lucanus cervus</i>)</li> </ul> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ dry heathland</li> <li>■ dry grassland</li> <li>■ inclosure and pasture woodlands</li> </ul> <p>+ Honey Buzzard, Nightjar, Woodlark, Dartford Warbler, Hen Harrier</p> <p>* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition</p>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain natural hydrological regime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Water levels.</li> <li>○ Flushing rates of the system.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Maintain water quality.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: New Forest</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 32 N</b> <b>01 39 22 W</b> <b>Size: 28002.81ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Management of vegetation structure.</li> <li>■ Management of surrounding tress and scrubs.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The New Forest is a popular tourist destination and is subject to recreational pressures potentially affecting habitats.</li> <li>■ Drainage of wetland habitats for improved grazing and farming has affected the condition of habitats.</li> <li>■ Areas of the New Forest have undergone afforestation of heathland habitats, with conifers and other non-native species, modifying the original biodiversity of the area.</li> <li>■ Risks also exist due to fluctuating farming trends (relating to the level of livestock) and the extent of grazing.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 41 N</b> <b>01 07 32 W</b> <b>Size: 1248.77ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Ramsar criterion 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations.</li> <li>■ The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site.</li> <li>■ Common cord-grass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha spp.</i> and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>.</li> <li>■ More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels.</li> <li>■ The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species.</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 6</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> - 2105 individuals, representing an average of 2.1% of the GB population</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 49 41 N</b> <b>01 07 32 W</b> <b>Size: 1248.77ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> </ul> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain water quality.</li> <li>■ Maintenance of freshwater inputs for certain bird species.</li> <li>■ Restriction of dredging or land-claim of coastal habitats.</li> <li>■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze.</li> <li>■ Restrict public access over-wintering periods.</li> <li>■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity<sup>11</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Modification of physical processes through large-scale land-claim, capital and maintenance dredging, sea defences and the knock on effects on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats.</li> <li>■ Sea Level Rise and issues related to Coastal Squeeze.</li> <li>■ Maintenance and development of both commercial and military ports.</li> <li>■ Accidental pollution from shipping and heavy industrial activities, former military and waste disposal sites, re-distribution of contaminated sediments.</li> <li>■ High levels of recreational pressure both on shore and offshore which can have disturbance effects during sensitive (over-wintering) periods.</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 32 W</b> <b>Size: 5346.44ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>Ramsar criterion 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site.</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 5</p> <p>Assemblages of international importance:</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 51343 waterfowl</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 6</p> <p>Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):</p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, 397 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population</li> </ul> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 32 W</b> <b>Size: 5346.44ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, 6456 individuals, representing an average of 3% of the population</li> <li>■ Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, 5514 individuals, representing an average of 1.3% of the population</li> <li>■ Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, 1240 individuals, representing an average of 3.5% of the population</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Sand and shingle</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Shallow coastal waters</li> <li>■ Lagoons</li> </ul> <p>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 32 W</b> <b>Size: 5346.44ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Grazing marsh</li> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Boulder and cobble shores</li> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Lagoons</li> </ul> <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Grazing marsh</li> <li>■ Reedbeds</li> <li>■ Standing water</li> <li>■ Coastal and inundation grassland</li> <li>■ Saltmarsh</li> <li>■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>■ Boulder and cobble shores</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 32 W</b> <b>Size: 5346.44ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mixed sediment shores</li> <li>■ Lagoons</li> </ul> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Retain the current extent and condition of the habitat whilst allowing natural coastal processes to operate along the length of the rocky coast.</li> <li>■ Maintenance of a broad and integrated approach to coastal management as inappropriate coastal defences or development which may alter erosion/deposition rates may have indirect, off-site impacts on an interconnected part of the coast</li> <li>■ Maintenance of the natural processes and dynamics of dune development and succession in order to maintain the range of habitats and associated species reflecting the different stages of succession. Mobility of the substrate is essential to maintain vegetation diversity.</li> <li>■ Management of access to minimise trampling and disturbance.</li> <li>■ Maintenance of good water quality and sediment quality is vital, and maintenance of the sediment budget within the estuarine or coastal system to ensure it is not restricted by anthropogenic influences.</li> <li>■ Create space to enable landward roll-back to take place in response to sea-level rise and allow the system to be dynamic and retain the flexibility to respond to associated changes such as migrating subtidal sandbanks.</li> <li>■ Where saltmarshes have a history of management through grazing, continue this to provide habitat variety, particularly for wintering birds, and maintain botanical diversity - avoid overgrazing as this may reduce species diversity and impact the sediments supporting the saltmarsh.</li> <li>■ Where there is no history of grazing, the saltmarsh will be able to maintain itself and grazing-sensitive species are likely to be present so grazing should not be introduced.</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 32 W</b> <b>Size: 5346.44ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain grazing.</li> <li>■ Agricultural operations should be avoided before mid-June to minimise disturbance to breeding birds or the destruction of nests.</li> <li>■ An element of managed scrub, both within and fringing a field can be of importance to birds and invertebrates, as can a surrounding hedge.</li> <li>■ A mosaic of flooded grassland and permanently un-flooded grassland is desirable, with both temporary and permanent pools present to provide roosting and feeding habitat for birds – area of flooding should be adjusted to meet seasonal bird needs.</li> <li>■ Minimise any harmful disturbance, especially at times when bird populations are under stress, such as severely cold conditions.</li> <li>■ Predators, especially crows and related species, should be controlled and this may be best achieved by limiting their nesting sites.</li> <li>■ Careful maintenance of existing ditches and drains is usually acceptable practice, but abandonment or deepening of ditches can be harmful.</li> <li>■ Maintaining salinity and water depths.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sea level rise and coastal squeeze</li> <li>■ Due to the scale of Southampton port and increasing concentration of shipping transportation the potential for accidental pollution from shipping, heavy industrial activities and former waste disposal sites is a serious threat to the environment.</li> <li>■ The area is also vulnerable to ongoing impacts from waste water discharge.</li> <li>■ The area is highly developed with ongoing pressures both on shore and at sea from recreational and commercial interests.</li> <li>■ Modified physical processes and sediment transfer patterns caused by previous flood and coastal defence</li> </ul>

<b>Site Name: Solent &amp; Southampton Water</b> <b>Location (Lat &amp; Long):</b> <b>50 44 25 N</b> <b>01 31 32 W</b> <b>Size: 5346.44ha</b>	<b>HRA Data Proforma</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Ramsar</b>
	<p>works, which may have a knock on effect on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Flood and coastal defence works – sedimentation, sea level rise. Physical damage from dredging.</li> <li>■ Accidental pollution from former waste disposal sites, toxic contamination</li> </ul>