

NATURA 2000

STANDARD DATA FORM

FOR SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)
FOR SITES ELIGIBLE FOR IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)
AND
FOR SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

1. Site identification:

1.1 Type 1.2 Site code

1.3 Compilation date 1.4 Update

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	199309
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
01 39 22 W	50 49 32 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK561	Hampshire	99.00%
UK613	Wiltshire	1.00%

2.6 Biogeographic region

Alpine

Atlantic

Boreal

Continental

Macaronesia

Mediterranean

3. Ecological information:

3.1 Annex I habitats

Habitat types present on the site and the site assessment for them:

Annex I habitat	% cover	Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation status	Global assessment

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

Code	Species name	Population			Site assessment				
		Resident	Breed	Winter	Stage	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
A224	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		300 P			B		C	
A082	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			15 I		C		C	
A099	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		25 P			B		C	
A246	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		177 P			A		B	
A072	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		2 P			B		B	
A314	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		>350 P			B		C	
A302	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		538 P			A		B	

4. Site description:

4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	0.2
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	5.9
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	27.3
Dry grassland. Steppes	17.6
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	2.1
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	28.9
Coniferous woodland	17.3
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	0.7
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Clay, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Sand

Geomorphology & landscape:

Hilly, Lowland

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

Caprimulgus europaeus

8.8% of the GB breeding population
Count as at 1991

<i>Lullula arborea</i>	29.5% of the GB breeding population No count period specified.
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	12.5% of the GB breeding population No count period specified.
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	33.6% of the GB breeding population No count period specified.
Over winter the area regularly supports:	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2% of the GB population No count period specified.

ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)**During the breeding season the area regularly supports:**

<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	5% of the population in Great Britain No count period specified.
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	at least 2% of the population in Great Britain No count period specified.

4.3 Vulnerability

The site is subject to recreational pressure. Recreational pressures and disturbance has been shown to adversely affect populations of woodlark elsewhere. However, the population in the New Forest is currently at a high level. Good habitat management is also relevant for maintaining populations of woodlark and Dartford warbler and this is achieved through the grazing, cutting and burning of gorse and heather to provide a diverse age structure and prevent succession to woodland.

A recent decline in waders; redshank, lapwing, curlew and snipe may in part be due to the effects of walkers and particularly those with dogs, as well as low water levels affecting the wetland habitats. Most of the valley mires in the Forest have been damaged in the past by drainage which has caused drying out of the peat layers. Prevention of further erosion has already been tackled on some sites but a more extensive programme of infilling drainage ditches is currently being discussed with the landowners and commoners. The work to restore valley mires systems is expected to influence these bird populations in time. Steps are being taken to deal with recreational pressures. The Forestry Commission is carrying out an exercise to educate the dog-walking public during the nesting season. Further monitoring and research on the effects that recreational pressures have on ground-nesting birds is considered essential.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:**5.1 Designation types at national and regional level**

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	1.0
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0