



**Baseline Report for Habitats Regulations  
Assessment  
[under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc  
(Amendment) (England & Wales) Regulations 2006]  
of the  
Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
Management Plan 2019 - 2024**

**1 Feb 2019**

## **1. Introduction**

The EU Natura 2000 network provides ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community. These sites which are also referred to as European sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Offshore Marine Site (OMS). Ramsar sites (Internationally Important Wetlands) are also treated as if they were European sites.

The Habitat Regulations require plans or projects to be assessed before they can be adopted, to ensure that they have no significant environmental effect on sites of European Interest (N2K). Natural England considers that whilst it is not clear that AONB Management Plans set the framework for development they are plans which may well have significant effects (both positive and negative) on sites covered by the Habitats Regulations - Natura 2000 sites. Thus they need to be assessed before the plans can be adopted to ensure that they have no significant environmental effect (adverse effect) on such sites.

Whilst Habitats Regulations Assessment is considered to be required for AONB Management Plans, AONB units and Natural England should be able to ensure that the exercise is "fit for purpose". It is expected that there will be few policies, or proposals, which would pose a significant threat to Sites of European Importance (SAC and SPAs - Natura 2000 sites) which are covered by the Habitats Regulations.

This document is guided by and refers to Natural England (2007) *The Assessment of AONB Management Plans under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations. Natural England's guidance on the requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment.*

## Sites to be considered

This baselining exercise has identified the following sites to be considered.

The only European site protected under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) within the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is:

**The Stiperstones and the Hollies SAC (Ref UK 0012810, 601.8ha).**

Just outside the boundary of the AONB, and clearly affected by activities within it, is:

**River Clun SAC (Ref (UK0030250, 15.0ha).**

Slightly further from the AONB, and possibly affected in some way by activities within the AONB, is:

**Downton Gorge SAC (Ref UK 0012735, 68.9ha).**

The following Ramsar sites have been identified near the Shropshire Hills AONB:

**Midland Meres & Mosses, Phase 1 Ramsar** – The nearest part of this site is under 1km from the AONB (**Marton Pool, Chirbury SSSI**); **Bomere, Shomere & Betton Pools SSSI** and **Berrington Pool SSSI** are both located c.8km from the AONB

**Midland Meres & Mosses, Phase 2 Ramsar** – **Hencott Pool SSSI** is c.11km from the AONB; **Aqualate Mere SSSI** is c.15km from the AONB

## Evidence gathering for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

The Shropshire Hills AONB Management Plan draft and Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report contain a large volume of environmental data and are part of the evidence gathering process.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Draft Guidance on HRA (August 2006) states (on page 8) that it would be best practice to collect information for HRA, especially in relation to:

1. European sites within and outside the plan area potentially affected;
2. The characteristics of these European sites;
3. Their conservation objectives; and
4. Other relevant plans or projects.

In accordance with this guidance the following information is presented in this report for scrutiny by Natural England as the statutory consultee. It is also presented to the following:  
Shropshire Council  
Herefordshire Council  
Natural Resources Wales

Confirmation from Natural England is sought on the sites identified, and information requested on any relevant updates to their conservation objectives.

## **HRA reports: Methodology**

It is considered unlikely that a full "Appropriate Assessment" will be required for AONB Management Plans. The "competent authority" as prescribed by the Habitats Regulations is the AONB partnership on behalf of, or as sanctioned by, the local planning authorities.

This baseline report presents data and evidence related to European sites. Subsequent HRA reports if necessary will test plan options and assess the same draft plan as the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. SA and HRA are two separate but complementary processes.

These reports would assess options in terms of the HRA Tasks suggested in DCLG Guidance:

### **Task 1: Likely significant effects**

Basically this is a screening process and this will determine whether the subsequent steps of AA (Tasks 2 & 3) are required. This test will be chiefly carried out by the AONB Partnership staff in consultation with Natural England as necessary. All of the AONB Management Plan policies and any detailed plan proposals or actions will be screened.

### **Task 2: Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity**

To be completed for plan policies if there are found to be likely significant effects.

### **Task 3: Mitigation measures and alternative solutions**

To be completed where a plan policy has been found to have likely significant effects on the integrity of a European site.

It is expected that the bulk of the assessment, of the policies and proposals in the AONB Management Plan, will be a matter of screening for possible negative significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. It is not expected that full appropriate assessment would be required in most instances as it is hoped that any potential adverse effects can be "screened out".

### **"In combination" assessment**

Paragraph 5.9 of DCLG Draft Guidance on HRA (August 2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment – Guidance For Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents August 2006 states: "The assessment of significant effects of a given option needs to take account of the option's impact in combination with other plans and projects. Only other key plans and projects which the RPB or LPA consider most relevant should be collected for the "in combination" test. An exhaustive list could render the assessment exercise unworkable. Consult Natural England on the list identified."

Bearing this in mind the basic list of relevant plans is proposed as follows:

- Core Strategy and Development Plan Documents for Shropshire
- Telford & Wrekin Local Plan
- Herefordshire Core Strategy

In combination effects and cumulative effects are required to be tested but may involve some complexity of approach. It is Natural England's view that if the Management plan does not have a significant environmental effect then it is not necessary to carry out an in combination assessment.

## The Stiperstones and The Hollies

### Site details

Location of The Stiperstones and The Hollies SAC/SCI/cSAC Country England

Unitary Authority Shropshire

Centroid SJ375006

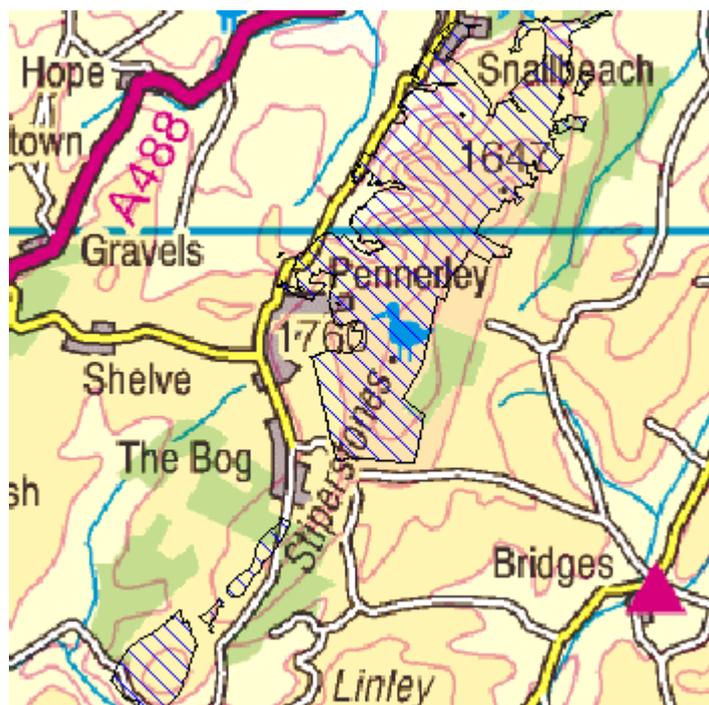
Latitude 52 35 57 N

Longitude 02 55 24 W

SAC EU code UK0012810

Status Designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Area (ha) 601.46



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved NERC 100017897 2004

### General site character

Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (1%)

Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (75%)

Dry grassland. Steppes (10%)

Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (10%)

Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice (4%)

### Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site

4030 European dry heaths

This site in central Britain is an example of European dry heaths that contains features transitional between lowland heathland and upland heather moorland. The most extensive vegetation type present is H12 *Calluna vulgaris* – *Vaccinium myrtillus* dry heath, which is characteristic of the uplands. South-facing slopes support stands of H8 *Calluna vulgaris* – *Ulex gallii* heath, a predominantly lowland vegetation community of south-west Britain. The heathland of the Stiperstones is in excellent condition because it is managed by a programme of rotational, controlled winter burning and cutting.

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site

Not applicable.

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection

Not applicable.

### **Other site characteristics**

#### **Soil & geology:**

Acidic, Nutrient-poor, Quartzite, Sedimentary

#### **Geomorphology & landscape:**

Crags/ledges, Upland

### **Quality and importance**

European dry heaths

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

Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

### **Vulnerability**

The heathland is dependent on the continuation of traditional heather moorland management with rotational burning or cutting supplemented by light grazing. In the recent past, lack of management on parts of the site has resulted in scrub encroachment, and on other parts high stocking levels has caused overgrazing and a deterioration of the heathland interest. These issues are being addressed by an effective management programme on that part of the site which is managed as a National Nature Reserve and, on land in private ownership, by management agreements and ESA payments. The sessile oak woods have been traditionally managed either as high forest or as oak coppice. Neglect and grazing of coppiced woods in the past has led to a deterioration in woodland interest. Traditional management of these woods has been reinstated by effective management of the National Nature Reserve and by agreement of a site management statement with woodlands in private ownership.

# River Clun

## Site details

Location of River Clun SAC/SCI/cSAC

Country	England
Unitary Authority	Herefordshire; Shropshire
Centroid	SO393754
Latitude	52 22 22 N
Longitude	02 53 30 W
SAC EU code	UK0030250
Status	Designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
Area (ha)	14.93



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved NERC 100017897 2004

## General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (33%)

Improved grassland (55%)

Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (12%)

## Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site

Not applicable

## Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

Not applicable.

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site

Not applicable.

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection

1029 Freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera*

## **Other site characteristics**

### **Soil & geology:**

Basic, Clay, Neutral, Sandstone, Shingle

### **Geomorphology & landscape:**

Floodplain, Lowland

### **Quality and importance**

*Margaritifera margaritifera*

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

### **Vulnerability**

*Margaritifera margaritifera* is dependent on low sediment and nitrate levels, fast flows of cool water and clean gravels. It also relies on the presence of trout for part of its breeding cycle. Intensification of agriculture across the catchment is a significant threat to the long-term survival of the isolated population at this site i.e. enhanced sedimentation through poor agricultural practice leading to smothering of adult and juvenile mussels; eutrophication of waters through fertiliser run-off from adjacent land. In addition upstream domestic sewage treatment works are believed to give a significant nutrient loading. Recent increases in the occurrence of alder disease also poses a risk through loss of shading bankside tree cover. Some of these issues will be addressed by revised authorisation, Review of Consents /AMP 4 processes. Sustainable agricultural management is being promoted via production of Whole Farm Plans, Environmentally Sensitive Area Agreements and Countryside Stewardship Agreements for landowners within the catchment.

Phosphate levels are also important for the freshwater pearl mussel and another vulnerability.

# Downton Gorge

## Site details

Location of Downton Gorge SAC/SCI/cSAC

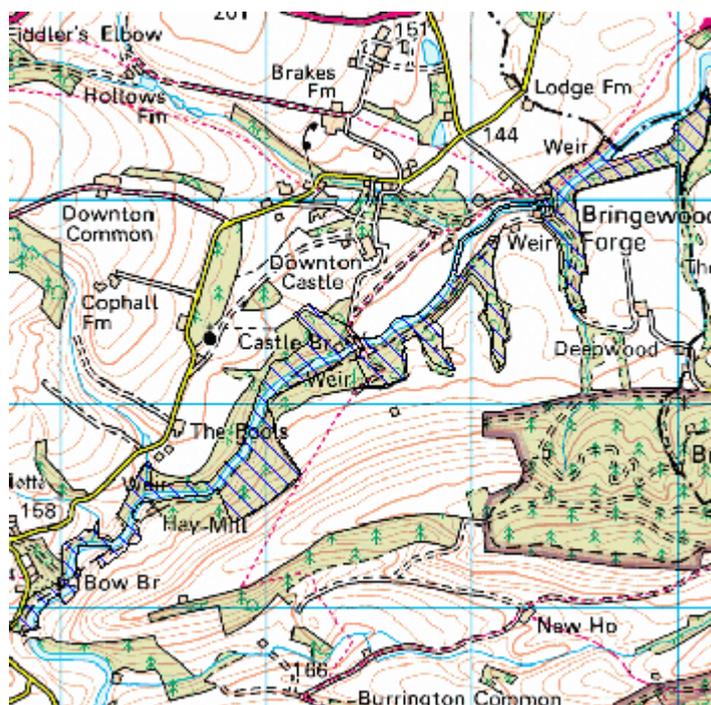
Country	England
Unitary Authority	Herefordshire
Centroid	SO443743
Latitude	52 21 48 N
Longitude	02 49 07 W
SAC EU code	UK0012735
Status	Designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
Area (ha)	69.3

## General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (14%)

Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (85%)

Coniferous woodland (1%)



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved NERC 100017897 2004

## Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site

### **9180 *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines** \* Priority feature

Downton Gorge is an example of *Tilio-Acerion* forests in a narrow ravine with a distinctive microclimate and a variety of slopes and aspects. Both small-leaved lime *Tilia cordata* and large-leaved lime *T. platyphyllos* occur, together with ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and elm *Ulmus* spp. The ground flora includes wood fescue *Festuca altissima* and violet helleborine *Epipactis purpurata*. The gorge cliffs are rich in ferns, reflecting the humidity of the site, with a wide range of species recorded.

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

Not applicable.

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site

Not applicable.

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection

Not applicable.

### **Other site characteristics**

#### **Soil & geology:**

Acidic, Alluvium, Basic, Limestone

#### **Geomorphology & landscape:**

Crags/ledges, Lowland, Valley

### **Quality and importance**

*Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines

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

### **Vulnerability**

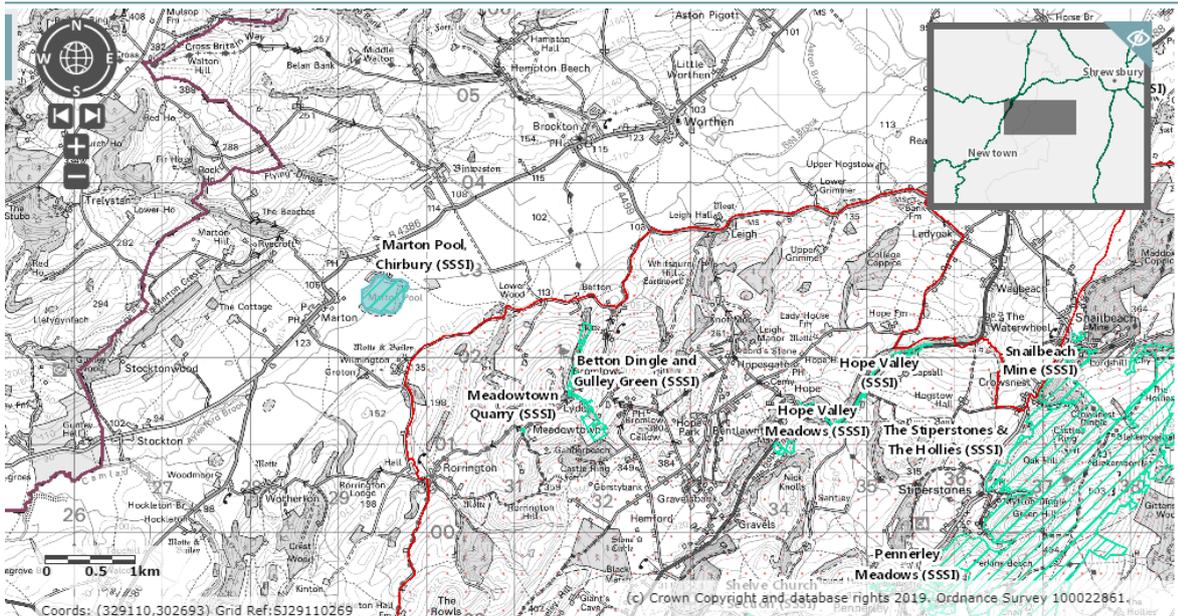
The site is potentially vulnerable to the effects of air- and water-borne pollution, particularly in respect of its significant lichenological interest. However these effects are not related to the management of the site.

# Midland Meres & Mosses, Phase 1 Ramsar –

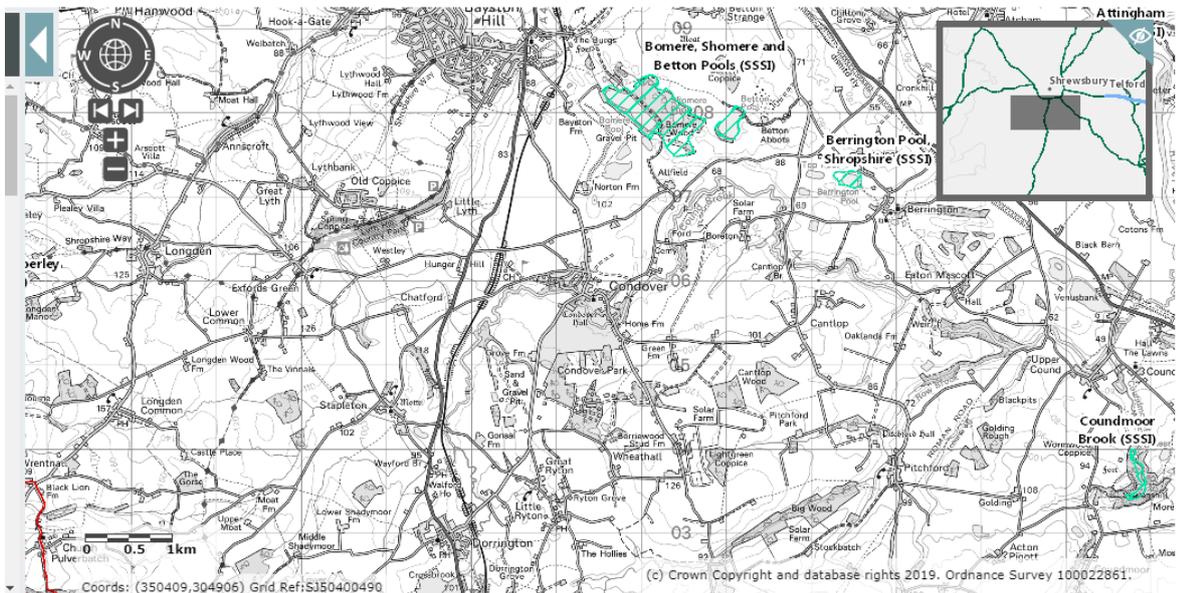
**Designated:** 9 May 1994

**Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):** 52 54 11 N 02 50 25 W

**The nearest part of this site is under 1km from the AONB (Marton Pool, Chirbury SSSI). Bomere, Shomere & Betton Pools SSSI and Berrington Pool SSSI are both located c.8km from the AONB**



(AONB boundary in red)



The Meres & Mosses form a geographically discrete series of lowland open water and peatland sites in the north-west Midlands of England. These have developed in natural depressions in the glacial drift left by receding ice sheets which formerly covered the Cheshire/Shropshire Plain. The 16 component sites include open water bodies (meres), the majority of which are nutrient-rich with associated fringing habitats; reed swamps, fen, carr & damp pasture. Peat accumulation has resulted in nutrient poor peat bogs (mosses) forming in

some sites in the fringes of meres or completely infilling basins. In a few cases the result is a floating quaking bog or schwingmoor. The wide range of resulting habitats support nationally important flora & fauna.

### **Ramsar criterion 1**

The site comprises a diverse range of habitats from open water to raised bog.

### **Ramsar criterion 2**

Supports a number of rare species of plants associated with wetlands including five nationally scarce species together with an assemblage of rare wetland invertebrates (three endangered insects and five other British Red Data Book species of invertebrates).

The site's primary interest is its wide range of lowland wetland types and successional stages within a distinct biogeographical area. Waters are generally circumneutral or acidic depending on the component site's soil type, catchment size and usage. Substantial areas of open water remain in some sites, and in many cases this is fringed by extensive and varied swamp, fen and carr communities. Some basins have become peat-filled, leading in some circumstances to development of ombotrophic conditions; of particular importance are the quaking bogs or schwingmoors.

### **Nationally important species occurring on the site.**

#### **Higher Plants.**

*Elatine hexandra, Eleocharis acicularis, Cicuta virosa, Thelypteris palustris, Carex elongata*

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

- Eutrophication
- Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species

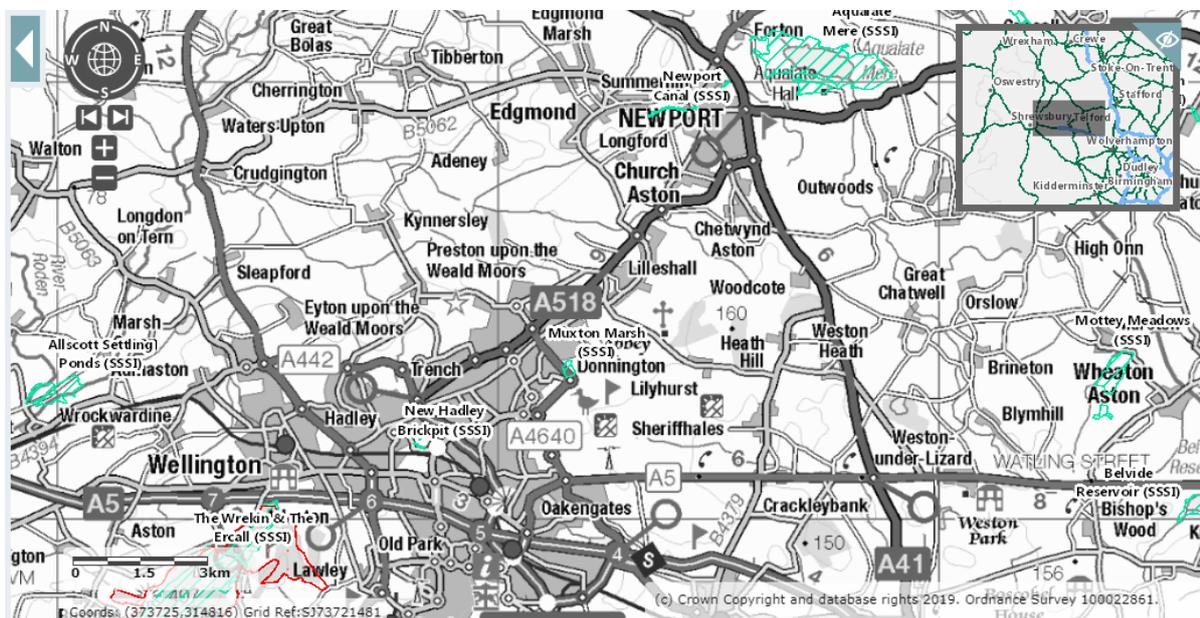
# Midland Meres & Mosses, Phase 2 Ramsar

Designated: 02 February 1997

Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude): 52 55 20 N 02 45 43 W

Hencott Pool SSSI is c.11km from the AONB

Aqualate Mere SSSI is c.15km from the AONB



The Meres and Mosses form a geographically diverse series of lowland open water and peatland sites in the north-west Midlands of England and north-east Wales. These have developed in natural depressions in the glacial drift left by receding ice sheets which formerly covered the Cheshire/Shropshire Plain. The 18 component sites include open water bodies (meres), the majority of which are nutrient-rich with associated fringing habitats, reed swamp, fen, carr and damp pasture. Peat accumulation has resulted in the nutrient-poor peat bogs (mosses) forming in some sites on the fringes of the meres or completely infilling basins. In a

few cases the result is a floating quaking bog or schwingmoor. The wide range of resulting habitats support nationally important flora and fauna.

### **Ramsar criterion 1**

The site comprises a diverse range of habitats from open water to raised bog.

### **Ramsar criterion 2**

Supports a number of rare species of plants associated with wetlands, including the nationally scarce cowbane *Cicuta virosa* and, elongated sedge *Carex elongata*. Also present are the nationally scarce bryophytes *Dicranum affine* and *Sphagnum pulchrum*.

Also supports an assemblage of invertebrates including several rare species. There are 16 species of British Red Data Book insect listed for this site including the following endangered species: the moth *Glyphipteryx lathamella*, the caddisfly *Hagenella clathrata* and the sawfly *Trichiosoma vitellinae*.

### **Nationally important species occurring on the site.**

**Higher Plants** - *Calamagrostis stricta*, *Carex elongata*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Thelypteris palustris*

**Lower Plants** - *Sphagnum pulchrum*, *Dicranum undulatum*

### **Birds**

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Northern shoveler, *Anas clypeata*

Great cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*,

Great bittern, *Botaurus stellaris stellaris*

Water rail, *Rallus aquaticus*

### **Invertebrates.**

*Limnophila heterogyna*, *Atylotus plebeius*, *Hagenella clathrata*, *Limnophila fasciata*, *Carorita limnaea*, *Glyphipteryx lathamella*, *Trichiosoma vitellinae*, *Eilema serica*, *Brachythops wusteneii*, *Pachinematus xanthocarpos*, *Sittcus floricola*, *Lampronia fuscata*, *Hybomitra lurida*.

### **Adverse Factors:**

- Eutrophication
- Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species
- Pollution –pesticides/agricultural runoff

**Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc (Amendment) (England & Wales) Regulations 2006  
 Appropriate Assessment of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2019 - 2024  
 Screening Matrix**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<b>Key environmental conditions to support site integrity</b>	<b>Possible impacts arising from Plan</b>	<b>Is there a risk of a significant effect?</b>	<b>Possible impacts from other plans, trends, etc</b>	<b>Is there a risk of significant 'in combination' effects?</b>
The Stiperstones and The Hollies	4030 European dry heaths H8 – <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>ulex galli</i> heath, H10 – <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Erica cinerea</i> heath, H12 – <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>vaccinium myrtillus</i> heath, H18 – <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> – <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> heath,	No direct loss of habitat. Management by appropriate grazing to limit succession and maintain habitat diversity. Control of bracken.	The Plan contains policies and actions supporting enjoyment of the Shropshire Hills landscape. These are put forward alongside a strong focus on a sensitive approach by visitors, raised understanding etc, so they are likely to help reduce any pressures on heathland from recreation rather than exacerbate them (the Stiperstones is already well promoted). The Plan includes an approach to disperse recreation pressure (likely to help a popular site such as the Stiperstones) and a specific action to review access provision in the Stiperstones area to reduce conservation conflicts.	No	The Shropshire Great Outdoors Strategy is more specifically focussed on improving and promoting access, compared to the AONB Management Plan. The AONB Partnership has however made strong input to the Strategy on balancing with conservation needs, and the specific action to review access provision in the Stiperstones area to reduce conservation conflicts is also included in the Great Outdoors Strategy.	No

Site	Qualifying Features	Key environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from Plan	Is there a risk of a significant effect?	Possible impacts from other plans, trends, etc	Is there a risk of significant 'in combination' effects?
The Stiperstones and The Hollies	91A0 Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles W16 – <i>Quercus</i> spp – <i>Betula</i> spp - <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> woodland.	No loss of ancient semi-natural stands. At least current area of recent semi-natural stands maintained, although their location may alter. No loss of ancient woodland. For wood pasture/parkland: No loss of semi-natural wood-pasture mosaic area. No reduction in the number of veteran trees.	The Plan contains no policies or actions which could detrimentally affect the woodland. The Plan gives priority to habitat restoration in the Long Mynd – Stiperstones area which may help to buffer or link with habitats within the SAC. Consultation processes would ensure that any woodland creation adjacent to the site was done appropriately, e.g. allowing natural regeneration if possible, avoiding planting of aggressive non-native species such as sycamore which could colonise the woodlands within the site.	No	Shropshire Council has carried out woodland sensitivity mapping which also helps to provide guidance on new woodland creation.	No

Site	Qualifying Features	Key environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from Plan	Is there a risk of a significant effect?	Possible impacts from other plans, trends, etc	Is there a risk of significant 'in combination' effects?
River Clun	1029 Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	<i>M. margaritifera</i> is dependent on low sediment and nitrate levels, fast flows of cool water and clean gravels. It is also relies on the presence of trout for part of its breeding cycle. Agricultural practices across the catchment are a key threat to favourable conditions e.g. eutrophication of waters through fertiliser run-off. In addition upstream domestic sewage treatment works are believed to give a significant nutrient loading.	The Plan includes policies and actions to improve the condition of the River Clun SAC. The AONB Partnership has taken the lead in project work to benefit the pearl mussel, as well as monitoring of the pearl mussel population, raising awareness of its importance and encouraging uptake of appropriate agri-environment and Catchment Sensitive Farming grant options.	No negative effects	Positive interactions with River Teme Catchment Sensitive Farming Initiative and agri-environment schemes.	No negative effects.

Site	Qualifying Features	Key environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from Plan	Is there a risk of a significant effect?	Possible impacts from other plans, trends, etc	Is there a risk of significant 'in combination' effects?
Downton Gorge	9180 <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. W8 – <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> – <i>acer campestre</i> – <i>mercurialis perennis</i> woodland. W10 – <i>Quercus robur</i> – <i>pteridium aquilinum</i> – <i>rubus fruticosus</i> woodland W6 – <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> <i>urtica dioica</i> woodland: <i>Sambus nigra</i>	No loss of ancient semi-natural stands. At least current area of recent semi-natural stands maintained, although their location may alter. No loss of ancient woodland. For wood pasture/parkland: No loss of semi-natural wood-pasture mosaic area. No reduction in the number of veteran trees.	No impacts. The site lies on the River Teme downstream of the AONB, but the woodland features of the site will not be affected in any way by influences of the Management Plan.	No	-	No

<b>Site</b>	<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<b>Key environmental conditions to support site integrity</b>	<b>Possible impacts arising from Plan</b>	<b>Is there a risk of a significant effect?</b>	<b>Possible impacts from other plans, trends, etc</b>	<b>Is there a risk of significant 'in combination' effects?</b>
Marton Pool SSSI/Ramsar	Aquatic plants, invertebrates, breeding birds	Maintain natural characteristics and habitats of sloping margins. Protection of appropriate water quality. Active management of wetland habitats.	No impacts. The site lies several miles outside the AONB boundary and is not fed by watercourse originating in the AONB.	No	-	No
Bomere, Shomere and Betton Pools SSSI/Ramsar	Fen, marsh and swamp. Semi – natural broadleaved woodland. Bog. Standing open water. Wet woodland.	Water availability and quality. Management, e.g. by grazing to prevent succession.	No impacts. The site lies several miles outside the AONB boundary and is not fed by watercourse originating in the AONB.	No	-	No
Berrington Pool SSSI/Ramsar	Deep water with low fertility. Rich flora and aquatic fauna	Maintain natural characteristics and habitats of sloping margins. Protection of appropriate water quality. Active management of wetland habitats.	No impacts. The site lies several miles outside the AONB boundary and is not fed by watercourse originating in the AONB.	No	-	No

Site	Qualifying Features	Key environmental conditions to support site integrity	Possible impacts arising from Plan	Is there a risk of a significant effect?	Possible impacts from other plans, trends, etc	Is there a risk of significant 'in combination' effects?
Hencott Pool SSSI/Ramsar	Peat-filled basin supporting fen and carr vegetation, representing a stage in the succession from open water to carr woodland and peat bog	Maintain appropriate water quality and levels. Highly sensitive to inorganic fertilisers and pesticide.	No impacts. The site lies several miles outside the AONB boundary and is not fed by watercourse originating in the AONB.	No	-	No
Aqualate Mere SSSI/Ramsar	Complex of open water, fen, grassland and woodland. Esker of national geomorphological importance. Assemblage of beetles, moths and sawflies. Nationally important numbers of breeding herons <i>Ardea cinerea</i> and passage shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> and regionally significant for breeding waders.	Sympathetic management of water levels. Grazing of marshy grassland. Rotational management of ditches to prevent succession. Highly sensitive to inorganic fertilisers and pesticide.	No impacts. The site lies several miles outside the AONB boundary and is not fed by watercourse originating in the AONB.	No	-	No