NATURAL AREA: **46 Greensand**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area includes the outcrops of Gault Clay and Upper Greensand, being a largely wooded, hilly landscape. The river valleys, notably the Arun and Wey, contain considerable wet grassland, reedbed and wet woodland habitats. There are also several large, artificial ponds of high wildlife value.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	26/56 (46.4%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	11 (19.6%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	open water - natural (2), open water - pools (1), gravel pit (1), mire (1), fen (1), river (1), swamp (1), wet woodland (2), wet grassland (2)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	1 dystrophic, 11 oligotrophic, 16 mesotrophic, 9 eutrophic

KEY WETLAND TYPES: wet heath (M16); mire (M21); grazing meadows and ditches (no data); open water - hammer ponds and lakes (no data); wet woodland (W5, W7);

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 842 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: -

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Lycopodiella inundata	*S*	*Oenanthe silaifolia*	*S*	*Crassula tillaea*	*S*
Thelypteris palustris	*S*	*Althaea officinalis*	*S*	*Chamaemelum nobile*	*S*
Cicuta virosa	*S*	*Cuscuta europaea*	*S*	*Sium latifolium*	*S*
Leersia oryzoides	*RDB(V)*	*Sonchus palustris*	*S*	*Carex divisa*	*S*
Carex vulpina	*RDB(R)*	*Elatine hexandra*	*S*	*Pilularia globulifera*	*S*
Myriophyllum verticillatum	*S*				

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) bryophytes, fungi and lichens of wet woodland
2) amphibian assemblage of ponds, including great crested newt and natterjack
3) breeding and wintering wildfowl and waders associated with open water and wet grassland sites

KEY ISSUES: grazing, burning, road construction, afforestation, water abstraction, sand abstraction, scrub encroachment, fragmentation, military use, recreation, air pollution, poor woodland management, eutrophication, fish introductions, angling, pollution, river management, grazing marsh and ditch management, water level control, drainage

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 4 (15%) Water levels 9 (35%) Recreation 8 (31%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly river valleys and associated habitats.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition, particularly relating to water abstraction.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status, particularly species associated with river systems.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning, particularly flood defence.

NATURAL AREA: **47 Hampshire Chalk**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area is dominated by a chalk ridge to the north. The main wetland sites are river valleys and chalk streams.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	11/30 (36.7%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	10 (33.3%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	open water - pools (1), fen (5), canal (1), river (1), wet grassland (3)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	3 oligotrophic, 5 mesotrophic, 8 eutrophic

KEY WETLAND TYPES: river (river type 3); wet grassland (MG5, MG8); fen (M9, M22, M24b, M25c); swamp (S4)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 314 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Itchen Valley, Chilbolton Common, River Itchen
RAM 3, SAC 2

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Cyperus longus	*S*
Dactylorhiza traunsteineri	*S*
Gentiana pneumonanthe	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS: 1) breeding birds, fish and otter associated with river systems

KEY ISSUES: river engineering, fisheries management, angling, grazing, fish farming, recreation, abstraction, discharge, water level control, water quality, development, tree planting, ESA and stewardship take-up, poor grassland management

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 6 (55%) Water levels 1 (9%) Recreation 1 (9%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly river valleys and associated habitats.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning, particularly flood defence.

NATURAL AREA: **48 South Coast Plain**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

DESCRIPTION:
The South Coast Plain is an area of low-lying land dominated by extensive coastal habitats. This includes the freshwater wetland interest of lagoons, grazing marsh and floodplain grasslands.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	14/31 (45.2%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	3 (9.7%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	fen (1), grazing marsh (2), swamp (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	2 oligotrophic, 3 mesotrophic, 8 eutrophic, 3 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: wet grassland (MG6, M23); fen (M22); brackish lagoons (no data)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 512 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: -

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Carex divisa	*S*	*Dactylorhiza traunsteineri*	*S*	*Carex punctata*	*S*
Crassula tillaea	*S*	*Sonchus palustris*	*S*	*Ruppia cirrhosa*	*S*
Illecebrum verticillatum	*S*	*Thelypteris palustris*	*S*	*Juncus acutus*	*S*
Viola lactea	*S*	*Mentha pulegium*	*RDB(R)*	*Alopecurus bulbosus*	*S*
Champemelum nobile	*S*	*Persicaria laxiflora*	*S*	*Puccinellia rupestris*	*S*
Althaea officinalis	*S*	*Myriophyllum verticillatum*	*S*	*Potamogeton trichoides*	*S*
Cyperus longus	*S*	*Potamogeton acutifolius*	*RDB((R)*		

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS: 1) breeding and wintering wildfowl and waders associated with coastal wetlands

KEY ISSUES: coastal protection, recreation, agricultural improvement, wildfowling, water level control, river engineering, sewage, development, dredging, water quality, grassland management

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 4 (29%) Water levels 2 (14%) Recreation 0

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition, particularly related to agricultural and sewage pollution.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **49 Isle of Wight**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **LOW**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area has a varied range of habitat types largely based on the chalk bedrock and coastal influences. The wetland interest is largely found in wet grassland, lagoon and swamp habitats.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	9/40 (22.5%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	6 (15.0%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	mire (1), wet woodland (2), flood meadow (1), grazing marsh (1), open water - lagoon (1), spring fen/flush (1), swamp (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	2 oligotrophic, 4 mesotrophic, 4 eutrophic, 2 brackish, 1 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: coastal lagoons/swamp (no data)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 309 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Brading Marshes
RAM 1, SPA 1, SAC 1

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Carex divisa	*S*	*Alopecurus bulbosus*	*S*
Viola lactea	*S*	*Thelypteris palustris*	*S*
Chamaemelum nobile	*S*	*Cyperus longus*	*S*
Oenanthe silaifolia	*S*	*Althaea officinalis*	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS: 1) breeding and wintering waders and wildfowl associated with wet grassland

KEY ISSUES: coastal defence, recreation, agricultural improvement, grazing, wildfowling, water level control, river engineering, sewage, development, dredging, water quality

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 1 (11%) Water levels 3 (33%) Recreation 2 (22%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **50 New Forest**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **OUTSTANDING**

DESCRIPTION:
The New Forest is one of the most important areas of remaining semi-natural vegetation in England. This includes three main habitat types, namely lowland heath, valley mire and ancient wood pasture. There is considerable wetland interest associated with the wet heath and valley mire/fen (c. 3300 ha), rivers, and permanent and temporary ponds.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	16/22 (72.7%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	7 (31.8%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	open water - natural (1), mire (1), wet heath (1), river (3), swamp (1), unknown (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	5 oligotrophic, 5 mesotrophic, 1 brackish, 6 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: wet woodland (W4, W5, W7); wet heath (M16a, b, c); brackish lagoon (no data); wet grassland (MG6b, MG8, MG13, M23a); swamp (S21a); river (river type 3); fen (M6d, M9a, M10a, M14, M24c, M25b); mire (M1, M2a); reedbed (no data); spring fen/ flush (M29, M30)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 472 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Avon Valley, Lymington River Reedbeds, The New Forest, Landford Bog
RAM 3, SPA 2, NCR 1

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Mentha pulegium	*RDB(R)*	*Gentiana pneumonanthe*	*S*	*Ruppia cirrhosa*	*S*
Galium constrictum	*RDB(R)*	*Thelypteris palustris*	*S*	*Lycopodiella inundata*	*S*
Ludwigia palustris	*RDB(R)*	*Crassula tillaea*	*S*	*Rhynchospora fusca*	*S*
Chamaemecum nobile	*S*	*Pulicaria vulgaris*	*RDB(V)*	*Viola lactea*	*S*
Cicendia filiformis	*S*	*Cyperus fuscus*	*RDB(E)*	*Althaea officinalis*	*S*
Pilularia globulifera	*S*	*Limosella aquatica*	*S*	*Carex elongata*	*S*
Eriophorum gracile	*RDB(V)*	*Alopecurus bulbosus*	*S*	*Dactylorhiza traunsteineri*	*S*
Hammarbya paludosa	*S*	*Sonchus palustris*	*S*	*Elatine hexandra*	*S*
Deschampsia setacea	*S*	*Illecebrum verticillatum*	*S*	*Persicaria laxiflora*	*S*
Carex divisa	*S*	*Carex punctata*	*S*	*Puccinellia rupestris*	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) bryophytes, fungi and lichens associated with wet woodland
2) invertebrates of permanent and temporary pools, river systems and mires
3) breeding and wintering birds of river valleys, mires and wet heath
4) fish assemblage associated with the river systems

KEY ISSUES: recreation, tree planting, lack of data, strategic policies, air pollution, drainage, burning, agricultural improvement, grazing, recreation, development, horse riding, dogs, road construction, gravel extraction, afforestation, lack of management, habitat restoration, habitat loss, water level control, succession, fish introductions, river engineering, management mechanism implementation, water pollution, fisheries, abstraction, discharge, flood defence, salination, industrial pollution, dredging

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 3 (19%) Water levels 3 (19%) Recreation 6 (38%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly the internationally important valley mire/ fen, wet heath and temporary pools.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition, particularly relating to the management of the New Forest complex.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status, particularly the outstanding diversity associated with the New Forest wetland habitats.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **51 South Wessex Downs**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area is largely comprised of a chalk outcrop dissected by a number of river valleys. The Natural Area is dominated by the plateau on Salisbury Plain. The wetland interest is largely associated with the river valleys and chalk streams.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	11/79 (13.9%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	5 (6.3%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	fen (5), wet woodland (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	11 mesotrophic

KEY WETLAND TYPES: river (river type 3); wet grassland (MG6, MG7, MG8)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 651 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Salisbury Plain, Britford Water Meadows, Lower Woodford Water Meadows SPA 1, NCR 2, SAC 1

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Potamogeton nodosus	*RDB(R)*	*Persicaria laxiflora*	*S*
Leucojum aestivum	*RDB(R)*	*Cyperus longus*	*S*
Cicendia filiformis	*S*	*Chamaemelum nobile*	*S*
Crassula tillaea	*S*	*Lycopodiella inundata*	*S*
Gentiana pneumonanthe	*S*		

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS: 1) Atlantic stream crayfish and otter associated with river systems

KEY ISSUES: water quality, abstraction, need to improve riparian habitat, recreation, angling, watercress production, agricultural improvement

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 2 (18%) Water levels 5 (45%) Recreation 7 (64%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition, particularly relating to water abstraction.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **52 Dorset Heaths**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **OUTSTANDING**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area is internationally important for its heaths and mires over well drained sands and gravels. Poole and Christchurch Harbour include significant areas of saltmarsh and grazing marsh. The rivers draining to the coast have important flood plain and riparian habitats.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	47/59 (79.7%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	9 (15.3%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	mire (2), fen (1), swamp (2), river (1), wet heath (2), grazing marsh (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	36 oligotrophic, 11 mesotrophic, 1 brackish

KEY WETLAND TYPES: fen (M9, M13, M14, M22, M24, M25, M25c, M27, S25, S27); mire (M1, M21); aquatic (A8, A9, A24);wet heath (M15, M16); spring fen/ flush (M29); wet woodland (W2, W2b, W4, W4b, W5); river (river types 2, 3); wet grassland (MG8, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG13, M23b); swamp (S2, S4, S6, S7, S12, S21, S22)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 349 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Dorset Heaths SSSIs
RAM 4, SPA 3, NCR 2, SAC 4

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Cicendia filiformis	S	*Daphne mezerion*	S	*Viola lactea*	S
Crassula tillaea	S	*Myriophyllum verticillatum*	S	*Chamaemelum nobile*	S
Dactylorhiza traunsteineri	S	*Potamogeton acutifolius*	RDB(R)	*Cyperus longus*	S
Deschampsia setacea	S	*Elatine hexandra*	S	*Thelypteris palustris*	S
Erica ciliaris	RDB(R)	*Oenanthe silaifolia*	S	*Persicaria laxiflora*	S
Gentiana pneumonanthe	S	*Alopecurus bulbosus*	S	*Potamogeton trichoides*	S
Hammarbya paludosa	S	*Leersia oryzoides*	RDB(V)	*Carex punctata*	S
Pilularia globulifera	S	*Althaea officinalis*	S	*Equisetum variegatum*	S
Rhynchospora fusca	S	*Isoetes echinospora*	S	*Ruppia cirrhosa*	S
Ophioglossum azoricum	S	*Leucojum aestivum*	RDB(R)	*Illecebrum verticillatum*	S
Scorzonera humilis	RDB(V)	*Lythrum hyssopifolia*	RDB(V)	*Lycopodiella inundata*	S
				Carex elongata	S

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) important invertebrate assemblages of heathland, mire and reedbed
2) breeding and wintering bird species of wet grassland and mire
3) important bryophyte and lichen assemblages associated with heath and mire
4) fish assemblage, including salmon and otter associated with river systems

KEY ISSUES: aerial pollution, burning, commons, development, management mechanisms, afforestation, fragmentation, habitat loss, habitat restoration, invasive species, partnership, military use, mineral extraction, planning policy, recreation, roads, species management, water level control, water quality, reclamation, management of adjacent land, coastal defences, coastal pollution, drainage, sewage, abstraction, agricultural improvement, drain management, low river flows, river engineering

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 17 (36%) Water levels 11 (23%) Recreation 30 (64%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly the outstanding mire and wet heath communities.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition, particularly relating to appropriate management of the Dorset Heath sites.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status, particularly species associated with the wet heath and mire communities.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **53 Isle of Portland and Purbeck**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **LOW**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area is composed of Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous limestone rock types. It is important for its geology and calcareous habitats. Wetland habitats are limited but include some mire/fen communities.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	1/10 (10.0%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	0
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	-
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	1 mesotrophic

KEY WETLAND TYPES: fen (M9, M10, M14, M24, M25); wet woodland (W1, W6); streams (no data)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 90 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: -

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Thelypteris palustris	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS: 1) important invertebrate assemblages associated with fen/mire

KEY ISSUES: catchment hydrology, water level control, pollution/water quality, grazing

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 0 Water levels 0 Recreation 1 (100%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **54 Wessex Vales**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **LOW**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area has an undulating topography, lying between the chalk escarpment to the east, Somerset hills to the west, the Oxford clay vale to the north and the Dorset coast to the south. The wetland interest is found in the river and stream valleys and their associated woodlands and grasslands.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	8/69 (11.6%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	4 (5.8%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	fen (2), wet woodland (1), grazing marsh (1), swamp (2)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	6 mesotrophic, 2 eutrophic, 2 brackish

KEY WETLAND TYPES: swamp (S3, S4a, d); rivers/streams (no data);wet woodland (W5, W6, W7b, c); wet grassland (M23, M23a, MG8, MG10a, b, c, MG11a, MG12a, MG13); fen (M6, M22a, b, M24, M24c, M27, M27c, S26d, S27)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 1,325 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: -

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Ruppia cirrhosa	*S*
Crassula tillaea	*S*
Althaea officinalis	*S*
Alopecurus bulbosus	*S*
Carex divisa	*S*
Puccinellia rupestris	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) invertebrate assemblages associated with wet woodland, fen and mire
2) fungi, bryophytes and lichens associated with wet woodland
3) breeding and wintering waders and wildfowl associated with wet grassland
4) otter and Atlantic stream crayfish associated with river systems

KEY ISSUES: fragmentation, market for coppice products, management of adjacent land, catchment hydrology, poor management, reclamation, water levels, water quality, development, angling, coastal defence, eutrophication, recreation, fish farming, river engineering

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 2 (25%) Water levels 2 (25%) Recreation 3 (38%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly the river valleys and associated habitats.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **55 Blackdowns**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

DESCRIPTION:
A largely hilly and traditionally managed landscape with a varied and important geology. The wetland interest is principally found in the river valleys and in areas of fen/ mire habitat.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	22/33 (66.7%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	12 (36.4%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	mire (5), fen (3), wet heath (1), river (1), spring fen/flush (3)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	10 oligotrophic, 18 mesotrophic, 1 eutrophic, 1 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: fen (M6, M6d, M13, M22, M22a, M24c, M25a, M27); wet heath (M15a, b); wet grassland (M23, M23b, MG10); mire (M21); spring fen/ flush (M29); river (river types 2, 4, 5); swamp (S4); wet woodland (W2, W4b, W7a, W7b)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: ?

KEY WETLAND SITES: -

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Callitriche truncata	*S*
Ranunculus tripartitus	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) fish assemblage, otter, medicinal leach and other invertebrates associated with river systems
2) breeding waders associated with wet grassland
3) invertebrate assemblages associated with fen habitats

KEY ISSUES: woodland management, agricultural improvement, river bank stabilisation, fisheries, flood control, alien species, phosphates, abstraction, water quality, catchment hydrology, drainage, ESA implementation, grazing, mire management, species management

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 8 (36%) Water levels 8 (36%) Recreation 1 (5%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly mire, fen and wet heath communities.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition, particularly relating to water abstraction and agricultural pollution.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status, particularly species associated with the mire, fen and wet heath communities.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **56 Devon Redland**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

DESCRIPTION:
The red sandstones form the characteristic landscape of this Natural Area. Important wetlands include the streams of the Pebblebed heaths, wet heaths, clay pools associated with china clay extraction, and grazing marsh and reedbed associated with the River Exe.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	8/22 (36.4%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	2 (9.1%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	fen (2)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	4 oligotrophic, 3 mesotrophic, 1 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: mire (M21a); wet heath (M16a); fen (M14, M22, M24a, b, c, M25a); wet woodland (W7); swamp (S3, S4); wet grassland (MG6, MG7, MG11, MG13)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 491 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: -

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Lycopodiella inundata	*S*
Carex divisa	*S*
Viola lactea	*S*
Alopecurus bulbosus	*S*
Puccinellia rupestris	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) breeding and wintering birds associated with mire, reedbed and wet grassland
2) invertebrate assemblages of wet heath and mire, including southern damselfly
3) otter and Atlantic salmon associated with river systems

KEY ISSUES: afforestation, stewardship implementation, fragmentation, habitat management, fisheries, management of adjacent land, maintaining fluvial processes, water quality, clay extraction, quarry restoration, water level control, grazing, scrub encroachment, water abstraction, recreation, drainage, wildfowling

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 2 (25%) Water levels 2 (25%) Recreation 0

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **57 South Devon**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area has a varied geology, which is reflected in the wide range of habitats and species found. The wetland interest is found in fast-flowing rivers, and grazing marsh and lagoons associated with the lower reaches of the rivers.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	9/45 (20.0%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	4 (8.9%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	open water - natural (2), fen (1), river (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	2 oligotrophic, 3 mesotrophic, 1 eutrophic, 2 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: wet woodland (W7); swamp (S4, S12, S20, S21); wet grassland (MG13, M23); fen (M22); rivers (no data)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 577 km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Slapton Ley
NCR 1

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Alopecurus bulbosus	*S*	*Crassula tillaea*	*S*
Puccinellia rupestris	*S*	*Lycopodiella inundata*	*S*
Corrigiola littoralis	*RDB(V)*	*Chamaemelum nobile*	*S*
Lobelia urens	*RDB(V)*	*Carex punctata*	*S*
Mentha pulegium	*RDB(R)*	*Leucojeum aestivum*	*RDB(R)*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) wintering and migratory waders and wildfowl associated with grazing marsh
2) lower, plants, bats, fish assemblage and otter associated with river systems
3) invertebrate assemblage of reedbeds

KEY ISSUES: woodland management, recreation, dredging, pollution, development/reclamation, discharge consents, water level control, fisheries, loss of habitat, conservation body involvement, reedbed management, water abstraction, water quality/sedimentation, fragmentation, wet grassland management, management mechanism implementation, mineral extraction, eutrophication, floodplain restoration, river flow rates, river engineering

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 3 (33%) Water levels 2 (22%) Recreation 0

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **58 Bodmin Moor**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area is composed of a granite outcrop which supports a range of upland habitats. The key wetland interest is in the river valleys and mires and bogs associated with the valley heads.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	6/8 (75.0%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	4 (50.0%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	open water - natural (1), mire (1), wet heath (2), river (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	5 oligotrophic, 2 mesotrophic, 1 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: wet woodland (W1, W7b); mire (M4, M17, M21); wet heath (M15, M16); wet grassland (M23); rivers and streams (no data); open water (no data); fen (M6, M25)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 249km

KEY WETLAND SITES: -

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Illecebrum verticillatum	*S*
Chamaemelum nobile	*S*
Elatine hexandra	*S*
Isoetes echinospora	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:

1) important lower plant assemblages associated with wet woodland and mire habitats
2) invertebrate assemblages of mire habitats
3) breeding waders associated with wet grassland and mire
4) fish assemblage and otter associated with river systems

KEY ISSUES: woodland management, catchment hydrology, drainage, grazing, reservoir construction, water quality, management of adjacent land, water level control, fisheries, river management

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 2 (33%) Water levels 2 (33%) Recreation 2 (33%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:

1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly mire, fen and wet heath communities.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **59 Cornish Killas and Granite**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **OUTSTANDING**

DESCRIPTION:
This Natural Area is largely shaped by the metamorphic and granite geology and the maritime influence, giving a varied landscape. There are many important river valleys which principally flow to the south coast. There are important areas of valley mire and willow and alder carr.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	28/80 (35.0%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	17 (21.3%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	open water - pools (1), mire (2), fen (4), river (1), wet woodland (4), wet heath (5), brackish lagoon (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	9 oligotrophic, 16 mesotrophic, 7 eutrophic, 1 brackish, 2 unknown

KEY WETLAND TYPES: wet woodland (W1, W4a, W5, W6a, d, e, W7a); swamp (S4, S12, S20); mire (M21); spring fen/ flush (M29); dune slack (SD14a, d, SD15b, SD16d); wet grassland (M23a, MG8, MG6, MG7, MG13); wet heath (M15, M16b); fen (M5, M6, M10, M14, M25a, c, M28, S27); rivers (no data)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 1,605km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Goss and Tregoss Moors, Carrine Common and Penwethers
NCR 1, SAC 1

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Cicendia filiformis	*S*	*Cyperus longus*	*S*	*Chamaemelum nobile*	*S*
Erica ciliaris	*RDB(R)*	*Elatine hexandra*	*S*	*Viola lactea*	*S*
Hammarbya paludosa	*S*	*Mentha pulegium*	*RDB(R)*	*Crassula tillaea*	*S*
Hypericum undulatum	*S*	*Ranunculus tripartitus*	*S*	*Puccinellia rupestris*	*S*
Illecebrum verticillatum	*S*	*Carex divisa*	*S*	*Pilularia globulifera*	*S*
Lobelia urens	*RDB(V)*	*Carex punctata*	*S*	*Juncus acutus*	*S*
Lycopopiella inundata	*S*	*Trichomanes speciosum*	*RDB(E)*	*Equisetum variegatum*	*S*

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) important lower plant assemblages associated with wet woodland
2) invertebrate assemblages associated with mire and reedbed habitats
3) otter and salmon associated with river systems
4) wintering and migratory birds associated with river valleys of the south coast
5) breeding birds associated with reedbeds

KEY ISSUES: biomass planting, alien species, woodland management, burning, management mechanism implementation, commons, agricultural improvement, fragmentation, habitat restoration, grazing, reclamation, recreation, roads, windfarms, river engineering, china clay waste, development, flood plain management, heavy metal pollution, fisheries, water quality, dredging, boating, education, reedbed management, abstraction, sedimentation

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 12 (43%) Water levels 10 (36%) Recreation 8 (29%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly fen, mire and wet heath communities.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status, particularly species associated with fen, mire and wet heath.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.

NATURAL AREA: **60 Lizard**	WETLAND SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

DESCRIPTION:
The outcrop of serpentine which forms the Lizard peninsula is unique and contains an important range of habitats and species. The wetland interest is associated with lagoon, mire, fen, reedbed and freshwater marsh.

WETLAND SSSI COVERAGE:

SSSIs CONTAINING WETLAND HABITATS	9/18 (50.0%)
SSSIs DOMINATED BY A WETLAND HABITAT	8 (44.4%)
SSSI WETLAND DOMINANTS	open water - pools (1), open water - lagoons (1), wet woodland (1), wet heath (5), swamp (1)
SSSI NUTRIENT STATUS	6 oligotrophic, 3 mesotrophic, 1 eutrophic

KEY WETLAND TYPES: swamp (S4, S2); mire (M25); wet woodland (W1); wet grassland (no data)

LENGTH OF RIVERS: 91km

KEY WETLAND SITES: Lizard Wet Heaths
NCR 4, SAC 4

NATIONALLY RARE AND SCARCE WETLAND PLANT SPECIES:

Cicendia filiformis	*S*	*Deschampsia setacea*	*S*
Erica ciliaris	*RDB(R)*	*Viola lactea*	*S*
Juncus pygmaeus	*RDB(R)*	*Chamaemelum nobile*	*S*
Ranunculus tripartitus	*S*	*Hypericum undulatum*	*S*
Cyperus longus	*S*	*Pilularia globulifera*	*S*
Carex punctata	*S*	*Mentha pulegium*	*RDB(R)*
Juncus capitatus	*RDB(R)*		

ASSOCIATED INTERESTS:
1) wintering wildfowl associated with lagoon
2) breeding birds associated with reedbeds and mire
3) invertebrates associated with reedbeds

KEY ISSUES: coastal defence, development, eutrophication, lack of knowledge, succession of open water habitat, abstraction, physical disturbance, water quality, reclamation, burning, recreation, agricultural improvement, management mechanism implementation, education, fragmentation, reedbed management, sedimentation, pollution, sand extraction, habitat restoration

WETLAND SSSI ISSUES: Pollution 6 (67%) Water levels 1 (11%) Recreation 5 (56%)

KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Maintain and enhance the current extent, diversity and condition of the wetland habitats through appropriate monitoring and subsequent management, particularly wet heath communities.
2) Meet all the requirements of international treaties relating to wetland conservation, namely the Ramsar convention, Birds Directive and Habitats and Species Directive.
3) Restore and enhance the hydrology, water quality and management of wetland sites that are currently in sub-optimum condition.
4) Seek opportunities for habitat creation of wetland habitats.
5) Maintain and enhance important populations of wetland plants and animals and carry out appropriate monitoring to determine their status, particularly species associated with wet heath.
6) Liase with the Environment Agency and other government bodies over policy issues and planning.