

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

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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	198710
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:**2.1 Site centre location**

longitude	latitude
00 55 12 W	50 48 23 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK561	Hampshire	54.00%
UK533	West Sussex	46.00%

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	Migratory		Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
Breed	Winter	Stage						
A054	<i>Anas acuta</i>		330 I		C		C	
A056	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		100 I		C		C	
A052	<i>Anas crecca</i>		1824 I		C		C	
A050	<i>Anas penelope</i>		2055 I		C		C	
A169	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		430 I		C		C	
A046a	<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>		17119 I		A		C	
A144	<i>Calidris alba</i>		236 I		C		C	
A149	<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>		44294 I		B		C	
A137	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		846 I		B		C	
A157	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		1692 I		B		C	
A069	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		297 I		B		C	
A160	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		1861 I		C		C	
A141	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		3825 I		B		C	
A195	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	100 P			B		C	
A193	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	33 P			C		C	
A191	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	31 P			C		C	
A048	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		2410 I		B		C	
A162	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		1788 I		C		C	

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)	63.0
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	21.5
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	0.3
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	0.4
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	0.5
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	0.1
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	1.7
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	11.7
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	0.8
Coniferous woodland	
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)	0.2
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Alluvium, Clay, Gravel, Mud, Neutral, Nutrient-rich, Sand, Sedimentary, Shingle

Geomorphology & landscape:

Coastal, Enclosed coast (including embayment), Estuary, Floodplain, Intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), Islands, Lagoon, Lowland, Pools, Shingle bar, Subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank)

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

Sterna albifrons 4.2% of the GB breeding population
(Eastern Atlantic - breeding) 5 year mean, 1992-1996

Sterna hirundo 0.3% of the GB breeding population
(Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding) 5 year mean, 1992-1996

Sterna sandvicensis 0.2% of the GB breeding population
(Western Europe/Western Africa) 5 year mean, 1993-1997

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Limosa lapponica 3.2% of the GB population
(Western Palearctic - wintering) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Anas acuta 1.2% of the population in Great Britain
(North-western Europe) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Anas clypeata 1% of the population in Great Britain
(North-western/Central Europe) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Anas crecca 0.5% of the population
(North-western Europe) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Anas penelope 0.7% of the population in Great Britain
(Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Arenaria interpres 0.7% of the population in Great Britain
(Western Palearctic - wintering) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Branta bernicla bernicla 5.7% of the population
(Western Siberia/Western Europe) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Calidris alba 0.2% of the population
(Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Calidris alpina alpina 3.2% of the population
(Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (Europe/Northern Africa - wintering)	3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
<i>Mergus serrator</i> (North-western/Central Europe)	3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
<i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding)	1.6% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering)	2.3% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe)	3.3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering)	1% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS	
Over winter the area regularly supports:	
93230 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 01/04/1998)	
Including:	
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Mergus serrator</i> , <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> , <i>Arenaria interpres</i> .	

4.3 Vulnerability

The SPA comprises two large, sheltered estuarine basins on the central south coast of England. Langstone Harbour is fringed by urban and industrial development, whereas Chichester is surrounded mainly by high grade farmland. The site is subjected to significant recreational pressures, especially during summer months. Effluent discharges and agricultural run-off can lead to localised eutrophication problems although recent studies carried out by the Environmental Agency have shown that elevated nutrient levels are maintained by inputs from coastal waters.

Sea-level rise and 'coastal squeeze' are significant threats to the long-term maintenance of habitat diversity and structural integrity. Incremental loss of fringing habitats and transitional communities is a threat as hard coastal defences are maintained by riparian land-owners. A strategy for managing sea defences, incorporating set-back, is currently being prepared by the Environment Agency (EA). Impact on the site from water abstraction is being investigated by the EA.

Both harbours are managed by statutory bodies whose remits include conservation of the natural environment. Conservation bodies have an advisory input to the management of the harbours, and play an active role in the management of numerous Local Authority and RSPB nature reserves around the site. Additional measures for safeguarding the nature conservation interests of the harbours including measures to address effects of recreational activity are expected to be applied via the Management Scheme for the Solent Maritime candidate SAC.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0